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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY VOLUMES.

—(19.)—

POOR.

ENGLAND AND WALES;
SCOTLAND;
IRELAND.

Session

4 February —— 8 *August* 1851.

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1851.

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PAUPERISM (BEDFORDSHIRE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 June 1851;—*for*,

A COPY "of REPORT of *Robert Weale*, Esquire, Inspector of Poor Laws, on the STATE of PAUPERISM in the County of *Bedford*, in the Year ended the 25th day of March 1851, as compared with Representations made to the House of Commons, in a Petition dated in May 1829."

Poor Law Board, Somerset House, 2 July 1851.

COURTENAY, Secretary.

(*Mr. Hastings Russell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 3 *July* 1851.

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A COPY of REPORT of *Robert Weale*, Esquire, Inspector of Poor Laws, on the STATE of PAUPERISM in the County of *Bedford*, in the Year ended the 25th day of March 1851, as compared with Representations made to the House of Commons, in a Petition dated in May 1829.

(No. 72.)

Hundred of *Redbornstoke*, County of *Bedford*, 18 June 1851.

REPORT on the STATE of PAURERISM, in the Year ended in March 1851, as compared with Representations made to the House of Commons, in a Petition dated in May 1829.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

My attention having been lately drawn to a paragraph in the "Bedford Mercury," containing a copy of a petition (a transcript of which I have appended) from the inhabitants of the Hundred of Redbornstoke, presented to the House of Commons in the year 1829, by the present Duke of Bedford, then one of the representatives of the county, in Parliament, I took the liberty of calling on his Grace, for the purpose of inquiring whether he recollected presenting such petition, and whether the facts detailed in it were borne out by his own knowledge of the state of the district at that period. His Grace informed me that he had a perfect recollection of presenting the petition, and added, that he, as a resident and acting magistrate, was so perfectly satisfied of the truth of the allegation contained in it, that he had at the time addressed the House to that effect, and subsequently had conferred with the late Sir Robert Peel, who was then Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the subject.

That portion of the petition which refers to the then state of pauperism and destitution so startled me, that I at once determined to compare it with the existing state of things, and I immediately proceeded to collect the necessary information to enable me to do so.

The Hundred of Redbornstoke comprises 14 parishes, nine of which are in the Ampthill Union, four in the Bedford Union, and one in the Woburn Union.

The annexed form, marked (A.), exhibits the names of these parishes, their area, the population in 1831, 1841 and 1851, the total amount paid in each parish for the relief of the poor, and all charges incident thereto, such as the establishment charges and the repayment of workhouse loans and interest; the number of paupers relieved in each year on the 1st of January last; the gross number of paupers relieved at any period during the year. It also exhibits the number of able-bodied paupers relieved in the workhouses from want of work, and the numbers relieved from all other causes. The order prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied paupers is in force in the unions which comprise the several parishes in this hundred.

The petition referred to appears to have been drawn with great ability, and is deserving of particular attention, as exhibiting the state of a purely rural district at that time. It contains many suggestions for alleviating the distress which then prevailed; but I shall only trouble you with a few remarks, contrasting the present position of the district as exhibited by the annexed Table, with some of the main allegations contained in the petition.

The 1st allegation in the petition refers to the population and area. The population was then stated to be 11,737. I presume these numbers were taken from the Census of 1821, as, from the population returns of 1831, two years subsequent to the date of the petition, I find the population to be 13,310. In 1851 the population amounted to 15,060.

The 2d and 3d allegations refer to the number of men employed on the land; and the 4th states that the number of able-bodied men out of work is so great, from the farmers refusing to employ them, that they were thrown for work and maintenance on the overseers of the several parishes.

The 5th allegation avers that, in consequence of the practice referred to, the number of labourers thrown on the hands of the overseers had become formidably great,

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great, varying in the different parishes from 16 to 79, and amounting in the whole hundred, at some seasons of the year, to 523.

By referring to the annexed Table (A.), you will observe that, during the year ended on the 25th of March last, the gross number of able-bodied paupers relieved in all these parishes, for want of work, was 41, namely, six married men and 35 single men.

The 6th allegation avers, that the average annual amount of sums paid for the whole hundred, during the ten years preceding, in the shape of poor's-rate, amounted to 15,714 *l.*, being, for every acre of land within the hundred, 8 *s.* 3 *d.* per annum.

Whether this sum of 15,714 *l.* included the payments made for county rates, I have no means of judging; but I am led to the conclusion that it did not, from the fact that the average expenditure of these parishes for the relief of the poor only, for the three years previous to the formation of the unions, in which they were placed in 1835 and 1836, amounted to 15,657 *l.*

By referring to the Table, it will be seen that the expenditure for the relief of the poor, and all charges incident thereto, for the year ended the 25th March last, was 5,948 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.*, or 3 *s.* 1¼ d. per acre.

The 7th and 8th allegations point out the evils resulting, in a pecuniary and moral point of view, from the mode adopted of employing the labourers; and the 9th allegation avers that the payment for this unprofitable employment varied in the several parishes from 100 *l.* to 1,000 *l.*, and amounted in the whole to 4,558 *l.*

I have not the means of stating with perfect accuracy the exact cost of maintenance in the workhouse for the able-bodied relieved for want of work; but, as the number of this class amounts to little more than a fourth of the total number relieved in the workhouse, and as their residence in a workhouse is very limited, compared with that of the other inmates, I feel assured that I am exaggerating the amount when I fix it at one-fourth of the whole sum of 656 *l.* paid for in-maintenance, namely, 164 *l.*

The 10th allegation expresses opinions that there were not more labourers than could profitably be employed, and laments the expenditure on unprofitable employment.

The 11th allegation represents the expenditure of so much property, year after year, as a great pecuniary evil; and adds that the petitioners look upon the moral effects, the idleness, insubordination and crime, which the system of employment before adverted to had produced upon the character of the labourers, as far more pernicious and deplorable.

The 12th allegation asserts that such is the idleness and aversion to hard labour, contracted under the mode of employment referred to, that labourers, who had for any length of time been accustomed to it, refused to encounter certain descriptions of work, such as threshing, and to which they never previously objected, and preferred idleness and unprofitable occupation on the roads, with little more than half wages, to harder work and full pay.

The 13th allegation expresses the opinion of the petitioners that a continuance of the system would infect the whole body of agricultural labourers, and produce such inveterate idleness as would be incompatible with the cultivation of the soil.

The 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th allegations represent the system of hostility engendered by the system against the employers of labour, and the frightful results it had produced. These are so important that I shall not attempt to abridge them, but shall give them at full length:

"That the custom which the overseers are compelled to adopt, of employing the surplus labourers in large bodies in the repair of the roads, by affording them frequent opportunities of discussing, brooding over and exaggerating the grievances to which they think themselves unnecessarily and unjustly exposed, has produced in their minds a general and unsettled feeling of hostility towards the farmers, whom they look upon as their oppressors, which not unfrequently vents itself in violent personal reproaches, or in threats of injury to the persons or property of the overseers, threats which have sometimes been carried into effect, and have driven the overseer to seek for protection in the discharge of his duty, by indictment in a court of justice.

"That such is the strength and prevalence to which this spirit of hostility on the part of the labourers has in some places already attained, as almost to bid defiance to control, and such the mutual enmity and opposition which it has produced between themselves and the farmers, as to render their intercourse in many

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instances a source of perpetual annoyance, and the office of overseer almost intolerable.

"That these evils, however, great as they are, are not the worst consequences of the present system; that it is, on the contrary, productive of crime still more formidable and injurious to society, and of almost every degree of moral turpitude; of hedge breaking, cutting down live wood, and of day poaching, in the first instance; and, in the next, of night poaching in large bodies, of breaking open and robbing the premises of farmers, of wantonly destroying their property, sheep stealing, highway robberies, &c.

"That the detection of crimes of every kind is become extremely difficult, in consequence of the great numbers infected with this felonious spirit, and the system of intimidation which they exercise over those who would otherwise give information and evidence against offenders.

"That, under these circumstances, it has been deemed necessary, in some places within the hundred, to appoint night watches to protect the property of the inhabitants."

As the several allegations from the 10th to the 18th, both inclusive, refer the causes and existence of crime to the mode of administering relief, I have deemed it within my province to inquire into the amount of crime committed within the several parishes included in this hundred, under the present system of poor-laws, for the year ended the 25th March last; and, appended to this Report, you will receive a copy of a Table, marked (B.), furnished to me by Capt. Boultbee, chief constable of the constabulary force established in this county.

The results shown by this Table are as satisfactory, or more so, in this way, than those I have before detailed as to the state of pauperism. I have no means of making an equally exact comparison of the state of crime at the two periods under consideration, as the police force was not established until 1840; but when it is seen that in a population of upwards of 15,000 persons, there have been, in a whole year, not one case of any offence against the person, beyond a common assault; but one case of arson; not a single case of burglary, highway robbery or horse-stealing; only one case of sheep-stealing and 16 cases of petty larceny; you will, I think, concur with me, that the contrast of this state of things, compared with the allegations in the petition before referred to, is highly satisfactory.

The remaining portion of the petition details the opinion of the petitioners, as to the expedients necessary to remedy the evils complained of, and prays for the establishment of a labour rate. It will be unnecessary for me to refer to them, as these have now vanished, by the adoption by the Legislature of other remedies, which this Report shows have so satisfactorily answered the object for which they were framed.

That the condition of the labourer has very materially improved since the date of the petition is clearly indicated by the facts I have brought under your notice; and, that such improvement commenced with the introduction of the Poor Law Amendment Act, is clearly shown by the annexed Table, marked (C.).

By this Table, it appears that the lowest expenditure, since the formation of the unions, occurred in the year ended Lady-day 1838, and the highest in the year ended Lady-day 1848; it is gratifying to observe, that the expenditure for the year ended Lady-day last stands next in lowness of amount to that of 1838, which it exceeds only by 241 *l.* 19 *s.*, and that it is less by 1,994 *l.* 5 *s.* than the expenditure for 1848.

I should be doing injustice to the police force, so efficiently directed by the chief constable, if I did not attribute a portion of the reduction of crime to the zealous and active services of that body.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Robt Weale,*
Inspector of Poor Laws.

To the Poor Law Board.

From

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From "Bedford Mercury," 3d May 1851.

PETITION presented to the House of Commons by the Marquis of *Tavistock*, 25 May 1829.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Magistrates of the Hundred of Redbornstoke, in the County of Bedford, and of the Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes therein, in behalf of the Agriculturists and Labouring Poor of the said Hundred,

Showeth,

That the hundred of Redbornstoke, in the county of Bedford, comprises the small market town of Ampthill, and 13 other parishes; 37,877 acres of land, the whole of which, except a small portion of wood, is occupied in agriculture; and a population of 11,737 souls: that it possesses no manufactures of any kind, except those of lace and straw plait, which are in so depressed a state as to yield little benefit to the poor.

That from actual returns lately made to your petitioners, from every parish in the said hundred, it appears, reckoning two boys for one man, the ratio of the number of able-bodied labourers to the number of acres in the hundred is as one to eighteen.

That it appears from the same returns that the male population throughout the hundred increased from 1811 to 1821, at the rate of 6¾ for each parish; and since the latter date to the present time, at the rate of eight for each parish.

That the number of able-bodied men is, in consequence, become so great, that many farmers refuse to employ their proper proportion of them upon their farms, and throw them, both for work and maintenance, upon the hands of the overseers, retaining for their own service the smallest number compatible with the management of their business.

That in consequence of this injudicious practice, the number of labourers who are now almost constantly on the hands of the overseers is become formidably great, varying in the different parishes of this hundred from 16 to 79, and amounting for the whole hundred, at some seasons of the year, to 523.

That the average annual amount of the sums paid for the whole hundred during the last 10 years, in the shape of poor-rate, is 15,714 *l.*, being for every acre of land within the said hundred, 8 *s.* 3 *d.* per annum.

That the present mode, to which the overseers are in a great measure driven, of employing such considerable numbers of men in large bodies in the repair of the highways, and of paying them out of the poor-rates, has, in the opinion of your petitioners, operated with far greater efficacy than any other cause in producing those numerous and formidable evils under which agriculturists now labour, and must, if suffered to continue, lead to consequences most disastrous to society.

That those evils, whether viewed in a pecuniary or moral point of view, have already arrived at an alarming height; that they are daily increasing, and threaten to dissolve all the fundamental obligations of society, by which order, peace, property, and even life itself is protected.

That the sums annually applied in this unprofitable manner in the several parishes of this hundred, vary from 100 *l.* to 1,000 *l.*, and amount for the whole hundred to 4,558 *l.*, nine-tenths of which, in the judgment of your petitioners, yields no profit either to the agriculturist or the public.

That it is the opinion of your petitioners, as well as of most intelligent farmers, that notwithstanding the increased population of the said hundred, all the labourers, were they equitably distributed upon the several farms, might be employed in profitable labour, and those heavy sums which are now wasted upon the roads be made to yield a considerable, if not an adequate return, instead of contributing, as they now do, to impair the capital of the farmers at large, and to reduce the weaker among them to the condition of paupers.

That your petitioners, in common with all those whom they represent, while they cannot but regard the unprofitable expenditure of so much property, year after year, as a great pecuniary evil, both to themselves and to the public, they look upon the moral effects, the idleness, insubordination and crime which the present system of employing them has produced upon the character of the labourers themselves, as far more pernicious and deplorable.

That such is the idleness, such the aversion to hard labour already contracted under the present mode of employment by many of the labourers who have for any considerable time been accustomed to it, that they frequently refuse to encounter certain kinds of work, such as threshing, to which men never used to object, and prefer their present idle and unprofitable occupation on the roads, with little more than half the wages, to harder work and full pay.

That the present system, if suffered to continue, must, in the opinion of your petitioners, eventually infect the whole body of agricultural labourers, and produce such universal and inveterate idleness as shall be incompatible with the due cultivation of the soil.

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That the custom, which the overseers are compelled to adopt, of employing the surplus labourers, in large bodies, in the repair of the roads, by affording them frequent opportunities of discussing, brooding over, and exaggerating the grievances to which they think themselves unnecessarily and unjustly exposed, has produced in their minds a general and settled feeling of hostility towards the farmers, whom they look upon as their oppressors, which not unfrequently vents itself in violent personal reproaches, or in threats of injury to the persons or property of the overseers,—threats which have sometimes been carried into effect, and have driven the overseer to seek for protection in the discharge of his duty by indictment in a court of justice.

That such is the strength and prevalence to which this spirit of hostility on the part of the labourers has, in some places, already attained, as almost to bid defiance to control; and such the mutual enmity and opposition which it has produced between themselves and the farmers, as to render their intercourse, in many instances, a source of perpetual annoyance, and the office of overseer almost intolerable.

That these evils, however, great as they are, are not the worst consequences of the present system; that it is, on the contrary, productive of crime still more formidable and injurious to society, and of almost every degree of moral turpitude; of hedge-breaking, cutting down live wood, and of day poaching, in the first instance; and in the next, of night poaching in large bodies, of breaking open and robbing the premises of farmers, of wantonly destroying their property, sheep stealing, highway robberies, &c.

That the detection of crimes of every kind is become extremely difficult, in consequence of the great numbers infected with this felonious spirit, and the system of intimidation which they exercise over those who would otherwise give information and evidence against offenders.

That under these circumstances it has been deemed necessary, in some places within the hundred, to appoint night watches to protect the property of the inhabitants.

That these are some of those evils arising chiefly from the present mode of employing and paying the surplus labourers, under which your petitioners have long suffered, and to the uninterrupted progress of which they cannot look forward without great dismay.

That your petitioners have long directed their eyes to Parliament, in hope that some legal measure would be provided by its wisdom to enable them to arrest the progress or alleviate the pressure of evils of such serious magnitude.

That in default of such legislative measure, your petitioners have turned their attention to such expedients, promissory of relief, as previous invention and experience have brought under their observation.

That among such expedients none has yet occurred to your petitioners so likely to prove effectual as the following plan, invented in the year 1817 by Mr. Chamberlin, of Cropedy, in the county of Oxford, and practised in that village and other places with success; the main object of which is to take the bulk of the labourers who are now employed in such ruinous numbers on the roads out of the hands of the overseers, and distribute them among the farmers in such proportion, that while it secures to themselves and to the public useful labour, some return for their expenditure, shall throw an equitable share of that expenditure upon each individual.

The principle and abstract of the plan is as follows:

An assessment is to be made, distinct from all other parochial rates, to be called "a labour rate." That every occupier, who is liable to be assessed, shall pay labourers' wages according to his assessment, leaving him the choice, &c. to the end of the 4th page of the printed form, ending "ought to pay as wages to the poor."

That this is not a new untried experiment. That it has, on the contrary, the sanction of experience to recommend it, having been adopted and acted upon, to a certain extent, in many places; and in every instance in which it was pursued for a sufficient length of time, proved beneficial. That for want of legal authority, however, to enforce its regulations, private views and mistaken personal interests prevailing over a sense of the general good, have, in most instances, interfered with and broken up a plan of which experience, no less than sound reason, recommended a continuance.

That to secure the full and permanent benefits, therefore, of such a desirable measure, it appears to your petitioners that a legal enactment is necessary, to obtain which is the great object of the foregoing allegations and subsequent prayer of your petitioners.

That in laying this their humble petition before your Honourable House, your petitioners are not insensible that the measure which they beg leave to recommend to your consideration may not be applicable to all parishes, or altogether free from objection, even where it may be applied, upon the whole, with great advantage.

That the first of these obstacles, however, might, in the opinion of your petitioners, be surmounted, by leaving the measure open, like select vestries, to the deliberate adoption or rejection of the parishioners in vestry assembled, and making it binding in those cases only in which it has been so adopted.

That as to the objections to which the proposed measure may be liable where it admits of application, these, it is thought by your petitioners, as well as by most practical farmers, are far less formidable than those which encumber the present system.

That should it prove, however, on experience, that your petitioners have been mistaken in their judgment, and a more extended trial of the measure fail to justify their expectations, and to warrant its continuance, they conceive that, were its adoption by the parishioners made annual, it might be given up without injury at the close of any year, whenever its inutility

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inutility should be fairly proved; and that a return might then be made to the present system till some other expedient, more beneficial, should be discovered.

That in intreating your attention, however, to this specific plan of improvement, your petitioners studiously disclaim all intention of dictating to your Honourable House, and would thankfully accept any other measure of relief which Parliament, in its wisdom, may deem more eligible.

That in default of Parliament providing such other measure, your petitioners beg most earnestly and respectfully to recommend to the serious consideration of your Honourable House the plan hereunto annexed, commonly called a labour-rate, and humbly pray that your Honourable House, in conjunction with the other branches of the Legislature, would give this, subject to such conditions and regulations as above stated, or you in your wisdom may deem requisite, the authority and force of law.

And your petitioners shall, &c.

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(A.) - - - - - - - - - -

Hundred of *Redbornstoke*, County of *Bedford*. - - - - - - -

A TABLE, exhibiting the Names of the Parishes in this Hundred, Area, Population, &c., and the Expenditure

UNIONS and PARISHES.	Area.	POPULATION in			Average Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor only for the Three Years previous to the Parishes being placed into the several Unions in the Years 1835 and 1836.	Annual Value on which the Property Tax is assessed.	Amount expended in the Relief of the Poor, and for all Charges incident thereto, for the Year ended Lady-day 1851.			
		1831.	1841.	1851.			In Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total.
Ampthill Union:	*Acres.*				£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Ampthill - - -	1,928	1,688	2,001	1,961	1,035	7,185	42 18 4¼	251 18 6½	123 2 6	417 19 4¼
2. Cranfield - - -	3,500	1,260	1,371	1,515	1,440	6,000	87 4 7	339 13 7¼	161 17 3½	588 15 5¾
3. Flitwick - - -	1,700	636	693	732	604	2,859	18 1 9¼	144 13 4¼	41 1 2½	203 16 4
4. Houghton Conquest	3,380	796	746	786	1,008	4,304	24 1 7¾	258 12 10½	83 15 2	366 9 8¼
5. Lidlington - - -	2,520	814	926	853	1,268	3,555	82 17 9	198 1 5¾	91 2 10	372 2 -¾
6. Marston Moretaine -	4,500	1,007	1,147	1,183	2,082	6,393	42 15 8¾	325 11 2½	161 11 10	529 18 9¼
7. Maulden - - -	2,574	1,231	1,330	1,457	702	3,852	31 9 6¾	252 3 3¼	129 15 7½	413 8 5½
8. Milbrook - - -	1,450	602	462	500	488	1,940	16 13 11	137 5 5	40 - 1½	193 19 5½
9. Steppingley - -	1,060	348	377	404	405	1,814	8 2 8	83 12 11½	45 16 1½	137 11 9
Bedford Union:										
10. Elstow - - -	1,522	561	562	581	535	3,166	2 6 11	240 7 5	57 16 3	300 10 7
11. Kempston - - -	5,160	1,571	1,697	1,962	2,097	9,438	139 19 7	703 3 -¼	173 7 3½	1,016 9 10¾
12. Wilshamstead - -	3,027	753	763	923	841	3,357	19 10 6	217 17 6½	106 - 10	343 8 10½
13. Woolton - - -	3,468	1,051	1,123	1,204	2,049	5,613	112 14 6	372 3 5	95 8 6	580 6 5
Woburn Union:										
14. Ridgmont - - -	2,248	992	964	999	1,103	2,993	27 9 10	285 3 5	170 18 1	483 11 4
Total or Average	38,037	13,310	14,162	15,060	15,657	62,469	656 7 3¾	3,810 7 6¼	1,481 13 8	5,948 8 6

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- - - - - - - - - - - - (A.)

- - - - - - - - Hundred of *Redbornstoke*, County of *Bedford*.

for RELIEF of the POOR, and the Number of PAUPERS relieved, from the 25th March 1850 to the 25th March 1851.

Expenditure per £. on Property Tax Valuation.	Expenditure per Acre.	Total Number of Paupers relieved on the 1st January 1851.		Number of Married Able-bodied Male Paupers relieved, from the 25th March 1850 to the 25th March 1851.		Number of Wives and Children of Able-bodied Paupers relieved, from the 25th March 1850 to the 25th March 1851.		Number of Single Able-bodied Male Paupers relieved, from the 25th March 1850 to the 25th March 1851.		Total Number of all other Classes relieved, from the 25th March 1850 to the 25th March 1851.		Total Number of Paupers relieved, from the 25th March 1850 to the 25th March 1851.			Per Centage of Paupers on Population of 1851.
		In-door.	Out-door.	For want of Work, relieved in the Work-house.	In consequence of Sickness of Pauper or any of his Family, relieved out of the Work-house.	For want of Work of Husband or Father, relieved in the Work-house.	In consequence of Sickness of Husband or Father, relieved out of the Work-house.	For want of Work, relieved in the Work-house.	In consequence of Sickness, relieved out of the Work-house.	In the Work-house.	Out of the Work-house.	In the Work-house.	Out of the Work-house.	GRAND TOTAL.	
s. d.	*s. d.*														
1 2	4 4	8	55	- -	4	- -	36	1	1	9	58	10	99	109	5·55
1 11½	3 4¼	15	79	1	22	4	116	- -	3	25	77	30	218	248	16·36
1 5	2 4¾	3	31	- -	3	- -	25	- -	4	5	30	5	62	67	9·15
1 8¼	2 2	4	69	- -	7	- -	28	- -	3	8	60	8	98	106	13·48
2 1	2 11¼	15	39	- -	10	8	38	2	4	16	47	26	99	125	14·65
1 7¾	2 4¼	9	102	- -	40	5	189	1	6	14	59	20	294	314	26·54
2 1¾	3 2½	5	47	- -	9	1	50	1	3	11	50	13	112	125	8·57
2 -	2 8	3	29	- -	5	- -	37	- -	2	4	32	4	76	80	16·
1 6	2 7½	2	17	- -	8	- -	43	- -	2	3	19	3	72	75	18·55
1 10¾	3 11¼	- -	44	- -	8	- -	20	- -	1	2	54	2	83	85	14·62
2 1¾	3 11¼	24	165	2	26	6	42	12	5	44	175	64	248	312	15·90
2 -½	2 3	5	53	- -	15	- -	37	1	- -	4	58	5	110	115	12·45
2 -¾	3 4	25	76	2	24	6	85	11	- -	36	74	55	183	238	19·76
3 2¾	4 3½	4	76	1	24	2	62	6	6	6	90	15	182	197	19·71
1 10¾	3 1½	122	882	6	205	32	808	35	40	187	883	260	1,936	2,196	14·58

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(B.) - - - - - - - - - - - -

Hundred of *Redbornstoke*, County of *Bedford* - - - - - - - -

A RETURN of OFFENCES committed, and of PERSONS apprehended and summoned, so far as have come under the

PARISHES.	Arson.			Burglary.			Highway Robbery.			Horse and Sheep Stealing.		
	Committed for Trial.	Detected.	Undetected.	Committed for Trial.	Detected.	Undetected.	Committed for Trial.	Detected.	Undetected.	Committed for Trial.	Detected.	Undetected.
Elstow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kempston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Wilshamstead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woolton	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ampthill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cranfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flitwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houghton Conquest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lidlington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maulden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milbrook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steppingley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ridgmount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

(C.) - - - - - - - - - - - -

Hundred of *Redbornstoke*, County of *Bedford* - - - - - - - -

A TABLE, showing the AVERAGE EXPENDITURE in each of the undermentioned Parishes, for the Three Years, Total Amount paid in each of the Parishes, from

UNIONS and PARISHES.	Average Expenditure for the Three Years previous to the Parishes being placed in Union in the Years ended 1835 and 1836.	Year ended 1837.	Year ended 1838.	Year ended 1839.	Year ended 1840.	Year ended 1841.	Year ended 1842.
AMPTHILL UNION:	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Ampthill	1,035	441 - -	449 11 -	537 18 -	556 7 -	481 18 -	485 19 -
2. Cranfield	1,440	504 - -	555 14 -	663 12 -	581 11 -	538 14 -	606 1 -
3. Flitwick	604	157 - -	165 6 -	178 1 -	230 19 -	187 11 -	168 17 -
4. Houghton Conquest	1,008	340 - -	367 16 -	412 9 -	427 12 -	404 15 -	383 3 -
5. Lidlington	1,268	515 - -	345 13 -	417 11 -	416 3 -	438 18 -	345 17 -
6. Marston Moretaine	2,082	695 - -	604 12 -	771 8 -	763 14 -	749 17 -	675 4 -
7. Maulden	702	425 - -	378 10 -	402 9 -	486 14 -	555 10 -	535 14 -
8. Milbrook	488	206 - -	175 14 -	259 6 -	217 12 -	205 10 -	239 11 -
9. Steppingley	405	133 - -	154 4 -	184 18 -	201 5 -	214 14 -	215 15 -
BEDFORD UNION:							
10. Elstow	535	176 - -	279 - -	294 3 -	227 2 -	220 7 -	236 7 -
11. Kempston	2,097	829 - -	836 18 -	805 9 -	785 5 -	828 6 -	870 18 -
12. Wilshamstead	841	312 - -	353 11 -	332 12 -	346 18 -	270 9 -	328 13 -
13. Woolton	2,049	730 - -	541 2 -	629 15 -	533 - -	537 7 -	559 12 -
WOBURN UNION:							
14. Ridgmont	1,103	506 - -	498 18 -	474 16 -	516 14 -	580 17 -	575 16 -
TOTAL	15,657	5,969 - -	5,706 9 -	6,364 7 -	6,290 16 -	6,214 13 -	6,227 7 -

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- - - - - - - - - - - - (B.)

- - - - - - - - - Hundred of *Redbornstoke*, County of *Bedford*.

Notice of the Chief Constable of the Constabulary Force of the County of *Bedford*, from 25 March 1850 to 25 March 1851.

Petty Larceny.			Game Laws.		Vagrancy.		Drunkenness.		Misdemeanours.			PARISHES.
Committed for Trial.	Detected.	Undetected.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	
3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - Elstow.
2	1	1	3	- -	- -	- 1 -	2	1	- -	11	1	- - Kempston.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - Wilshamstead.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	1	- -	- - Woolton.
2	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	- -	2	- -	- -	11	1	- - Ampthill.
- -	- -	- -	1	- -	1	- -	2	- -	- -	1	1	- - Cranfield.
- -	- -	1	1	1	5	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- - Flitwick.
- -	- -	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- - Houghton Conquest.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - Lidlington.
- -	- -	3	2	1	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	- - Marston.
2	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	7	- -	- - Maulden.
2	- -	- -	4	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - Milbrook.
- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - Steppingley.
- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	2	- -	- - Ridgmount.
11	1	6	16	2	19	1	7	1	1	37	3	- - Totals.

- - - - - - - - - - - - (C.)

- - - - - - - - - Hundred of *Redbornstoke*, County of *Bedford*.

previous to their being placed into the several Unions, in the Years ended 1835 and 1836 respectively, and of the the Year 1837 to 1851, both inclusive.

Year ended 1843.	Year ended 1844.	Year ended 1845.	Year ended 1846.	Year ended 1847.	Year ended 1848.	Year ended 1849.	Year ended 1850.	Year ended 1851.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
529 7 -	548 1 -	552 16 -	549 8 -	585 9 -	720 18 -	499 13 -	475 19 -	417 19 4
636 17 -	612 17 -	673 19 -	671 8 -	805 18 -	996 1 -	730 18 -	637 14 -	588 15 5
213 4 -	211 18 -	234 7 -	236 10 -	251 12 -	302 - -	211 6 -	260 17 -	203 16 4
382 15 -	363 7 -	368 12 -	395 15 -	433 7 -	472 15 -	372 10 -	404 16 -	366 9 8
360 1 -	326 - -	355 5 -	414 8 -	382 12 -	482 7 -	359 4 -	417 19 -	372 2 1
638 8 -	688 3 -	712 17 -	702 12 -	670 1 -	760 13 -	586 11 -	602 7 -	529 18 9
548 15 -	481 5 -	517 14 -	502 15 -	567 6 -	573 17 -	409 1 -	445 17 -	413 8 5
261 8 -	230 8 -	281 13 -	237 8 -	257 11 -	358 1 -	254 4 -	212 4 -	193 19 5
177 6 -	162 18 -	176 4 -	181 17 -	187 9 -	220 19 -	163 17 -	204 7 -	137 11 9
259 - -	274 14 -	300 19 -	321 19 -	313 16 -	333 19 -	334 17 -	327 2 -	300 10 7
904 2 -	927 7 -	955 9 -	1,001 8 -	983 4 -	1,105 5 -	1,128 12 -	1,082 19 -	1,016 9 10
269 19 -	294 5 -	345 1 -	283 19 -	346 6 -	338 6 -	326 13 -	348 13 -	343 8 10
575 - -	630 9 -	601 12 -	575 16 -	626 13 -	641 7 -	606 18 -	583 17 -	580 6 5
638 13 -	566 11 -	635 4 -	496 13 -	630 15 -	636 5 -	665 9 -	567 5 -	483 11 4
6,394 15 -	6,318 3 -	6,711 6 -	6,571 16 -	7,041 19 -	7,942 13 -	6,649 13 -	6,571 16 -	5,948 8 -

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PAUPERISM (BEDFORDSHIRE).

A COPY of REPORT of *Robert Weale*, Esquire, Inspector of Poor Laws, on the STATE of PAUPERISM in the County of *Bedford*, in the Year ended the 25th day of March 1851, as compared with Representations made to the House of Commons, in a Petition dated in May 1829.

(*Mr. Hastings Russell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
3 *July* 1851.

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CHILDREN IN WORKHOUSES.

ABSTRACT of RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 7 June 1850;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Number of CHILDREN in the WORKHOUSES of the several Unions and Parishes in *England* and *Wales*, on Monday the 25th day of March 1850; distinguishing, 1. Illegitimate Children whose Mothers are in the Workhouse; 2. Illegitimate Children whose Mothers are not in the Workhouse; 3. Children of Widows who are in the Workhouse; 4. Children of Widows who are not in the Workhouse; 5. Children of Widowers who are in the Workhouse; 6. Children of Widowers who are not in the Workhouse; 7. Children whose Father and Mother are dead; 8. Children deserted by Father; 9. Children deserted by Mother; 10. Children deserted by both Parents; 11. Children whose Father is transported or suffering Imprisonment for Crime; 12. Children whose Residence in the Workhouse is caused by the bodily or mental Infirmity of their Father or Mother; 13. Children of able-bodied Parents who are in the Workhouse; 14. Children of able-bodied Parents who are not in the Workhouse; 15. Children not falling within any of the foregoing Classes; distinguishing also the Number of each Class capable of entering upon Service; and the Number of Boys and Girls respectively under Three Years old, Three Years old and under Seven, and Seven Years old and upwards."

(Mr. Rice.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
1 *April* 1851.

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SUMMARY of RETURNS of the Number of CHILDREN in the Workhouses of 607 Unions and Parishes in *England* and *Wales*, on Monday, the 25th day of March 1850.

CHILDREN in the WORKHOUSES.	BOYS.					GIRLS.					TOTAL of Boys and Girls.
	Under Three Years old.	Three Years old, and under Seven.	Seven Years old, and upwards.	TOTAL.	Number capable of entering upon Service.	Under Three Years old.	Three Years old, and under Seven.	Seven Years old, and upwards.	TOTAL.	Number capable of entering upon Service.	
Illegitimate: their mothers in the workhouse.	2,079	1,250	1,243	4,572	243	1,905	1,163	1,234	4,302	252	8,874
Illegitimate: their mothers not in the workhouse.	166	501	1,575	2,242	365	112	375	1,091	1,578	244	3,820
Children of widows who are in the workhouse.	157	408	1,027	1,592	197	172	352	1,035	1,559	173	3,151
Children of widows who are not in the workhouse.	25	155	1,034	1,214	220	23	136	667	826	149	2,040
Children of widowers who are in the workhouse.	45	166	620	831	123	30	144	518	692	84	1,523
Children of widowers who are not in the workhouse.	27	123	464	614	69	23	133	368	524	65	1,138
Children whose father and mother are dead.	158	1,016	5,994	7,168	1,466	150	847	4,534	5,531	1,114	12,699
Children deserted by father	323	694	1,769	2,786	340	271	651	1,499	2,421	285	5,207
Children deserted by mother	34	228	627	889	111	51	189	519	759	99	1,648
Children deserted by both parents.	38	178	627	843	129	36	150	470	656	71	1,499
Children whose father is transported or suffering imprisonment for crime.	69	174	449	692	86	96	156	384	636	67	1,328
Children whose residence in the workhouse is caused by the bodily or mental infirmity of their father or mother.	79	194	538	811	104	90	183	453	726	77	1,537
Children of able-bodied parents who are in the workhouse.	355	542	891	1,788	152	308	440	820	1,568	158	3,356
Children of able-bodied parents who are not in the workhouse.	35	109	449	593	63	33	87	319	439	68	1,032
Children not falling within any of the foregoing classes.	70	145	501	716	105	92	119	410	621	67	1,337
TOTAL - - -	3,660	5,883	17,808	27,351	3,773	3,392	5,125	14,321	22,838	2,973	50,189

SUMMARY.

	25 March 1850.	15 March 1849.	Decrease per Cent. in 1850, as compared with 1849.
Total number of BOYS in the Workhouses - - - - - -	27,351	30,158	9
Total number of GIRLS in the Workhouses - - - - - -	22,838	26,165	13
TOTAL - - -	50,189	56,323	11
Total number of BOYS in the Workhouses capable of entering upon Service - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,773	4,579	18
Total number of GIRLS in the Workhouses capable of entering upon Service - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,973	3,694	20
TOTAL - - -	6,746	8,273	19

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TOTAL Number of BOYS and GIRLS in each Workhouse in *England* and *Wales*, on the 25th March 1850.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.
ENGLAND:		
Bedford	235	137
Berks	579	572
Buckingham	278	264
Cambridge	365	311
Chester	343	234
Cornwall	489	497
Cumberland	359	300
Derby	274	202
Devon	1,121	814
Dorset	356	360
Durham	197	201
Essex	811	698
Gloucester	661	638
Hereford	234	243
Hertford	359	305
Huntingdon	92	110
Kent	1,424	1,323
Lancaster	2,673	1,935
Leicester	307	239
Lincoln	826	692
Middlesex	3,085	2,458
Monmouth	65	140
Norfolk	873	822
Northampton	389	339
Northumberland	291	281
Nottingham	309	244
Oxford	405	362
Rutland	45	30
Salop	424	319
Somerset	1,036	817
ENGLAND—*continued.*		
Southampton	955	841
Stafford	649	522
Suffolk	884	725
Surrey	1,277	1,082
Sussex	918	741
Warwick	476	378
Westmoreland	111	67
Wilts	779	607
Worcester	410	327
York, East Riding	282	235
York, North Riding	187	155
York, West Riding	578	524
TOTAL OF ENGLAND	26,517	22,091
WALES:		
Anglesey	no workhouse.	
Brecon	66	71
Cardigan	34	31
Carmarthen	81	81
Carnarvon	58	42
Denbigh	123	109
Flint	90	88
Glamorgan	148	134
Merioneth	18	11
Montgomery	98	84
Pembroke	96	75
Radnor	26	21
TOTAL OF WALES	838	747
TOTAL OF ENGLAND AND WALES	27,351	22,838

Poor Law Board, Somerset House, 28 March 1851.

Courtenay, Secretary.

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CHILDREN IN WORKHOUSES.

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURN of the Number of CHILDREN in the WORKHOUSES of the several Unions and Parishes in *England* and *Wales*, on Monday, the 25th day of March 1850.

(Mr. Rice.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *April* 1851.

170.

Under 1 *oz.*

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COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 14 April 1851;—*for*,

COPY "of REPORT of *Robert Weale*, Esquire, Inspector of Poor Laws, on transmitting a TABLE exhibiting the Names of the Parishes, the Population in 1831 and 1841, the Area, the Area to the Population, the Value on which the Assessments are made for the Property Tax, the County Rate and the Poor's Rate; the Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor for several Periods, and the State of Cottage Accommodation, arranged according to the several Unions in which the Parishes are situate in the County of *Huntingdon*."

Poor Law Board, Somerset-house, 29 April 1851.

COURTENAY, Secretary.

(*Viscount Ebrington.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 30 *April* 1851.

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REPORT on transmitting a TABLE exhibiting the Names of the Parishes, the Population in 1831 and 1841, the Area, the Area to the Population, the Value on which the Assessments are made for the Property Tax, the County Rate and the Poor's Rate; the Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor for several Periods, and the State of Cottage Accommodation, arranged according to the several Unions in which the Parishes are situate.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Bedford, 8 January 1851.

ON the 2d of February 1849, I addressed a Report to your Board on subjects similar to those indicated above, so far as the county of Bedford was concerned, and in which I expressed the opinion I entertained on the laws of rating and settlement.

The President of your Board recently expressed to me his desire, that I should, by an inquiry, collect similar information from the county of Huntingdon. I have, with pleasure, complied with his request, and have now the honour of transmitting to you a series of Tables, and a Memorandum attached, exhibiting the results of my inquiry.

By a reference to my Report on Bedfordshire, it will be seen that the object the late President of the Poor Law Board had in directing the inquiry to be made was to ascertain the relative proportion of expenditure borne by the close and open parishes; and it may not on this point be amiss that I should here recapitulate the results shown by that Report, for the purpose of contrasting them with the results obtained by my inquiry into Huntingdonshire; especially as in my former Report I remarked, "If the facts exhibited by the accompanying Table can be held to be a fair illustration of other districts (and I cannot see any reason for their not being so viewed), it appears that the complaints that the close parishes have relieved themselves of burthens at the cost of the open parishes have been magnified."

The following Table will show the comparison of the two counties on the more important points under discussion:

	Beds.	Hunts.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Rate of Expenditure per pound on the Property Tax Valuation for the Maintenance of the Poor for the year 1848 -	1 10¾	1 7¾
Rate of Expenditure per pound on the same valuation for the Town Parishes -	1 7¼	2 –
Rate of Expenditure per pound on the same valuation for the Open Agricultural Parishes - - - - -	2 –¾	1 7¾
Rate of Expenditure per pound on the same valuation for the Close Agricultural Parishes - - - - -	1 8¾	1 1¾
Area in Acres to each Inhabitant in the Open Agricultural Parishes - -	3·34 A.	4·26 A.
Area in Acres to each Inhabitant in the Close Agricultural Parishes - -	5·60 A.	9·88 A.

From the above Table it will be seen that the expenditure for the Relief of the Poor in the whole county of Huntingdon is 3*d.* in the pound less than in the whole county of Beds; that in the open agricultural parishes it is 5*d.* in the pound less, and in the close parishes, 7*d.* in the pound less; and that the area in acres to each inhabitant in both the open and close parishes is greater, and in the close parishes to a considerable extent.

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The result of my recent inquiry has shown me that I was in error in assuming that the county of Bedford might be taken as a fair illustration of other districts, as to the comparative expenditure of close and open parishes, but it has tended to confirm and strengthen the opinions I expressed in my Report on that county, that it would be desirable to abolish the Law of Settlement altogether, and to extend the area of rating from the parish to the Union.

This important subject I have frequently referred to, and its discussion in the next Session of Parliament is looked forward to with great interest; and from the remarks I hear made, I feel assured that no legislative enactment, not having the abolition of the Law of Settlement prospectively for its object, and extending the area of rating, will give satisfaction.

I am fully aware of the magnitude of the changes I have ventured to suggest, and of the extreme difficulty of carrying them out, from the variety of interests they would involve; these difficulties would, perhaps, be diminished by a gradual change; and if such should be the opinion of those more competent to decide so important a question than I feel myself to be, I would, with diffidence, venture to make the following suggestions:

1. That a period of seven or ten years be fixed for the total abolition of the Law of Settlement; that, in the meantime, the present law as to removals be continued; and that on the abolition of the Law of Settlement, all the poor resident within the Union be relieved, and all establishment charges paid from a rate raised equally on all property within the Union.

2. That, in the meantime, the resident poor be relieved as they now are, by rates raised in the several parishes.

3. That the contributions for workhouse loans be also paid by the respective parishes in the same way as at present.

4. That all other establishment charges, including the relief to the irremovable poor, be paid from a fund to be contributed to by each parish, on the basis of the county rate valuation, instead of the present mode in which such payments are made.

It is hardly necessary that I should advert to my three first propositions, or to say more of them than that their object is to prevent an outcry against too sweeping a change.

My fourth proposition is to give relief to open parishes, and to throw on close parishes a proportion of the expenditure they have escaped from, and are continuing to escape from, in consequence of their closeness. As the law now stands, the expenditure of these parishes is necessarily diminishing, and unless checked in some way, a considerable portion of property will escape, or nearly escape, from contributing to the relief of the poor. The proportion such parishes contribute to the establishment charges in consequence of their limited expenditure is necessarily less than in the open parishes; and as, in the calculation of fresh averages, the whole of the establishment charges, including the relief to irremovable poor, are excluded, this proportion of expenditure is constantly diminishing, and in process of time such parishes will be relieved from contributing to the support of the poor thrown on the Union fund: this is a great hardship, and it is for the purpose of averting it that I make this suggestion. A considerable portion of the persons placed on the irremovable list are persons legally settled in close parishes, but who have not been resident in them for years, for want of accommodation; and if such persons are to be charged to an Union fund, I cannot see any justice in throwing the larger proportion of expenditure for their support on those parishes which are already most burthened with their own poor; such, however, is the result of the system of charging their relief upon a fund contributed to on the principle of averages. Surely if any class of persons are to be relieved by the Union, each parish in that Union should contribute to the fund from which they are to be relieved according to the value of its assessable property, and the more especially so, when it is remembered that the parishes which would be otherwise relieved actually swell the costs of the persons thrown on that fund.

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I have read the valuable evidence of Mr. Cornewall Lewis before the Lords' Committee, and I quite concur with him in opinion, as to the disastrous results that would flow from transferring the cost of the relief of the poor from local to general taxation, and of the difficulties which exist in transferring any expenditure from the one to the other, and of the caution necessary to be exercised before any such attempt is made; notwithstanding this, I venture to suggest that there are now charges on the poor-rate quite foreign to the original purposes for which the rate was intended, and others that have been rendered more burthensome by the increased civilization, which might and ought in fairness to be thrown on a more extended basis of taxation. The charges foreign to the purposes for which the poor's-rate was originally intended are those relating to the preparation of the jury lists, the registration of births, deaths and marriages, the registration of voters, and the vaccination expenses; and those which I have referred to, as being rendered more burthensome by increased civilization, are those which relate to the maintenance and treatment of lunatics. All parties in the State, whether contributing to the poor's-rate or not, are deeply interested in all these subjects, and I think the first class of expenditure I have advocated could with safety be transferred from the local to the general taxation; and with regard to the second, I would suggest, that the Parish or Union to which the lunatic might be chargeable should pay for his support such a sum as his maintenance in the workhouse would cost, and that the remainder should be paid from the Consolidated Fund.

It may also be worthy of consideration, whether the maintenance of prisoners before trial should not become a charge on the Consolidated Fund, as well as their maintenance after conviction; but this is a subject on which I do not feel warranted in expressing a decided opinion.

In conclusion, I wish to advert to the expenses connected with the education of paupers. The original Poor Law did not contemplate the expensive system of education (if any at all) now advocated for this class, on political and social grounds, both by economists and philanthropists. To impose this burthen on local taxation is felt to be a hardship, and the Legislature appear to have admitted this, by throwing the payment of the teachers' salaries on the Consolidated Fund. Much progress has not yet been made in establishing district schools, nor is it probable that we shall obtain the necessary consent to their establishment, if the cost of providing the land and buildings is to be borne solely by the contributors to local taxation.

If it is deemed really essential, on political and social grounds, to form these schools, it appears to me worthy of consideration, whether the above expenses might not fairly be defrayed from the same source as the salaries of teachers now are, leaving the cost of maintaining and clothing the children to be paid from the poor's-rate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Weale,*
Inspector of Poor Laws.

To the Poor Law Board.

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UNIONS AND PARISHES.	Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor for the Year ending Lady-day 1848, being the Year under the Operation of the 10 & 11 Vict. cap. 110.	Cottages been Erected by Proprietors?	Greatest Distance Labourers have necessarily to Walk per Day to and from their Work.	Are there many Cases in which different Families are crowded in the same Cottage?
	£.			
CAXTON AND ARRINGTON:				
1. Gransden, Great	457		Generally resident	No.
2. Yelling	167		Generally resident	No.
	624			
HUNTINGDON:				
1. Alconbury	793			No; the deficiency lies in the number of bed-rooms.
2. Alconbury Weston	295			No; the deficiency lies in the number of bed-rooms.
3. Barham	15		Three miles	None.
4. Brampton	781		Generally resident	Not any.
5. Buckworth	112		One mile	None.
6. Conington	107		Two miles	Not one.
7. Coppingford	13		Generally resident	None.
8. Easton	75	labouring man	Generally resident	None.
9. Ellington	293	been rebuilt, and five new	Generally resident	None; a few cases in which single families are crowded.
10. Gidding Steeple	78		Two miles	None.
11. Godmanchester	1,601	tted than those pulled down	Generally resident	I think not.
12. Hartford	323		Generally resident	None; but some large families are much crowded.
13. Hamerton	97		Four miles	None.
14. Huntingdon, St. Mary	530		Cannot say	Not many at present; there were a good many cases whilst the Great Northern Railway was being constructed.
15. Huntingdon, All Saints	207		Domestic servants only employed.	Very few cases.
16. Huntingdon, St. John's	360	r	One mile	Very few cases.
17. Huntingdon, St. Benedict's	366		Cannot say	Not many.
18. Leighton Bromswold	372		One and a half mile	Some in which two families live in same cottage, and these have chiefly for the second family that of a married member of the first; no case of three families together.
19. Ramsey	1,851	ss than 200	Three miles	Very few, if any.
20. Raveley, Great	266		Generally resident	Two or three cases.
21. Raveley, Little	70		One and a half mile	None.
22. Ripton Abbotts-cum-Wennin	250	ve	Four to six miles	No.
23. Ripton Regis	126	ree built by tradesmen or	All resident	No; some of the families have lodgers without such accommodation as might be approved of. In one case, a family of four; father, two grown-up daughters and a boy, have but a single room.
24. Sawtry, All Saints	361	en erected by small pro-	Generally resident	I think not.
25. Sawtry, St. Judith	267	y; and four in the place of s, not by a proprietor of parish.	Two miles	I think not; but additional cottages are much wanted.
26. Sawtry, St. Andrew	197	tors of land, but by small chiefly tradesmen.	Generally resident	I think not.
27. Spaldwick	387		Generally resident	None.
28. Stukeley, Great	426	anded proprietor, and nine n on speculation.	Two miles	No; but accommodation in cottages very insufficient.
29. Stukeley, Little	180	ges, and one house some- than a cottage.	Generally resident	Not any.
30. Upwood	257		Generally resident	I believe not.
31. Upton	130		One mile	None.
32. Woodwalton	174		Generally resident	Yes, several.
33. Woolley	20		Generally resident	None.
	11,400			
Deduct Increase and Decrease				

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Have Cottages been Pulled Down by the Proprietors?	Have new Cottages been Erected by the Proprietors?	Greatest Distance Labourers have necessarily to Walk per Day to and from their Work.	Are there many Cases in which different Families are crowded in the same Cottage?
No	Yes, about twenty	Generally resident	Scarcely any, and that only from temporary causes, when changing from one house to another.
Yes; but more have been built	Yes	Generally resident	No.
No	No	About a mile	No.
No	Yes, two	Generally resident	No; but there are six or seven cottages where the inmates are very badly housed.
Yes	Yes	Generally resident	No.
None; but nine were burnt down	Five new cottages erected where the fire took place.	Half a mile	None.
Yes	Yes	Generally resident	No.
Not that I am aware of	Yes	Generally resident	No.
No	Yes	Generally resident	No.
Yes, one	Not any	Generally resident	Not one.
Only one	None	Two miles	None.
No	No	Two miles	None.
One	Yes, seven or eight	Generally resident	None.
No	Yes, one by a labourer	Two miles	None that I am aware of.
Yes, two	Two rebuilt that were pulled down		None.
Yes, one	Yes	Generally resident	No; but some of the cottages are short of bed-room accommodation.
Yes, several; but they have all been built up again.	Yes, many additional cottages and houses	Three miles	Not many
No	Many stables have been converted into houses.	Generally resident	No.
No	No	Four miles	No.
No	Yes, two	Three miles	None.
No	Yes, eleven	Generally resident	No.
Only to be rebuilt	Many	Generally resident	Scarcely an instance through the parish.

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UNIONS AND PARISHES.	Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor for the Year ending Lady-day 1848, being the Year under the Operation of the 10 & 11 Vict. cap. 110	Greatest Distance Labourers have necessarily to Walk per Day to and from their Work.	Are there many Cases in which different Families are crowded in the same Cottage?
SAINT IVES:	£.		
1. Bluntisham-cum-Earith -	729 - - - -	Three miles - - -	None.
2. Broughton - - - -	169 humble individuals; s.	All resident - - -	None.
3. Bury - - - - -	126 - - - -	All resident - - -	None.
4. Colne - - - - -	215 - - - -	Bordering as this parish does upon the Fens, it is impossible to give an answer respecting the non-resident.	No; I believe, not any.
5. Fenstanton - - -	455 - - - -	Generally resident -	No such cases, though in two or three instances the individual families are somewhat crowded.
6. Hemingford Abbots - -	475 - - - -	Generally resident -	Certainly not many.
7. Hemingford Grey - -	390 - - - -	Two miles - - -	Not any.
8. Hilton - - - -	171 - - - -	Generally resident -	Not any.
9. Holywell-cum-Needingworth -	480 - - - -	Generally resident -	Not any.
10. Houghton - - - -	136 - - - -	One and a half mile -	No such cases at this time, but very many instances in which members of the same family are sadly crowded for want of a sufficient number of bed-rooms.
11. Hurst, Old - - -	93 ding three converted e.	Three miles - - -	Not any.
12. Ives, Saint - - -	1,698 - - - -	Very few non-resident labourers employed.	Many such cases, but not from want of cottage accommodation, but from inability of parties to pay more than 1 s. or 1 s. 6 d. a week for lodgings; or labourers and artisans coming into town for temporary employment, and not thinking it worth while to rent a cottage.
13. Pidley-cum-Fenton -	189 - - - -	Generally resident -	Only two or three cases, which take in young men as lodgers.
14. Somersham - - -	580 - - - -	Bordering as this parish does upon the Fens, it is impossible to give any correct answer for non-residence.	Not many.
15. Warboys - - - -	795 ince 1841 - -	Generally resident -	Not many.
16. Wistow - - - -	253 - - - -	Generally resident -	Not any.
17. Wilton - - - -	191 - - - -	About a mile - -	None.
18. Woodhurst - - -	198 - - - -	All resident - -	Not any.
	7,343		
Deduct Increase or Decrease - -			

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Have Cottages been Pulled Down by the Proprietors?	Have new Cottages been Erected by the Proprietors?	Greatest Distance Labourers have necessarily to Walk per Day to and from their Work.	Are there many Cases in which different Families are crowded in the same Cottage?
Yes, three burnt and two pulled down -	Same number erected as pulled down -	Generally resident -	Not any.
Yes, seven - - - - - -	Yes, twenty - - - - - -	Generally resident -	Not any.
Yes, eight hovels unfit for decent people to live in.	Yes, two by a landowner, and eight or ten by speculators.	Three miles - -	There are three cases of two families in a house.
No - - - - - - -	No - - - - - - -	One mile - - -	No.
None that I know of - - - -	Many new ones erected - - -	Two miles - - -	None; but there are some cottages in which large families lodge without sufficient accommodation.
No - - - - - - -	Yes, six - - - - - - -	Generally resident -	No.
Some cottages have been pulled down -	Many have been built by small proprietors.	Generally resident -	Not any.
No; some of the worst cottages are soon to be pulled down.	Twelve cottages built; of these, the Duke of Manchester built ten.	One mile - - -	Only one case.
None - - - - - - -	None - - - - - - -	One mile and a half -	No.
No - - - - - - -	Several, by individuals - - -	Generally resident -	Scarcely any; but the bed-rooms are much crowded.
Not that I am aware of - - -	Yes, eight - - - - -	All resident - - -	Not any.
No - - - - - - -	Yes, ten or twelve - - - -	One mile and a half -	Not any.
Yes, three - - - - -	Yes, five - - - - - -	Generally resident -	Not any.
Not any - - - -	Not any - - - - - -	Two miles - - -	No families are allowed to be crowded together in the same cottage.
No; or if pulled down, rebuilt - -	A very few - - - - - -	Generally resident -	Not of different families in the same cottage, but several of old and young, of different sexes of the same family in the same cottage, occupying the same sleeping room.
Yes, three - - - - -	Yes, three new and more convenient cottages have been erected.	All resident - -	There are no cases where different families are crowded in the same cottage; some of the cottagers who have large families have not sufficient room to give decent accommodation.
No - - - - - - -	Yes, four - - - - - -	Generally resident -	Not one.
No - - - - - - -	Three or four only - - - -	All resident - -	One only.
Three burnt down by fire - - -	Four built to replace those burnt down -	Three miles - -	None.
Two - - - - - - -	Eleven - - - - - - -	All resident - - -	Scarcely any.
Yes, for the purpose of rebuilding -	Yes, but none additional - - -	Two miles - - -	Yes, seven or eight cases.

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	Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor for the Year ending Lady-day 1847, being the Year under the Operation of the 9 & 10 Vict. cap. 66.	Expe the R Po Year Lad 1 beit Y und Oper 10 & cap	Have new Cottages been Erected by the Proprietors	Greatest Distance Labourers have necessarily to Walk per Day to and from their Work.	Are there many Cases in which different Families are crowded in the same Cottage ?
STA	£.				
1	208		Yes - - - - - - -	1 ½ mile - - -	No.
THI					
1	104		Yes, eight - - - - -	One mile (one non-resident labourer).	None.
2	167		None - - - - - -	Two to three miles -	No.
3	114		Yes, four - - - - -	Generally resident -	None.
4	144		Certainly not - - - - -	Two miles - - -	About three.
5	216		Yes, three - - - - -	One labourer two miles -	Only one instance of a married son living in the same cottage as parents.
6	294		Yes, two - - - - -	Generally resident -	None.
	1,039				
	- -	-			
	- -	-			
	- -	-			

Y O F

	Value on which the Property Tax is assessed.	te of diture r ended y-day 48, n teable e for e Rates.
	£.	d.
t	5,726	8¾
al	119,320	1 4¾
	7,614	–
	55,274	6¾
n	103,800	9½
	74,281	7 6
	2,968	4¼
	11,239	1 –¼
	380,222	3 1¼
	- -	-
	- -	-

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MEMORANDUM.

FROM a careful examination into every parish in the county of Huntingdon (which is divided into 103* parishes), the following results have been obtained :—

1.—That the houses, between the years 1831 and 1841, increased in a greater ratio than the population. The population in 1831 was 52,694, and in 1841, 58,095; the number of houses erected and in the course of erection at the former period was 10,236, and in the latter, 12,217. In the first period, there were rather more than five inhabitants to every house, and in the latter period, rather less than that number.

Between the years 1831 and 1841, in nine parishes only was there a decrease in the number of houses; and in four of these parishes, cottages have been erected since that period.

2.—The average area in acres to each inhabitant in the 95 purely agricultural parishes is 4·96 acres.

3.—The amounts on which the assessments for the property tax, county rate, and poor's rate are made, are as follow :—

	£.
For the property tax - - - -	380,222
For the county rate - - - -	370,203
For the poor's rate - - - -	299,950

In five instances, the value on which the poor rate is made, is greater than that on which the property tax is assessed; in two instances, the value on which the poor's rate is made, is greater than that on which the county rate is made; and in 15 instances, the value on which the county rate is made, is greater than that on which the property tax is made. [*See annexed Table* (B.)]

	£.
4.—The average expenditure for the relief of the poor, and all charges incident on their relief, for the three years previous to the formation of the Unions in which the several parishes are severally included, amounted to - - - -	35,907
The average expenditure, for the same purpose, for three years ended Lady-day 1848 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	29,187
Showing a Decrease in expenditure of - - -	6,720

In 25 parishes there has been an increase of expenditure; viz., Great Gransden, Buckworth, Conington, Ramsey, Ripton Regis, Spaldwick, Alwalton, Caldecote, Denton, Farcet, Fletton, Haddon, Orton Longville, Orton Waterville, Stanground, Stilton, Washingley, Woodstone, Yaxley, Hemingford Abbots, Old Hurst, Warboys, Wistow, Great Catworth, and Eynesbury.

5.—In the year ended the 25th of March 1848, the expenditure for the relief of the poor amounted to 31,577 *l.*, and exceeded that of the year ended 25th of March 1846, by 4,893 *l.*, the expenditure for the last-named year being 26,684 *l.*

6.—There are (as has been already observed) 103 parishes in the county, and of these, nine are town parishes,† 31 are close agricultural parishes, and 63 are open agricultural parishes. By a close parish is meant one in which the whole property belongs to a single proprietor, or to such a limited number as can prevent the building of cottages.

7.—A rate of 1*s.* 7¾*d.* in the pound made on the property tax valuation, which is assumed to be the nearest approximation to the real value of the property assessed, would cover the whole cost of relief for every parish in the county, at the same expenditure as was incurred in the year ended the 25th of March 1848.

8.—The expenditure for the close parishes is 1*s.* 1¾*d.* in the pound on the same valuation, being 6*d.* in the pound less than the average of all the parishes in the county.‡ The expenditure

* The parishes of Papworth, St. Agnes, in the Caxton Union, is partly in the county of Huntingdon, and partly in the county of Cambridge, and the parishes of Luddington, Lutton, Thurning and Winwick, in the Oundle Union, are partly in the county of Huntingdon and partly in the county of Northampton, and are therefore omitted in these calculations.

† The town parishes are St. Mary, All Saints, St. John and St. Benedict, Huntingdon, Ramsey and Godmanchester, in the Huntingdon Union, St. Ives, in the St. Ives Union, and Kimbolton and St. Neots in the St. Neots Union.

The area of each of the parishes of Ramsey, Godmanchester, Kimbolton and St. Neots, as will be seen by the Tables, is very extensive. I have, however, felt it necessary to treat them as town parishes.

‡ See Table (A.) annexed.

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expenditure for the 63 open agricultural parishes, for the year ended Lady-day 1848, on the same basis of value, was 1*s.* 7¾*d.*; thus the expenditure of the open agricultural parishes was 6 *d.* in the pound higher than in the close parishes.

9.—In the 31 close parishes, the area to each inhabitant is 9·88 acres, and in the 63 open parishes it is 4·26 acres.

10.—In 81 parishes, it is reported that the cottage accommodation is sufficient for the labourers employed in the parishes; and in 22 parishes it is reported that the accommodation is not sufficient. Of the 22 parishes reported as deficient in cottage accommodation, 18 are close parishes.

In those parishes in which it is reported the cottages are sufficient in point of numbers, very general complaints are made of the state of the cottages, and of their deficiency in accommodation. Frequent instances are reported of whole families, consisting of men and their wives, and grown-up children, all occupying the only sleeping apartment the cottage affords.

11.—Since 1841, the number of cottages that have been erected is greater than the number pulled down, and in only three parishes have cottages been pulled down without others having been erected.

12.—In 37 of the agricultural parishes, labourers have to walk from the parishes in which they reside into other parishes to work. In 21 of those parishes it is reported the cottage accommodation is sufficient; there are three parishes from which labourers have to walk four or more miles to and from their work, all of which parishes are close. There are 34 parishes from which labourers have to walk into other parishes three miles or less, and of these 34 parishes, 20 are close.

13.—There are in 14 of the agricultural parishes instances of cottages being occupied by more than one family, or by different generations of the same family; of these 14 parishes, four are close.

The rate of wages in the several parishes for day-work is generally 8*s.* per week, as I have ascertained by inquiry from guardians and relieving officers. Horse-keepers, shepherds, &c., are usually paid from 9*s.* to 10*s.* per week. A good deal of labour is performed by task-work, at which higher wages are obtained.

Robert Weale,
Inspector of Poor Laws.

Bedford, January 1, 1851.

Note.—A similar examination was made into the several parishes in Bedfordshire in February 1849, and the following Table exhibits a comparison of the rate of expenditure in the two counties:—

	Beds.	Hunts.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Rate of Expenditure per pound on the Property Tax Valuation for the Maintenance of the Poor for the year 1848 -	1 10¾	1 7¾
Rate of Expenditure per pound on the same valuation for the Town Parishes -	1 7¼	2 –
Rate of Expenditure per pound on the same valuation for the Open Agricultural Parishes - - - - - -	2 –¾	1 7¾
Rate of Expenditure per pound on the same valuation for the Close Agricultural Parishes - - - - - -	1 8¾	1 1¾
Area in Acres to each Inhabitant in the Open Agricultural Parishes - -	3·34 A.	4·26 A.
Area in Acres to each Inhabitant in the Close Parishes - - - - - -	5·60 A.	9·88 A.

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(A.)

Name of Union.	Name of Parish.	Rate of Expenditure on Property Tax Valuation.	Rate of Area in Acres on the Population.
		s. *d.*	Acres.
Huntingdon - -	1. Barham - - - - -	– 5½	6·54
	2. Buckworth - - - -	– 11	14·31
	3. Conington - - - -	– 5½	13·39
	4. Coppingford - - - -	– 3¾	22·88
	5. Hamerton - - - - -	– 9½	13·06
	6. Raveley, Great - - - -	2 8¾	6·53
	7. Raveley, Little - - - -	1 7½	13·81
	8. Ripton Abbots-cum-Wennington -	1 4½	15·69
	9. Sawtry, Saint Judith - - -	2 3¾	—
	10. Upton - - - - -	2 8¼	5·44
	11. Woodwalton - - - -	1 1½	14·02
	12. Woolley - - - - -	– 4¾	17·97
Oundle - - -	13. Little Gidding - - - -	– 2½	14·22
Peterborough - -	14. Caldecote - - - - -	– 6½	14·23
	15. Chesterton - - - -	– 4½	11·16
	16. Denton - - - - -	1 –¼	9·17
	17. Glatton - - - - -	– 11¾	6·84
	18. Haddon - - - - -	1 6½	10·24
	19. Morbourne - - - -	– 8½	11·50
	20. Orton Longville - - -	1 3½	9·09
	21. Washingley - - - -	1 8½	9·47
	22. Water Newton - - - -	– 4¾	7·65
Saint Ives - - -	23. Old Hurst - - - -	1 4½	7·41
	24. Witton - - - - -	1 9¾	6·57
Saint Neots - -	25. Diddington - - - -	– 11½	6·84
	26. Midloe - - - - -	– 8¾	16·00
	27. Paxton, Little - - - -	– 9½	9·53
	28. Southoe - - - - -	1 4	6·26
	29. Tetworth - - - - -	2 4½	9·27
	30. Toseland - - - - -	1 3½	6·47
	31. Waresley - - - - -	1 1¾	9·51
	Average of Close Parishes - -	1 1¾	9·88

(B.)

Name of Union.	Name of Parish.	Poor Rate more than Property Tax.	Poor Rate more than County Rate.	County Rate more than Property Tax.
		£.	£.	£.
Caxton and Arrington -	Great Gransden - -	- -	- -	206
Huntingdon - - -	Huntingdon (All Saints)	- -	- -	29
	Ramsey - - -	1,420	- -	4,318
	Ripton Regis - -	- -	- -	254
Oundle - - -	Elton - - - -	281	- -	715
Peterborough - -	Chesterton - - -	- -	- -	261
	Farcet - - -	- -	- -	168
	Haddon - - -	- -	- -	299
	Morbourne - - -	- -	- -	97
	Stilton - - -	- -	- -	80
	Woodstone - - -	140	- -	297
Saint Ives - - -	Pidley-cum-Fenton -	- -	- -	320
Saint Neots - - -	Stow-cum-Little Catworth.	- -	- -	80
	Tetworth - - -	83	71	12
Stamford - - -	Sibson-cum-Stibbington	273	- -	274
Thrapston - - -	Brington - - -	- -	39	—
	TOTALS - -	5	2	15

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COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

COPY of REPORT of *Robert Weale*, Esq., Inspector of Poor Laws, on transmitting a TABLE exhibiting the Names of the Parishes, the Population in 1831 and 1841, the Area, the Area to the Population, the Value on which the Assessments are made for the Property Tax, the County Rate, and the Poor's Rate, &c., in the County of *Huntingdon*.

(*Viscount Ebrington.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
30 *April* 1851.

244.

Under 3 *oz.*

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PAUPER CHILDREN.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 30 July 1851;—*for*,

A COPY "of REPORTS made to the POOR LAW BOARD by their INSPECTORS, Sir *John Walsham*, Mr. *Doyle*, and Mr. *Farnall*, on the Education and Training of PAUPER CHILDREN in their respective Districts, in the Year 1850."

Poor Law Board, Somerset House, 5 August 1851.

COURTENAY, Secretary.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 5 August 1851.

REPORT of Mr. *Doyle*, Poor Law Inspector, to the POOR LAW BOARD.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Abergele, 31 December 1850.

IN compliance with the instructions I have received that I should communicate for the information of your Board any facts that have come under my observation that may serve to illustrate the condition of pauper education, I have the honour to lay before you a detailed account of the state of the schools in every workhouse in this district. With this report I have the honour also to communicate a statistical statement, which exhibits, in one Table, (A.) (each return having been verified by the masters of the different workhouses), the most important facts connected with the condition of juvenile pauperism in the unions comprised in my district, viz., the number of children, distinguishing those above and below nine years of age, who were in each workhouse on 1st December 1849; the number of those who were in each workhouse on 1st December 1850; the number of those who, having been in each workhouse on 1st December 1849, still remained in it on 1st December 1850; and the number admitted into and discharged from each workhouse during the year, from 1st December 1849 to 1st December 1850.

Mr. Doyle's Report, 31 December 1850.

Any statement which did not include the results exhibited by these returns must be necessarily incomplete. The question of pauper education in this district cannot be considered with reference only to the actual attainments of the children who may happen to be inmates of a workhouse at any particular period. The result of merely an examination of children collected at the school upon a given day in the year would, in the majority of unions, be a very insufficient test of the efficiency or defects of the system in operation; and the unfavourable conclusions which such an examination might often not unnaturally suggest, would, in fact, be unjust alike to guardians, teachers, and children. Nor, as to the means which are practicable of improving the education of pauper children, can a conclusion, entitled to much weight, be arrived at until the character and extent of juvenile pauperism, and the fluctuation to which it is liable, shall, in the first instance, have been determined.

The district which is under my superintendence comprises eight counties, and includes 43 unions. Of these, 37 are provided with workhouses. Upon the 1st of December 1849 there were in the whole of these workhouses 1,782 children of all ages. Upon the 1st of December 1850, the number of children in these same workhouses was 1,675. Of the children (1,782) who were in these workhouses on the 1st of December 1849, little more than one-half (1,008) still remained in the workhouses on the 1st of December 1850. But

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Mr. Doyle's Report, 31 December 1850.

the total number admitted into these workhouses from the 1st of December 1849 to the 1st of December 1850 was 3,411. The number discharged during the same period was 3,518. The number of children above the age of nine years in the workhouses of these 37 unions was, on the 1st of December 1849, 802. The number of children above nine years of age in the same workhouses on the 1st of December 1850, was 659. I also find that the number of children above nine years of age who, upon the 1st of December 1849, were inmates of 28 workhouses, was 577; and that of these only 343 remained in these workhouses upon the 1st of December 1850. These results may be thus exhibited:

Number of Children in the Workhouses of the Several Unions and Incorporations on the First Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children admitted into the Workhouses of the several Unions and Incorporations, from 1st December 1849 to 1st December 1850.	Total Number of Children discharged from the Workhouses of the several Unions and Incorporations, from 1st December 1849 to 1st December 1850.	Number of Children above Nine Years of Age in the Workhouses of Twenty-eight Unions and Incorporations on 1st December 1849.	Number of these Children still remaining in these Twenty-eight Workhouses on 1st December 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849 - - - -	555	425	980	448	354	802				
1850 - - - -	567	449	1,016	389	270	659				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	12	24	36	- -	- -	- -	3,411	3,518	577	343
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	- -	- -	59	84	143				

The Table (A.) annexed to this Report, exhibits these results in detail, as they are derived from the returns furnished to me by each Union in the district.

The

A STATEMENT of the Number of CHILDREN in the WORKHOUSES of the SHROPSHIRE UNIONS, and

NAMES of UNIONS, &c. &c.	Number in the Workhouse on 1st December 1849.						Number of Admissions and Discharges from 1st December 1849 to 1st December 1850.										Number in the Workhouse on 1st December 1850.					
	Under 9 Years of Age.		Above 9 Years of Age.		Total.		Admissions.						Discharges.						Under 9 Years.		Above 9 Years.		Total.	
							Under 9 Years.		Above 9 Years.		Total.		Under 9 Years.		Above 9 Years.		Total.							
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Atcham - -	18	16	25	16	43	32	33	44	23	25	56	69	30	40	28	27	58	67	21	20	20	14	41	34
Bridgnorth - -	12	7	18	6	30	13	7	6	4	5	11	11	6	3	9	3	15	6	13	10	13	8	26	18
Church Stretton -	10	5	5	2	15	7	51	16	16	12	67	28	55	15	16	8	71	23	6	6	5	6	11	12
Cleobury Mortimer	9	9	7	7	16	16	18	24	29	32	47	56	19	28	30	30	49	58	8	5	6	9	14	14
Clun - - -	7	7	7	7	14	14	10	29	16	15	26	44	14	21	15	16	29	37	3	15	8	6	11	21
Ellesmere - -	22	20	26	22	48	42	16	22	18	20	34	42	15	25	20	23	35	48	23	17	24	19	47	36
Ludlow - - -	19	11	10	11	20	22	17	16	20	22	37	38	17	17	22	23	39	40	10	10	8	10	18	20
Madeley - -	9	11	4	9	13	20	14	8	8	8	22	16	14	11	8	14	22	25	9	8	4	3	13	11
Market Drayton -	14	10	10	4	24	14	15	12	24	11	39	23	13	12	16	10	29	22	16	10	18	5	34	15
Newport - -	8	10	10	7	18	17	6	7	4	2	10	9	4	2	5	2	9	4	10	15	9	7	19	22
Oswestry - -	40	19	18	26	58	45	37	23	22	22	59	45	37	20	24	29	61	49	40	22	16	19	56	41
Shiffnal - -	10	-	-	9	10	9	23	-	-	29	23	29	22	-	-	25	22	25	11	-	-	13	11	13
Shrewsbury -	3	3	15	7	18	10	17	14	17	14	34	28	17	6	18	15	35	21	3	11	14	6	17	17
Wellington - -	11	6	16	5	27	11	10	8	5	6	15	14	6	4	6	5	12	9	15	10	15	6	30	16
Wem - - -	4	3	1	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	27	20	-	-	-	-	25	23	-	-	7	1	7	1
Whitchurch - -	8	9	5	2	13	11	6	8	6	6	12	14	7	11	6	8	13	19	7	6	5	-	12	6
TOTALS - -	195	146	177	141	372	287	280	237	212	229	519	486	276	215	223	238	524	476	195	165	172	132	367	297

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Mr. Doyle's Report, 31 December 1850.

The most obvious improvement in the means of educating pauper children is the combination, recommended many years ago by the Poor Law Commissioners and their Assistants, of unions into districts for educational purposes. One such combination has already been formed in this district, the South East Shropshire School District. It comprises only four Unions, Bridgenorth, Madeley, Cleobury Mortimer, and Seisdon. It is not anticipated that the average number of children in this school will exceed 140.

The extent of this school district is much more circumscribed than has been usually recommended as the scale upon which such combinations should be formed. In districts, however, composed of unions almost exclusively agricultural, and which are thinly peopled, great practical difficulties would be found in more extended combinations. I have thought it right, therefore, when recommending the formation of district schools to Boards of Guardians, to limit the proposition, except under peculiar circumstances, to the junction of two or three adjacent unions. The district school should be so situated as to admit of all the children, who may become chargeable in each union, being sent to it; for if only the children permanently chargeable were sent, a number sufficient to form a school could not be got together in this district, except by a combination that should take in unions the most remote from each other. Nor in the unions remote from the district school could the existing workhouse schools be dispensed with; they would still be necessary for the large majority of the children who are temporarily chargeable. But the combination of even all the unions of one considerable county would hardly furnish an adequate number of children "permanently" chargeable. The total number of children in the workhouses of the 16 unions of Shropshire, upon the 1st of December 1850, was 664; of these only 304 were above the age of nine years, or of an age to derive much benefit from instruction in an industrial school. In the course of the year 1850, the whole of the children in all the workhouses of Shropshire was as low as 504; of these 199 were below the age of nine years. These facts may be thus exhibited:

INCORPORATIONS comprised within the above District, from 1st December 1849 to 1st December 1850.

Number of those in the Workhouse on 1st December 1849 still Remaining on 1st December 1850.						The highest and lowest Number of Children in the Workhouse at any given Time, from 1st December 1849 to 1st December 1850, &c. &c.																	
						Boys.							Girls.							Boys and Girls.					
Under 9 Years.		Above 9 Years.		Total.		Under 9 Years.		Above 9 Years.		Total.		Rate per Cent. of Fluctuation.	Under 9 Years.		Above 9 Years.		Total.		Rate per Cent. of Fluctuation.	Under 9 Years.		Above 9 Years.		Total.		Rate per Cent. of Fluctuation.
B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	
10	6	15	7	25	13	20	19	29	20	49	39	20·4	17	15	19	13	36	28	22·2	37	34	48	33	85	67	21·1
–	–	–	–	22	11	14	9	19	14	33	23	30·3	9	6	9	6	18	12	33·3	23	15	28	20	51	35	31·3
4	3	4	2	8	5	16	4	10	5	26	9	65·4	8	6	5	4	13	10	23·0	24	10	15	9	39	19	51·3
2	4	5	4	7	8	10	4	7	6	17	10	41·2	8	4	10	6	18	10	44·4	18	8	17	12	35	20	42·9
3	3	6	4	9	7	10	6	9	6	19	12	36·8	11	7	10	7	21	14	33·3	21	13	19	13	40	26	35·0
14	9	18	17	32	26	23	18	28	23	51	41	19·6	22	16	24	16	46	32	30·4	45	34	52	39	97	73	24·7
9	7	5	8	14	15	9	10	15	7	24	17	29·1	9	6	11	9	20	15	25·0	18	16	26	16	44	32	27·3
3	3	3	–	6	3	12	4	5	2	17	6	64·7	8	2	12	5	20	7	65·0	20	6	17	7	37	13	64·8
13	5	8	3	21	8	19	14	18	10	37	24	35·1	11	8	5	1	16	9	43·7	30	22	23	11	53	33	37·5
8	7	8	6	16	13	–	–	–	–	11	7	36·3	–	–	–	–	10	8	20·0	–	–	–	–	21	15	28·5
22	14	7	10	29	24	–	–	–	–	62	39	37·1	–	–	–	–	50	34	32·0	–	–	–	–	112	73	34·8
4	–	–	6	4	6	16	8	–	–	16	8	50·0	–	–	10	6	10	6	40·0	16	8	10	6	26	14	46·2
1	1	7	1	8	2	7	1	19	12	26	13	50·0	3	2	10	2	13	4	69·2	10	3	29	14	39	17	56·4
11	6	14	4	25	10	11	11	19	16	30	27	10·0	11	6	7	5	18	11	38·9	22	17	26	21	48	38	20·8
–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	9	5	44·4	–	–	–	–	11	5	54·5	–	–	–	–	20	10	50·0
–	–	–	–	9	6	9	7	8	4	17	11	35·3	12	6	5	2	17	8	53·0	21	13	13	6	34	19	44·1
104	68	100	72	239	158	176	115	186	125	444	291	34·4	129	84	137	83	337	213	36·8	305	199	323	207	781	504	35·5

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Mr. Doyle's Report, 31 December 1850.

Of the children who are at any one time in a workhouse, not more than about 15 per cent. can be considered from orphan-age, being deserted, as permanently chargeable, &c., and therefore wholly under the control of the guardians. These alone, of whom a considerable proportion are under nine years of age, except from unions immediately adjacent, are the children upon whom it would be safe to reckon as the inmates of a district school. A gentleman of great experience in Poor-law administration, and who has bestowed much attention upon the subject of pauper education, adverting to the formation of school districts of extended area, writes to me thus: "Reference to the annexed return will show that in a district containing an area of more than 150 square miles only 10 per cent. of the children relieved were under the control of the guardians for any more than a very limited and uncertain period. The numbers in different unions may vary considerably, but if relief is carefully administered, I am convinced that the total number of children required to keep up a separate institution with success for those children over whom the guardians have undivided control, must, in the rural districts, be collected from an area that will entirely subvert the great object in view, by preventing education altogether, so far as regards the extremities of districts so formed; besides which, the interest between the distant parts of the district and the institution will be so remote, as to militate very seriously against the inmates. This, of course, would not occur in the large towns and more populous parts of several counties, where the districts for this purpose might be of moderate size; but supposing the existence of such institutions, it will be evident that the present or some modified system of union schools must be maintained for the nine-tenths of the children, who, being relieved, with their parents, are probably not two months on the average under the control of the guardians. As, therefore, such schools must continue (or no education be afforded to the great bulk of children), I think that independent of expense, the removal of the orphans, &c. would tend very much to injure the existing schools, and would therefore be objectionable in practice."

As the number of children who are permanently chargeable is so low, and the number of those who pass through the workhouse in the course of the year is so high, it would appear that the great bulk of these children must, while chargeable, be educated either in the workhouses of the different unions, or in district schools, sufficiently near to admit of all the children of each union being sent to them. In compliance with the instructions of your Board, I have availed myself, and shall continue to avail myself, of every favourable opportunity of promoting the formation of such combinations in this district.

In the meanwhile, as not only in this district, but throughout the kingdom, workhouse schools must constitute, for a considerable time at least, the chief means of education for the great bulk of pauper children, it is important to ascertain what is really the character, and what are the effects of the system of instruction and training received in these establishments.

The present state of pauper education in this district varies very much; in some unions it is very low, in others it has attained to great excellence.

There are workhouses, like that of the Atcham Union, in which the children receive an education beyond all comparison better than is within the reach of the children of labourers in any part of the county. In the girls' school of the Ludlow Union the children now receive an education in all respects superior to what the humbler ratepayers are able to purchase for their children. This high standard of workhouse education is fast ceasing to be exceptional; the example of one good workhouse school operates upon neighbouring unions, and I find a general disposition amongst guardians throughout the district to adopt improvements which are recommended by the experience of other unions. Thus the guardians of almost every union in this district in which there are upon an average a sufficient number of boys of an age capable of industrial occupation, either have already provided, or have determined to provide the means for their industrial training. The unions of this district being almost exclusively agricultural, the means of industrial training for boys consist chiefly in the cultivation of a few acres of land by spade husbandry. In those unions in which this system can be said to be fairly in operation, it has already been productive of much benefit, and it will be seen by the detailed accounts furnished from some of them that this mode of educating the children in habits of industry is attended with considerable profit to the guardians. The examples

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examples of the Quatt School, and of the school of the Atcham Union, have given a very useful impulse to this method of industrial training. Mr. Doyle's Report, 31 December 1850.

One great obstacle in the way of the rapid improvement of pauper education is the difficulty of finding competent teachers. I have known an election of teachers postponed from one meeting of guardians to another for months consecutively, with the hope that eligible candidates might at length present themselves. It must not therefore be inferred that the insufficiency of educational means in a workhouse is evidence of the indifference of guardians to the subject. The demand for teachers has arisen suddenly, and the qualifications requisite lie somewhat out of the track which candidates for such offices had been hitherto pursuing. I have witnessed many cases of candidates, apparently qualified for the duty of teaching, being rejected in consequence of their total inability to undertake the industrial training of children.

I have said that in some workhouses in this district the education received by the children is far superior to that which is conferred upon the children of the labouring poor. The contrast is indeed often more painfully striking than any one not well acquainted with the condition of both can easily realize. The Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, recently published, contain in the general reports of the inspectors of parochial schools some remarkable evidence as to the education received by the children of the labouring population. The Rev. Henry Moseley, for example, in his report on the southern district of England, thus writes:

"Considering what is the amount of education which a child under the age of 12 years could receive under the most favourable circumstances, and how far the education which the children in these schools are receiving falls short of that which under more favourable circumstances they might receive, and taking into my view that 95 per cent. of them are actually under this age, I cannot disguise from myself that, notwithstanding all the zealous efforts and great personal sacrifices of their promoters, if all were equally good with these, and every locality were adequately provided with such schools, the impressions made would be neither great nor permanent."

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"The early age at which the children are taken away from the school is the great discouragement of the friends of education; it is the hopeless side of the question. No other obstacle appears to them altogether insurmountable but this."

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"True it is that the children remain longer in good schools than in bad ones; the parents thereby showing that they are willing to make some sacrifice that their children may have the benefit of what they consider to be a good education; but they cannot make a sufficient sacrifice. The smallness of the earnings of an agricultural labourer renders that sacrifice an impossibility to him. It is necessary to the child's being fed and clothed that it should itself contribute to the cost of these wants from the earliest period when it is able to do so. To the sum (from 6 *s.* to 10 *s.* per week) otherwise applicable to the maintenance of the family, it is necessary that the labourer should add the 1 *s.* 6 *d.* or 2 *s.* per week which his child can earn."

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"His usefulness, and not his welfare, is the thing considered; and a long and dreary interval is allowed to intervene between the time he leaves school and that when his industrial education can, in any sense, be said to begin. He goes, it may be, into the fields at daybreak, to drive away the birds from the growing crops, and continues there until sunset; or he is sent out to watch pigs or geese, or to keep cattle or sheep. Thus employed he is conversant with the same horizon, contends with the same flock of sparrows, traverses the boundaries of the same field, leans daily against the same gate, or sits under the same hedge for months, and perhaps for years, together. It is difficult to conceive what, under such circumstances, is the state of the mind of a poor child, stored with nothing to reflect upon, and unaccustomed to reflect; with nothing to undertake and nothing to accomplish, beyond that one wearisome duty; passing months and years of the most characteristic portion of its life in a state approaching as nearly as may be to one of sterile indolence.

"The intellectual stagnation of an existence like this eats into the soul of the

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child. I have often been told by those who have taken the pains to ascertain it, of the marvellous inroads it makes in his character; what a cloud it brings over his understanding; how in a few months scarce a trace remains of the knowledge he had acquired at school, except perhaps its most technical and mechanical elements; and how seldom his conduct gives any evidence of those religious influences to which it had been a principal object of the school to subject him. In truth, although his intellectual life has been stagnating, it has not been thus with the life of his senses. On the side of these lies all his danger. The school had established, indeed, some equipoise of the moral and intellectual elements of his being, and of the sensual; but the preponderance of the latter has begun, and the animal in him is destined to grow with his growth and strengthen with his strength, as the antagonist principle shrinks in its dimensions by disuse, until the one is wholly lost in the excess of the other."

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"Such being the industrial training of the agricultural labourer at that period of his life the impression of which is the most durable, it is scarcely to be considered strange that in every parish there should be so large a portion of labourers trained up to be paupers,—men without the intelligence or the energy, or the moral courage, or the spirit of independence necessary to pursue with success the humblest calling."

* * * * * * *

"The case is, however, no better with the girls. It is true that they do not leave school so early as the boys, because work cannot be found for them so soon. Few of them remain, however, after the age of 12 or 13. When they have left an interval is generally passed at home, occupied perhaps in assisting in household work or in nursing. Meanwhile a place is sought for them, to which they are considered eligible at 14. Their first service is commonly at the house of a little tradesman or small farmer; and but a small portion of them ever advance, I am informed, to any higher grade of service, the majority returning home, after a few years, to work in the fields."

The authority under which such statements are made would forbid the suspicion of their being exaggerated, even if they were not confirmed by Mr. Moseley's colleagues. One of them, Mr. Morell, says in his report—

"Regarding the country throughout, and taking into account the different circumstances which limit the duration of school attendance among the poor (the frequent absence from school upon trivial excuses, the summer and harvest occupations of the rural districts, the half-time system of the manufacturing localities, the domestic avocations of girls in household duties or light manufactures, with numberless other circumstances)—taking, I say, these things into account, the whole average length of school instruction will be found almost incredibly short. The majority of schools I have visited admit each year at least two-thirds of their average attendance, and in some instances almost an entire change of pupils has taken place between one annual inspection and another, and that without any probability of many of the children having resorted to other schools in the neighbourhood. And yet this short average period of instruction is to fit the masses of our population for every future duty of their existence. Not only have they to gain while it lasts some knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and such simple elements of primary scholarship, but they have to acquire, at least to a great extent, all the mental refinement, all the sense of propriety, all the habits of order and self-restraint, all the direct moral principles, and in numbers of cases, it is to be feared, all the religious education, they will ever be likely to enjoy for the whole extent of human life, and their entire guidance through it as moral, social and accountable creatures."

Of the condition of the children of a large portion of this district, these statements would certainly not be a highly coloured picture. A workhouse school might be in a very low state indeed, and the education received in it still present a favourable contrast to that which is ordinarily attainable by a labourer's child. I wish, however, to be understood as speaking of the state of pauper education absolutely, as it exists in some of the workhouses of this district, and not as contrasted with what the State provides for the less favoured children of its working people. "It is impossible," writes Mr. Bowyer, one of

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of Her Majesty's workhouse school inspectors, in his report upon the workhouse school of his district, "It is impossible, while viewing a really good and moral workhouse school, not to be impressed with the conviction that few among those children will sink into the degraded condition of paupers, or even into the dull and spiritless peasantry which at seasons of distress crowd the lobby of the Board room." Some "really good and moral workhouse schools" there are in this district; a great many more I know there are in other districts, and although the associations of a workhouse are not those most favourable to the establishment of such schools, yet it would be unjust to the majority of Boards of Guardians throughout this district, not to recognise the efforts they are making to comply with the order of your Board which directs them to provide for the children under their care such an education as shall "fit them for service, and train them to habits of usefulness, industry, and virtue."

It is not easy to draw from even the most carefully digested statistical returns, conclusions which shall be satisfactory as to the effect upon children of being educated in workhouses. It is impossible to estimate accurately the value of disturbing influences such as the state of employment, the unusual prevalence of sickness and mortality, and other such temporary causes of greater or less destitution. Therefore, when attention is called, as it has been, to an erroneously assumed fact that juvenile pauperism had increased within a given period, and that the increase had taken place chiefly in the number of children capable of employment, this would not prove, even if the facts had been accurately stated instead of accidentally the reverse, that such increase was attributable to some vice inherent in the mode of treating children in workhouses. It appears that of the children above nine years of age in the workhouses of this district, a greater proportion remained through the year, from 1st December 1849 to 1st December 1850, in the schools of Quatt and Waters Upton, which are apart from the workhouses, and amongst the best in the district, than in those of any other unions. Without, therefore, attaching undue importance to such results as a slight increase or decrease in the number of children in one year compared with another, it is unquestionably satisfactory to find that not only does the total number of children in the workhouses on the 1st of December 1850, as compared with the 1st of December 1849, exhibit a decrease of six per cent., but that the number of children above nine years of age exhibits a decrease of 17·8 per cent.

I have in another part of this report observed that the workhouse of the Market Drayton Union is one of the worst in this district; classification in it is impossible. There, if anywhere, the worst results of bringing up children in workhouses might be looked for. A short time ago Her Majesty's inspector of workhouse schools applied to the master of the workhouse, an efficient and a very experienced officer, for such information as he might be able to afford him upon the subject; the reply to this inquiry contains some facts which bear so immediately upon the part of the subject to which I am now referring, that I may be permitted to anticipate the school inspector in communicating it to your Board:—

"Sir, Drayton Workhouse, December 1851.

"I am sorry I have not been able to answer your inquiry before now, but it required a greater degree of care, and a little more time than ordinary inquiries generally do, and I have been very busy until now. I believe, sir, the association of children with the adult paupers in a workhouse to be far less injurious to them than it is generally supposed to be, and to have a far less injurious effect upon them, both physically and morally, than the huddling of them up in an ill-arranged, badly ventilated and crowded cottage, which would undoubtedly be the case, if they were not in the workhouse, for I am sorry to say that the cottages of the labouring poor in this country as far as my knowlege of them extends (and I was reared in one), are sadly deficient in accommodation. It not unfrequently happens that the parents and a large family of boys and girls are all crowded together in one small lodging room, where they denude themselves of their clothing in the presence of each other, and so betake themselves to their beds, which are generally unprotected by curtains, and not unfrequently upon the bare floor, exposed to the view of each other; and I have long been fully persuaded in my own mind,

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that the labours of the school teacher, the moralist and the divine, are in a great measure lost to the labouring poor, and to the nation at large, from this cause alone, more than from any other, except drunkenness. It is such a state of things as the above that brings on precocious puberty, weakens virtue, strengthens vice, brings on disease, premature old age, and untimely death; and so gives to even an ill-arranged workhouse, such as ours is, the advantage. I have frequently seen labourers, on leaving their ill-ventilated lodging rooms in a morning, gaping, and yawning for fresh air, like a fish after a frost, and they have not known what has been the matter with them, and yet a thousand to one if you had looked round their cottage that you would have found every hole and crevice crammed full of dirty rags. I am fully aware that the classification in such workhouses as this ought to be infinitely improved, and I have no doubt of the good moral effect that would follow; but I must confess that I have no opinion of district union schools effecting the object that Her Majesty's inspectors have in view; and the following are some of my reasons; namely, the removal of the children too far from the parishes to which they belong, so that those who ought to employ them lose sight of them altogether; then there is the additional trouble and expense; the holding out too great an inducement to parents to desert their children, or to become paupers for their sake. It is vain to say that a person deserting a child shows a very low degree of virtue; when we know that that low degree of virtue does exist, we should be very careful not to over-tempt them by going to extremes. There is now a child in this workhouse, that was deserted three or four years ago, and when it was found it was almost naked, in a filthy state, and showed the utmost state of destitution. Now I would ask, was it virtue or vice in the mother that caused the desertion? my opinion is, that it was more virtuous in her to do as she did, than if she had continued to keep it in the state of starvation she had evidently been doing. I am fully aware of the advantages that would result in the entire separation of the children from the influence of vicious paupers, and am quite willing to own the importance of doing so; but, when I consider the additional expense incurred thereby, the class of persons from which the children intended to be benefited are to be taken, the ages of the children when taken, the length of time they would most probably remain in the school, and the class of people they would afterwards be consigned to on leaving the school, I must confess that I believe it would have a greater tendency to increase pauperism in the aggregate, than to remove it; but I do believe that every country union might with very great advantage to the community at large, be converted into a district agricultural or horticultural school, to which all the children of the out-door paupers that were able to attend should be sent, and there instructed according to your own most excellent plan, of which I most cordially approve. We have what are termed 14 parishes in this union, and there is only one small village that may be considered too far off for the children to attend the union school, and I would make it a condition at the time of giving relief to the parents that all the children that were able should do so; and all those that came above such a distance should have their dinner at the school, as a reward, and an encouragement for their extra labour. Now, Sir, the average weekly cost per head of the paupers in this workhouse, for the half year ending September 29, was 1*s.* 11¼*d.*, which is a little more than 1*d.* per meal, or about 8*d.* per week for seven dinners, and which might be taken into consideration by the guardians at the time of giving relief to the parents if thought necessary; but I am inclined to think that the scheme might be made nearly to clear itself by the labour of the children, and the effect for good upon the children would be very great indeed, and upon parents also, and would amply repay any loss that might be sustained in carrying it into effect.

"I have gone through the books of this workhouse for 10 years back, and find that during that time we have discharged 408 boys, and 382 girls, making a total of 790 children, and below are the names of the children that have misconducted themselves, with the nature of their misconduct, as far as has come to my knowledge, and, in a thinly populated union like ours, but few things escape our notice. Those marked thus * I consider were not a sufficient length of time in the workhouse so as to hold the authorities in anywise accountable for their future conduct.

"* *Mary*

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"* *Mary Powell.*—This girl is of weak mind; she left the workhouse, and is now cohabiting with an unmarried man.

"* *Ann Newton.*—Ran away from the house; she was only a short time in it, and what became of her I could never learn for the truth.

"*Ann Simon.*—Turned out a loose character, and I believe the association in the house was chiefly the cause, together with her going to live at a public-house.

"* *Sarah, Henry, and Ann Hyde.*—These children were ruined by their father, who was a regular vagrant; I believe the boy was transported; the girls are prostitutes.

"*Sarah Averel.*—This girl returned to the house in a state of pregnancy, more to be pitied than blamed; she had conducted herself properly for several years, with very great propriety, but at last became the victim of seduction.

"*James Crosby.*—Ran away from the house; I believe he behaved himself pretty well in his place; he is now in America.

"* *W. Clark.*—This boy is transported for theft; his father is a bad man, and was the cause of his ruin.

"*Maria Baggaley.*—This girl behaved very well for a long time after leaving the house; she then swerved from the path of virtue, but I have hopes she is returned to virtuous habits; her mother was a frequent inmate of Stafford gaol, and a common prostitute.

"*John Ratcliffe.*—This boy was given up to his stepfather, who cruelly ill-treated him, which caused him to run away and to join himself to some boatmen, and I am afraid he contracted habits of dishonesty.

"*Sarah Jones.*—The father of this girl was transported for committing a rape upon her; she is a most vile character, and I could not believe her on her oath; she has frequently ran away from the workhouse, and returned with the itch and venereal disease; she has another sister as vile as herself.

"*Harriet Hudson.*—This girl was abused by her mistress; I took her before the justices, and the case was afterwards brought before the Board; the mistress laid several things to her charge which I did not believe.

"*William Harrison.*—This boy returned through abuse; this case was brought before the Board, and the Board thought he had not been fairly treated; his ear was damaged, and he was not allowed to bring his shirt home in consequence of the bloody state it was in.

"*Sarah and Mary Sinnott.*—These girls are sisters, the illegitimate daughters of a worthless woman, who corrupted them by precept and example too; they both returned to the house in the family way, and I am afraid they wilfully hastened the death of their children.

"*Jane Hughes.*—Returned in a state of pregnancy, and I know of no palliating circumstances in her case.

"I am very much afraid that the children do not meet with the same degree of kind treatment as those who have parents to watch over them do; but when anything comes to my knowledge that I can consistently bring before the justices I never fail to do so, to let the country know that they have some one that does care for them.

"I am, &c.

"J. S. Symons, Esq." (signed) "*N. Crutchley.*"

The clerk of another union in this district thus writes to me:—

"Clergymen, farmers of high reputation, manufacturers, professional gentlemen, and tradesmen have applied for and taken children from our workhouse as servants. To them I would confidently appeal as to the character of the children brought up here. I can state that those who have taken one child

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generally apply for more, as vacancies occur in their establishments, and I can refer to persons who, having kept these children for several years, until they became older than was required for the situation they had to fill, have kept them on until they could secure for them situations suited to their advanced age and worth. A case of this kind at present occurs to my mind, where a clergyman wishes to be supplied with another boy, but is waiting to get a good situation for the one he has had three or four years, to whom he has for some time past been giving more than his usual wages, on account of the lad's worth. Not long since another boy, who had been taken by a farmer chiefly to drive plough and the like, having remained with him two years, the master not having a vacancy for a higher situation, which he felt the boy merited, and was anxious he should obtain, recommended him to apply to one or two respectable farmers in the neighbourhood for an under-waggoner's place, to which he would recommend him, and would reserve his place for him another year if unsuccessful in his application. The lad was engaged by a large farmer not far distant, who found him so efficient a servant that on his head-waggoner leaving him the lad was placed in the situation, I believe before he was 18 years of age. Similar proofs that our boys have not been useless to their employers when sent to service, nor either wholly or partially unfit for their stations, might be multiplied if necessary."

But the extent and character of juvenile pauperism, and the effects of the present system of pauper education in this district, will be better understood by referring *seriatim* to the state of each union that it comprises, than it can be from any general statement unsupported by the evidence of particular facts.

Altrincham Union.

In this union the total number of children in the workhouse on 1st December 1850 was 49, exceeding the number in the house on 1st December 1849 (48) by only one. But of the children above nine years of age who were in the workhouse on the 1st of December 1849, 24 per cent. of the boys and the whole of the girls had quitted the house on the 1st of December 1850. An efficient system of industrial training by spade husbandry is now in operation in this union. A useful suggestion made by the school inspector, Mr. Browne, for affording to the girls a better education than they at present receive, was immediately upon its being made adopted by the guardians.

In this union there is a schoolmaster and schoolmistress; the salary of the former being fixed by the guardians at 33 *l.*, and of the latter at 20 *l.*

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	10	11	21	21	6	27	48	30	87	86
1850	11	10	21	19	9	28				
1850 compared with 1849 — Increase	1	- -	- -	- -	3	1				
1850 compared with 1849 — Decrease	- -	1	- -	2	- -	- -				

Chester Incorporation.

There are very few children in the workhouse of this incorporation, in which the rules issued by the Poor-law Board have been only very recently introduced. Connected with the workhouse there has hitherto been a small farm at Saltney, upon which the elder boys were usually employed with the adults in out-door labour. The experience of this farm confirms the general experience of such means of employing adult pauper labour, and the guardians have just abandoned it as an unsuccessful experiment. For the present the children are dependent upon the ordinary occupation of the house for industrial employment. The number of children in the house capable of working is very small. Upon the 1st of December 1849 the number of boys above nine years of age was eight, the number of girls seven; upon the 1st of December 1850 the number

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number of boys was 11, the number of girls six. Of the eight boys who were in the house on the 1st of December 1849 only four remained on the 1st of December 1850, and of the seven girls only three.

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Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849 - - - -	8	6	14	8	7	15	29	13	86	78
1850 - - - -	8	12	20	11	6	17				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	- -	6	6	3	- -	2				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -				

Congleton Union.

The fluctuation of children in the school of this workhouse is very great. Of 19 boys above the age of nine years who were in the workhouse on the 1st of December 1849, only nine remained upon the 1st of December 1850; and of nine girls of the same age, only three. The total number of boys and girls admitted into the workhouse during the year from 1st December 1849 to 1st December 1850, was 168. The number discharged during the same period was 166. Arrangements will be made in this union for employing all the boys who may happen to be in the workhouse, systematically at spade labour.

There is a schoolmaster and schoolmistress in this workhouse. The salary of the former, as fixed by the guardians, is 18 *l.*, and the latter 15 *l.*

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849 - - - -	17	21	38	19	9	28	66	32	168	166
1850 - - - -	31	23	54	9	5	14				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	14	2	16	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	- -	- -	10	4	14				

Nantwich Union.

In this union also the fluctuation in the number of children is very great. The total number of children in the workhouse on the 1st of December 1849 was 72. The total number upon the 1st of December 1850 was 62; but in the intermediate time the number of children admitted was 194, and the number discharged 204. Hitherto the whole of the children in this workhouse have been under the care of a schoolmistress only, and no means had been provided by the guardians for the industrial training of the boys. However, the guardians have promised to rent a sufficient quantity of land for the purpose, and to adopt in this union the means of industrial training which have been found so beneficial in other unions.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849 - - -	27	15	42	19	11	30	72	34	194	204
1850 - - - -	32	16	48	9	5	14				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	5	1	6	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	- -	- -	10	6	16				

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Northwich Union.

There is a very good school in the workhouse of this union, and considerable pains appears to be taken to afford the children, by means of the usual household occupations, such useful knowledge as may enable them to go into the world and earn their own livelihood. It will be seen by the Table (A.) attached to this Report, that while there were 18 boys and 15 girls above nine years of age in the workhouse on the 1st of December 1849, only eight boys, and not one girl, remained upon the 1st of December 1850.

There are schoolmaster and schoolmistress in this union, at a joint salary of 56 *l.*

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849 - - - -	31	20	51	18	15	33	84	48	96	117
1850 - - - -	34	23	57	8	- -	8				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	3	3	6	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	- -	- -	10	15	25				

Wirrall Union.

The guardians of this union have just appointed a schoolmaster, and taken 10 acres of land for the purpose of carrying into effect a good system of industrial training for all the children, boys and girls. It is proposed in this union to try the experiment upon a somewhat larger scale than has been attempted in other unions.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849 - - - -	24	21	45	15	6	21	66	38	141	134
1850 - - - -	32	23	55	11	7	18				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	8	2	10	- -	1	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	- -	- -	4	- -	3				

Atcham Union.

The school of this union is better managed than that connected with any other workhouse in this district. Neither in the architectural arrangement of the workhouse, nor from any other cause than the efforts of an energetic and enlightened chairman and board of guardians, and of a very zealous staff of officers, does this union enjoy peculiar facilities for affording to its poor children a thoroughly good and useful education. What is done in Atcham may be done elsewhere. I cannot better convey an account of the system adopted and effect of the education imparted in this workhouse school, than by communicating a letter addressed to me by Mr. Everest, clerk of the union, a gentleman who has had a great deal of experience in every branch of poor-law administration:—

"Dear Sir, Shrewsbury, 25 September 1850.

"In reply to your request I submit the following observations as the result of my experience in the subject of workhouse schools, to which I have paid very considerable attention during the past 16 years. The importance of these institutions has, I fear, been so little seen by the public at large, that in many instances

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instances no efforts have been made to place them on such a footing as could reasonably be expected to insure success, and consequently much of the odium attaching to a vitiated workhouse government still exists respecting them. This arises, I fear, in too many instances from the want of proper attention to the character and discipline of the individual schools, though doubtless much of the existing feeling is attributable to the prejudices of individuals which are on the one hand set against all that appertains to the name of a workhouse, and on the other are fixed on some new theory which is made the basis of some great anticipated change.

"If, however, the executive of workhouses apply their energies to the best practical arrangements of their schools, I am convinced that existing prejudices will soon give way to the incalculable advantages arising therefrom, and whatever may be the importance of district schools, which I do not undervalue, their value will be much more circumscribed than has been represented by those who, with the best possible feelings and intentions, have advocated their necessity and importance. That there are difficulties to contend with in a workhouse school I know by long and close attention; but they are not insurmountable, nor when once fairly attacked are they so formidable as they appear to be while in the distance, and I venture to assert that a moderate amount of attention from any intelligent board of guardians, with active conscientious officers, will, in a few months, place their school on a footing that will produce a large revenue of satisfaction in the manifest advantages arising therefrom.

"That the children of the poor may be efficiently taught, and so far as human means may produce the object, made useful and honourable members of society in a union workhouse, is a fact that I have long had the pleasure of witnessing in the union in which I have served from its commencement, as well as in one in which I previously served in the south of England. To illustrate the subject I will now set forth, in as condensed a form as I can, the principles and practice maintained in this union school during the 14 years of its operation. At first the number of children was small, the guardians feeling it desirable not to crowd their workhouse until time had afforded all parties concerned in its government a little practical experience therein. A school was at once established; but as no qualified schoolmaster applied in answer to an advertisement for such an officer, the situation was taken by a person who, though deficient in mental acquirements for such an office, was a practical agriculturist, of good moral character, and entered on his duties with a determination to do all that he could for the welfare of the children put under his care. The first step was that of making the school a place of moral as well as physical training, to which I attribute its great success. For this purpose everything that transpired was, to the extent of his ability, made the subject of some practical and familiar observations, enforced by such illustrations as became weighty by example. Industry was from the first a marked characteristic of the school, to inculcate which various indoor occupations were and still are practised, such as knitting, netting, platting straw, &c., by which means it became a natural habit in the children to be doing something that was useful, so that when fatigued with heavier toils the child sat down to rest, it was, I had almost said, an instinctive feeling that led him to take his straws or needles in hand, and yet the gratification afforded when he found he had enough plat for a hat, and the pleasure evinced when by himself or his companions it was so formed, proved that his mind had received a correct bias as to production by his own application, nor was there ever occasion to enforce this practice when once begun, as it became a source of pleasure to be so engaged; but whenever we found a lazy boy it became the subject of a moral lecture, and as work was and still is held to be its own reward in our school, if a boy is found idle the punishment is simple, take him away from his work to look at the others busily employed, and so severe is this in almost every case, that I have scarcely ever known a boy remain half an hour without petitioning for liberty to go to work, and I have been equally pleased to see that others, instead of making any taunting remarks, have become petitioners on behalf of their schoolfellow.

"These may appear trifling incidents, but let guardians and officers try the plan, and watch the issue in future service, and they will find, as I have done, that they are important facts; and I notice them because for the want of

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seeing this important fact at the outset, that the child is to be trained to the principle of being useful, so much of the other efforts are vain. Another important point we have always aimed at has been to teach the child to do his work well, to do that work in the right way, and then to make him understand why that particular way is best, and this gives them additional interest in their work, while it tends to make them good workmen in after life. Our chief mode of employment is on the land we cultivate by spade husbandry, a portion of which has, from the opening of the school, been cultivated exclusively by the boys.

"The quantity has varied with our numbers, and is at present a little more than two acres of clear ground. So long as potatoes formed the only vegetable used in our dietary, we had little opportunity of cultivating to advantage for want of a market; in this particular we are now in a better situation as to cultivation, while the variety of vegetable matter used for food in the house appears to have been of benefit to the general health of the inmates of the house. With 18 or 20 boys above nine years of age, and not exceeding 14 years, no workhouse should have less than from two to three acres of land for school cultivation, and it is highly important that it be kept exclusively for that purpose, no adult pauper being allowed to enter thereon. On this land the boys may be made practically useful, and by the use of the liquid manure produced in the house, deodorized with sulphate of iron, it may be made profitable. Annexed hereto is a statement of the produce of two acres of land cultivated by our boys last year, with the mode of cropping; but the quantities therein stated include only the actual weights when prepared for cooking, and the prices the same as they were charged in the provisions account. Having no data for the value of cabbage by their weight, we charged them at what would have been the cost of potatoes for the meals in which they were used, which, considering the quantity of outer leaves not weighed in the account, is, I presume, a low rate.

"In addition to our land, we have now some pigs, which I have always strongly recommended as a valuable adjunct to the school garden, and regretted that I could not until this year obtain the consent of the Board to keep them. I bought two for them about six months ago; they have had nothing but the house wash and garden refuse, and I should be very willing to give the Board 5*l.* over their cost price for them now. I have just bought five more young ones, and would strongly urge other unions to keep pigs, to be attended to by the children under the direction of the master. I know that some persons strongly advocate a nearer approach to farming, by the extension of land, the keeping of cows, &c.; but of these I have had no experience here. I have, however, seen it tried, and in every instance has failed; and although it may succeed for a time, I am of opinion that it must ultimately be attended with serious evils if attempted in a workhouse school. As, however, I am giving you a sketch of my experience here, I will not attempt a reply to the arguments of the workhouse farming advocates, but leave you to form your own conclusions thereon.

"Having stated the nature and practice of our school for 14 years, it only remains to speak of its success. It has been said that the tendency of workhouse schools is to make perpetual paupers, and such statements are made, no doubt, in the full belief of their truth; but I am happy to say that, so far as 14 years may serve for the data of calculation, it is without a shadow of foundation here. Our children go to service, and I would rather refer inquirers to their employers for their characters as servants, than speak of it myself. Suffice it to say that, with a very few exceptions (and those of characters the most vicious and thoroughly formed before they came to us), and one or two cases of serious illness, they have not returned, except, as is frequently the case, to visit the school where they were trained in the habits of virtue and industry, and leave behind them some trifle, either in money or otherwise, to the school fund. If we trained them up as paupers, I think many of them bid fair to forget the place of their training before they return. Scarcely a child who has been taught in our school leaves it without those feelings of affection for their associates which indicate most clearly that the mind has been cultivated, and the assistance they afford in procuring situations for those they left behind proves the genuine character of their attachments; but to return to the workhouse

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house after going to service is felt to be a disgrace, and will, I hope, as it has hitherto done, prevent such a circumstance ever occurring except in cases that are unavoidable; and in such cases I hope that a sense of rectitude and the love of virtue will seek such an asylum in preference to crime.

"I am, &c.

"To A. Doyle, Esq.
Poor Law Inspector."

(signed) *Thomas Everest*,
Clerk of Atcham Union."

"CULTIVATION and PRODUCE of Two Acres of Land in the Year 1849.

"About three-quarters of an acre of cabbages and brocoli planted after potatoes in 1848; came off in May, June, and July. Between the cabbages were sown (in March) carrots on part of the ground, and to prevent failure of a crop, as the cabbage came off the ground was turned up in the rows, saturated with liquid manure, prepared, and turnips sown. Both crops were very good. On the other part beans were sown between the brocoli, and turnips after the beans came off.

"A small portion was sown with onions in March followed by borecole, which were cut three times before the potatoes were planted in the following spring (1850).

"Early potatoes followed by cabbage, which came off in December; winter potatoes followed by ditto, ready for the following spring (1850).

"The whole of the work was performed by the boys, including the trenching of more than half the ground.

"The manure used in a liquid form.

"Produce obtained in 1849:

	£.	s.	d.
Turnips (without the tops), 4 tons, at 20 *s.*	4	–	–
Carrots - - ditto - - 2 ½ tons, at 60 *s.*	7	10	–
Parsnips - - ditto - - ½ ton, at 60 *s.*	1	10	–
Cabbage (prepared for boiling), 4 tons, at 50 *s.*	10	–	–
Potatoes, 229 bushels, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*	28	12	6
Beans, 7 bushels, at 4 *s.*	1	8	–
Onions, &c.	8	12	–
£.	61	12	6

"Atcham Union.

"NAMES and AGES of the Twenty-seven Children sent to Service.

———	Age when Admitted.	Age when Discharged.	OBSERVATIONS.
Thomas Davies (B.) - -	8	11	- Remained three years with his master, then went to Bilston.
Eliza Jones (B.) - -	6	13	- Two years in first place; now with Mr. Gittins, Salop.
William Griffiths (O.) -	7	11	Left Condover; now locksmith in W. Hampton.
Catherine Jones (B.) -	12	13	- - Left Betton for W. Hampton; supposed to be leading a life of prostitution; was reared by her grandmother. A very bad character when admitted.
Richard Evans (O.) - -	7	12	Remains with Mr. Rogers, of Broom.
Anne Dorricott (O.) - -	7	11	- - In first place 2 ½ years, from whence she was enticed by her aunt to go to live with her, where she was introduced to very bad company; having been deprived of her clothes and ill-treated, was returned to the workhouse, where her character was very good until her death, not long after.

(*continued*)

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	Age when Admitted.	Discharged.	OBSERVATIONS.
Newell, Mary Anne (O.) -	9	13	- - Now at Mr. Linell's, of Cound (second place). This girl, who had imbibed some very bad habits before admission, is now living in Shrewsbury, and said by her mistress to be an excellent servant. (1850).
* Elizabeth Butler (O.) -	11	13	Remains with Mrs. Rogers, of Shrewsbury.
Elizabeth Chatwood (O.) -	11	13	- - Now at Coalbrook Dale. When first sent out her character was too doubtful to justify giving her a recommendation; but she has been and is very well spoken of by her last and present employer, and is said to be an excellent young servant. (1850).
Anne Aston (father dead) -	9	12	With Mrs. Wood, Shrewsbury (second place).
Sarah Aston - ditto -	8	11	Remains with Mrs. Hartshorn, near Meole.
Eliza Madeley (deserted) -	8	13	To Mr. Corfield; now with her uncle (a farmer).
Hannah Weeks (B.) - -	10	13	To Mr. Wilson, Salop; now at Mr. Littlehale's.
Emma Williams (B.) - -	12	14	- - Returned to house from bad temper; brought up by grandmother. (Now in Salop; has good character, but apparently sullen, which, however, is found to result from weakly constitution and reserved disposition. 1850.)
Thomas Thomas (O.) - -	7	13	To Mr. Wilson, of Bilston; now a shopman.
Frederick Titley (B.) -	11	13	- - Now waggoner for Mr. Linel, of Emstrey; second place. Very superior servant; got head waggoner's place very young, in consequence.
John Higgins (fatherless) -	8	12	Now with Mr. Hiles, of Pulley.
Thomas Butler (O.) - -	12	14	With Mr. Ford, of Criggion (second place).
Richard Jones (B.) - -	9	13	Remains with Mr. Williams, of Yockleton.
George Snape (O.) - -	10	13	From Mr. Linell, of Cound, to Shiffnal.
Edward Morgan - -	8	12	- - Remains with Mr. Whitwell. Now in London. (1850.)
Mary Humphreys (O.) -	9	15	Remains with Mr. Dorricot, of Stretton.
William Griffiths - -	10	12	- - From Mrs. Jackson to Newtown, where he remains.
Samuel Caswell - -	7	11	- - To Salop factory, at the particular desire of his grandmother; is now learning the trade of a blacksmith in Wolverhampton.
William Rogers (fatherless)	11	12	With Mr. Turner, of Pool-road.
* Jane Butler (O.) - -	8	11	- - With Mrs. Rogers, with whom her sister has been living nearly three years. (One of these girls continues with the late Mrs. R's daughter, the other is in another place obtained by her mistress on account of good conduct. 1850.)

The notes dated 1850 are such as I know of now.—*T. E.*

"RETURN of PAUPER CHILDREN who have left the *Atcham* Union Workhouse, from January 1843 to September 1848.

	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
Sent to service - - - - - - - - - - -	14	13	27
(1) Taken out by parents - - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	205
(2) Absconded - - - - - - - - - - -	5	1	6
(3) Died - - - - - - - - - - - -	16	10	26
			264

(1) The greater portion of these were in the house with their parents.
(2) These returned to the homes of their parents or friends, with one exception (who is now a sweep), a very depraved character.
(3) Of these, eight only were above three years of age.

Note.—I now perceive that one of the 27 sent to service has been omitted in the detailed list, I cannot now stay to find who it was. I am glad to say that they do not return, and so far as I hear of them are valued as servants."

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It will be seen by the Table (A.), that while the total number of children in this workhouse on the 1st of December 1849 and the 1st December 1850 is within a fraction the same, yet of the total number who were in the workhouse on the 1st of December 1849, only 50·6 per cent. remained on the 1st of December 1850. That is also as nearly as possible the proportion of children above nine years of age, who, having been in the workhouse on the 1st of December 1849, left it before the 1st of December 1850.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849 - - - - -	18	16	34	25	16	41	75	38	125	125
1850 - - - - -	21	20	41	20	14	34				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	3	4	7	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	- -	- -	5	2	7				

Bridgnorth Union.—Quatt School.

The school of this union has become the centre of the only "district school" yet formed in this or the adjacent districts. Owing, however, to some difficulties connected with the building arrangements it cannot be said to be yet in operation as a "district school."

As a union school, however, this establishment is entitled to the highest praise; but some misapprehension appears to have arisen with respect to this school, from its having been generally supposed that the object of the guardians in establishing it was to make it a source of direct profit. Neither the guardians of the Bridgnorth Union nor Mr. Wolryche Whitmore, to whose personal interest in its welfare through many years the success of the school may be mainly ascribed, contemplated pecuniary profit as an object for which it should be established; nor by their authority has any statement ever been made connected with the school which is not to the fullest extent borne out by each year's experience. The school was established at a time when there was no possibility of classifying the inmates in the two small workhouses of the union. Some such establishment was necessary, if only as a means of separating the children from the adults. Under Mr. Whitmore's influence it assumed the character of an industrial school, the only object directly contemplated being to provide for the children such an education as would best qualify them to earn their own livelihood in after-life. It has been found that the additional outlay incurred by a separate establishment may be at least balanced by the produce resulting from the labour of the children; they are maintained at the same cost, but at no more than they would be maintained in the workhouse. The additional advantage of a better education than they could have received in the workhouse is purchased by the produce of their own labour; it does not cost the guardians one shilling. To no more than this have the managers of the school at any time pretended. This, however, has been fully achieved, and is, it must be admitted, an important result. The management of this school has continued down to the present time to justify in every respect the favourable reports which have been given of it. That drawn up by one of Her Majesty's inspectors of workhouse schools, Mr. Symons, is familiar to all who take an interest in the subject; but it may be satisfactory to state the grounds upon which the formation of a "district school" at Quatt was recommended by committees appointed for the purpose of investigating the subject by the guardians of the Cleobury Mortimer and the Shiffnal Unions. The following is the report of the committee of the Shiffnal Union:—

"*To the Guardians of the Poor of Shiffnal Union.*

"We, your committee appointed to go over and inspect the industrial training school at Quatt, have to state that, in compliance with our instructions, we visited that establishment on Friday, the 9th instant, when, in company with

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the deputations from Cleobury and Madeley Unions, we inspected the school itself and viewed the small farm connected with it, and made inquiries into the mode of working it and the return it makes.

"With regard to the system of instruction and the whole course of training exercise adopted, we are enabled to speak most favourably. The children, about 51 in number and of various ages, from four to 14, appear to be healthy, cheerful and contented, and the whole establishment has an air of industry and happiness, which cannot fail of impressing any visitor with feelings of the greatest satisfaction; a system which so happily combines moral and religious instruction with habits of activity, industry and economy, being one which is admirably adapted to meet the growing evils of pauperism, by training up the rising generation as good Christians and useful members of society.

"It appears that the children receive instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic only during the forenoon, the afternoon (unless prevented by unfavourable weather) being devoted by the males to the cultivation of the farm and other out-door employments, while the females are occupied in the work of the house. By this arrangement sufficient mental knowledge is acquired for their station in life, as your committee were enabled to judge from a public examination into their acquirements which they had an opportunity of witnessing; while at the same time, by means of the out-door occupations, they are put in the way of gaining such a knowledge of cultivating the soil to the best advantage, and other farming operations, as will tend much to render them intelligent and useful servants; in addition to which the health and vigour of the children is thereby promoted, and this to such an extent that, as we ascertained from the medical man who attends the school, a case of sickness is one of most rare occurrence, while at the same time it must be evident that the additional strength by this means imparted to the body cannot fail to prove of the utmost benefit in the fuller development of the faculties of the mind. Your committee while thus praising the industry, subordination and attainments of the children would be highly to blame did they not bestow the proper share of praise on those under whose superintendence the school has arrived at its present state, and especially on the zealous, intelligent, and highly respectable master, Mr. Garland.

"With regard to the expense attending the cultivation of the farm and the profits arising therefrom, your committee scarcely feel themselves qualified to speak, but will leave that point to be explained by the inspector of unions, who has promised to enter into the subject.

"Having spoken thus favourably of the apparent prosperity of the establishment at Quatt, and the satisfaction which it could not fail to afford to any one interested in the condition of the poor, and especially those under the sad and forlorn circumstances of pauper children, your committee now proceed to that part of the subject which is of the greatest moment, and which they cannot approach without much diffidence, viz., the question as to whether or not it would be advisable to unite with other unions in sending our own pauper children to the school at Quatt, or to any other of a similar nature.

"Having already enumerated some of the many advantages, they cannot but be sensible that there are also disadvantages which in some measure counterbalance them; for instance,

"Taking it for granted (which we are justified in doing) that the expense attending the support of each pauper child at the proposed school will not exceed what it already costs the union in its own workhouses;

"1st. The expense and difficulty attending the transfer of the children to and from such a distant spot, especially when an uncertainty attends their remaining there any given length of time:

"This difficulty, however, it appears will be met in a great measure by a provision which it is understood will be made at the establishment for the transfer of the children, by means of a horse and vehicle kept there for that purpose, and which will be at the disposal of the several unions under certain necessary regulations. And with regard to the uncertainty of their remaining inmates, and the expense of reconveying them on their parents leaving the workhouse here, it will be advisable not to send them to that distance till a tolerable certainty is arrived at as to the length of time they are likely to remain. In the meantime, in order that their education may not be entirely neglected, your committee

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committee would suggest that they should either be sent to the national school within reach (should that be permitted by the managers), or else be under the care of one of the more steady and intelligent female inmates, who might be entrusted with the management of them as well as of the infants under four years of age; who, as an encouragement for her attention, might have a small gratuity allowed her in addition to her usual rations.

"2d. Another difficulty that suggests itself is, that although, as it appears, there is no obstacle to the putting out of the children at present, the farmers on the contrary being glad to take young persons so orderly, industrious, and well-informed; whether, in the event of the establishment being increased to a much greater extent, there would be a sufficient demand for that additional number of labourers and female servants; and further, whether the children themselves, either from natural constitution or bent of inclination, would not many of them be better adapted for some trade or profession than for the cultivation of the ground. They do not, however, see why this difficulty may not also be met, if found requisite from experience, by having the children instructed in several of the most useful branches of trade, as is already the practice, they understand, in the workhouse at Atcham and other unions, thereby combining the courses of instruction in trade and agriculture, with advantage both to the children themselves and the community at large.

"3d. Another objection to this combination of unions has suggested itself from the danger that may arise from the congregating such an additional number of children on the same spot; but in the event of this addition being made, it will be necessary to extend the building sufficiently to meet the required accommodation, for which the present premises will afford sufficient facility. It also cannot but suggest itself to your committee, that it might be possible to form a union with some other unions for this object, thereby securing an industrial school within easier access than that at Quatt.

"On the whole, looking at the manifest advantages attending the bringing up of so many children in orderly habits and virtuous principles, who otherwise would be turned out on the world without any useful practical education; looking also to the opportunity thus offered of removing them at once from the contaminating influence of bad example so inseparable from residence among the inmates of a workhouse, and thereby also preventing them from looking upon themselves as degraded beings, and growing up, as the greater proportion it is to be feared do, hereditary paupers; looking further to the advantages attending a union with the school at Quatt, where the system of industrial training has already been carried out successfully under the superintendence of persons well qualified to manage it, especially the zealous and indefatigable master, Mr. Garland, and which, in your committee's estimation, more than counterbalance the disadvantages arising from other causes; under all these circumstances they cannot but incline to look favourably on the plan in question; and should it be thought advisable to make the trial, to recommend joining the Bridgnorth Union for this purpose, believing as they do that if, according to the statements made to them, it be attended with little or no additional expense to the union at large, a vast positive amount of good may be gained at a small probable risk.

(signed) "*John Brooke.*
Geo. Whitmore.
Thos. Branson.
James Ward."

The following is an extract from the report presented to the guardians of the Cleobury Mortimer Union:—

"The object of our visit was to examine the accounts and the general government of the establishment, with the view, if expedient, of uniting to form a district school there, to be under the management of a District Board. The children at present in the school, number about 50; they attend school three hours per day, and are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the principles of the Christian religion; the boys are then employed in the cultivation of four acres and a half of good turnip and barley land, and in

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the management of cows and pigs; the girls are instructed in house and dairy work, baking, washing, ironing, and sewing. The land produces green crops for the dairy cows and pigs; and in rotation mangel-wurzel, turnips, potatoes, rape, Italian rye grass, vetches, carrots, and cabbages. The inmates of the school are supplied with skim milk and potatoes, and the butter, pigs, and calves, are sold at market, and the money is paid over to the treasurer of the union as part of the profits of the farm. I examined the farm accounts for one whole year, which shows a profit of 65 *l.* 11 *s.* 6½ *d.* paid to the treasurer. It is proposed to form a district industrial school at Quatt, comprising the unions of Bridgnorth, Madeley, Shiffnal, Seisdon, and Cleobury Mortimer, which unions are to pay towards the erection of additional buildings in proportion to their then averages. The cost of maintenance will be at per head, so that neither union will be charged for more children than are sent to the district school. When I entered upon this important inquiry I was desirous the system should stand or fall upon its own merits. And from a careful examination of the school and farm, and comparing the quantity of milk and other produce with the dietary accounts, I am fully convinced that by joining the district school you will incur no additional expense in the support of your pauper children than they cost you at the present time."

Here is the balance sheet of the farm account of this school for the year ended Lady-day 1849, the last year of its existence as a school of the Bridgnorth Union only:—

QUATT SCHOOL Farm in Account with Cash.

RECEIPTS from Lady Day 1848 to Lady Day 1849.	£.	s.	d.	Expenditure from Lady-day 1848 to Lady-day 1849.	£.	s.	d.
To cash from sale of potatoes -	29	3	6	By purchase of food - - -	36	9	10
„ sale of milk - -	49	13	8½	„ of seeds - - -	4	15	5½
„ sale of butter - -	41	4	6½	„ of live stock -	60	11	7
„ sale of live stock -	90	1	6	„ of tools, implements, &c.	3	–	8½
„ sale of cabbage plants	–	7	–	„ of manure - -	–	11	11
To stock in hand on Lady-day 1849 as per valuation - - -	66	–	6	„ of straw - - -	6	–	–
				„ of sundries - -	2	9	11
				By cash a year's rent, including interest expended in the erection of building, draining, rates, &c. -	19	6	–
				By stock in hand on Lady-day 1848 as per valuation - -	75	7	6
				By profit and loss - - -	67	17	10
£.	276	10	9	£.	276	10	9

In the formation of a "district school," with the Quatt school as a centre, the experiment of such combinations will be tried under the most favourable circumstances. All persons who take an interest in the subject of pauper education will watch the progress of this experiment with much interest.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849 - - - -	12	7	19	18	6	24	43	33	22	21
1850 - - - -	13	10	23	13	8	21				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	1	3	4	- -	2	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	- -	- -	5	- -	3				

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Church Stretton Union.

The average number of children in this workhouse is, it will be seen, very small, the number of boys above nine years of age being on the 1st of December 1849 only five, and on the 1st of December 1850 being also five. The number of girls of the same age at those dates respectively was two and six. The number of children admitted in the course of the year was 95; the number discharged, 94. There is a schoolmistress for these few children, and a very fair degree of attention appears to me to be habitually bestowed upon their industrial training.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	10	5	15	5	2	7	22	13	95	94
1859	6	6	12	5	6	11				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	- -	1	- -	- -	4	4				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	4	- -	3	- -	- -	- -				

Cleobury Mortimer Union.

Notwithstanding that the guardians of this union have with great liberality consented to join in forming the South-East Shropshire District School, they still continue, and intend, I believe, to continue to maintain a good school in the workhouse. The master of the workhouse, in a letter which he recently addressed to me, says:—

"The progress the children have made the past twelve months I consider reflects great credit upon the schoolmistress, considering the frequent changes that have occurred during that time in the way of admissions and discharges.

"With respect to the industrial training of the children, the girls do most of the sewing and knitting required by the establishment, also the cleaning of that part of the house appropriated to their use; and with respect to the boys, considering the extent of garden now attached to the union, the good condition it is kept in, and the few able adults relieved, I think it impossible for any class of pauper children to be more profitably employed or instructed."

I inspected this workhouse recently, and can confirm from personal observation this favourable report.

The number of children in this workhouse is small, the average above nine of both boys and girls being 15. The fluctuation, as in other unions of the district, is very great, being more than 42 per cent.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	9	9	18	7	7	14	32	15	103	107
1850	8	5	13	6	9	15				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	1				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	1	4	5	1	- -	- -				

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Clun Union.

I cannot report favourably of the state of the school of this workhouse. The number of boys above nine in the workhouse on the 1st of December 1849 was seven, and the number of girls seven. The number of boys on the 1st of December 1850 was eight; the number of girls six. The number of children admitted during the year was 70, and the number discharged was 66. This condition of the juvenile pauperism of the union may have hitherto operated in preventing the guardians from providing an efficient school in the workhouse; but, as the Board are aware, some changes have recently taken place in this union by means of which, I have no doubt, this defect will be remedied.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	7	7	14	7	7	14	28	16	70	66
1850	3	15	18	8	6	14				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	- -	8	4	1	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	4	- -	- -	- -	1	- -				

Ellesmere Union.

Some improvement has taken place in the course of the last year in the industrial training of the children in this workhouse. The means of systematically employing them are, however, still deficient; but the guardians of this union have already expressed their anxiety to effect still further improvement, and from the interest they take in the good management of the union, I feel confident that so important a branch of it will not be neglected.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	22	20	42	26	22	48	90	58	76	83
1850	23	17	40	24	19	43				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	3	2	2	3	5				

Ludlow Union.

The girls' school in this workhouse is better managed than that of any other union in my district. The children are under the care of a very efficient schoolmistress, aided by an assistant who superintends the industrial education of the girls; they are habitually trained in habits of useful industry proper to their station. The classification in the workhouse is so perfect that the children are brought up almost as much apart from adults as if they were in a separate school. The whole of the girls who come into the workhouse enjoy the advantages of this admirable training. When it is remembered that the fluctuation of children in this workhouse is 27 per cent., it will be obvious how desirable it is to preserve a good school in the workhouse of the union. It is true that no considerable machinery exists for the industrial training of the boys, but the number of boys capable of working seldom exceeds six or eight. The highest number at any one time of boys above nine years of age during the past year was 15; the lowest number was seven. Of the boys above nine who were in the

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the workhouse on 1st December 1849, 50 per cent. had left the workhouse between that day and the 1st of December 1850. In a letter from the master of the workhouse now before me, he says, "The boys are well able to cultivate the garden by digging, planting, &c. They always leave us at an early age, as we seldom have a boy above the age of 12; they seldom or never return, and we have many pleasing instances where our boys are growing to young men, and conducting themselves most creditably, enjoying the confidence and esteem of their masters. Even now we have demands for boys which the guardians cannot comply with."

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	10	11	21	10	11	21	42	29	75	79
1850	10	10	20	8	10	18				
1850 compared with 1849 — Increase	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 — Decrease	- -	1	1	2	1	3				

Madeley Union.

The means of classification in this workhouse being very deficient, and the state of education in the house very low, the guardians of the union, upon a representation of the circumstances being made to them, consented to join other unions in forming the South East Shropshire District School.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	9	11	20	4	9	13	33	9	38	47
1850	9	8	17	4	3	7				
1850 compared with 1849 — Increase	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 — Decrease	- -	3	3	- -	6	6				

Market Drayton Union.

This union has hitherto laboured under great disadvantages in having very insufficient workhouse accommodation. The guardians have consented, however, to build a new workhouse, and to have attached to it a sufficient quantity of land to insure the efficient industrial training of the children. I have already, in the preceding part of this Report, referred to the state of juvenile pauperism in this union.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	14	10	24	10	4	14	38	29	62	51
1850	16	10	26	18	5	23				
1850 compared with 1849 — In rease	2	- -	2	8	1	9				
1850 compared with 1849 — Decrease	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				

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Newport Union.

The few pauper children of this union are educated in a separate workhouse at Gnorall. The school inspector in his last published report speaks of the organization of the school as being "fair," the discipline as "good," the instruction "fair," and the industrial training of the girls as "good."

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	8	10	18	10	7	17	35	29	19	13
1850	10	15	25	9	7	16				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	2	5	7	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	1				

Oswestry Incorporation.

The directors of this incorporation have only just consented (after a rule for a *mandamus* to compel them to do so had been made absolute) to receive and to act upon the rules and regulations issued by the Poor Law Board. Since these were issued, they have begun to make arrangements, in a most liberal spirit, for establishing a good industrial school in connexion with the workhouse.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	40	19	59	18	26	44	103	53	104	110
1850	40	22	62	16	19	35				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	- -	3	3	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	- -	- -	2	7	9				

Shiffnal Union.

There is a tolerably well-managed school in this workhouse, but, as neither upon the 1st of December 1849, nor upon the 1st of December 1850, was there in the workhouse a single boy above nine years of age, no arrangements have been made for the industrial training of the boys. The girls are trained by an intelligent schoolmistress in the usual branches of female education proper to their station.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	10	- -	10	- -	9	9	19	10	52	47
1850	11	- -	11	- -	13	13				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	1	- -	1	- -	4	4				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				

Shrewsbury

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Shrewsbury Incorporation.

In this incorporation the guardians have, during the last year adopted, as far as the means at their disposal allow of their doing, the scheme which has been so successful at Quatt. The children are wholly separated from the adults, being educated and brought up in a building apart from the workhouse. So far as it has yet been tried, the experiment has been very successful. The appearance and demeanour of the children, and their general intelligence, present a favourable contrast to the state of the same children before this system was adopted. I have received from the schoolmaster a brief statement of the produce of this garden for the first year of its cultivation. For the information of other unions it may perhaps be worth reproducing:—

"Parochial Union School, Shrewsbury,
"Sir 11 December 1850.

"I have the honour of submitting to you the field account, and beg to say I have only been prevented from doing so earlier, because the Board could not decide upon the several prices. You will perceive the rent is 5*l.* per acre, which I consider, according to its present state, is 2*l.* too much; the produce of 912 square yards, owing to the shade of trees, was only 1¼ cwt. of potatoes, which very much lessens the average crop. You will also see that the expense of ploughing is enormous, for the land being in a bad state, required double labour. The potatoes for seed were much to my disadvantage, having been purchased late in the season cost 1*s.* per bushel more than I am allowed for the produce.

"The greatest number of boys working at one time has been 12, and their average age 10½ years; with the assistance of one old man, a pauper, they cut and planted the potatoes, prepared the land for wurzels (one rood), forked between the rows of potatoes, and assisted in moulding them; this operation completed, their time was fully occupied in keeping down the weeds and supplying the wurzels, &c., with liquid manure, till the potatoes were fit to lift. These they dug and delivered at the house, six of the stronger boys digging and six picking, which took them five weeks, together with harrowing the land; they have since been employed in trenching to the depth of 20 inches, and have nearly completed half an acre, which piece I intend for wurzels, parsnips and carrots next year.

"I have, &c.
"To Andrew Doyle, esq. (signed "*George Fulcher.*"

"Field Account Shrewsbury Union School.

1850:	Dr.—Field Account; Disbursements:	£.	s.	d.
	To rent of 3½ acres of land at 5*l.*	17	10	–
	Tithe, &c., on ditto	1	17	–
March	To ploughing, drawing manure, &c.	9	17	6
„	To potatoes for seed, 76 bushels at 4*s.*	15	4	–
„	To ditto (Early Manly), 2½ bushels, 4*s.*	–	10	–
April	To ditto (Ashleaved Kidney) 1 bushel, 4*s.*	–	4	–
„	To ditto (Winter Kidney) 2 bushels, 4*s.*	–	8	–
June	To vegetable seeds as per bill	1	10	5
„	To expense of moulding potatoes, 2 men 6 and 4½ days, 2*s.*	1	1	–
July	To ditto of cutting fence 1 man 1 day	–	2	–
Sept.	To vegetable seeds as per bill	–	9	3
„	To expense of cabbage seed, 1 oz.	–	2	–
	To balance being the profits of cultivation of field	22	12	8½
	£.	71	7	10½

(*continued*)

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"Cr.—By produce of Field, as follows:

"1850:	Ton.	cwt.	qr.	lbs.		£.	s.	d.
By potatoes supplied to house	13	14	2	13	at 3s. per 95 lbs.	48	11	3½
By ditto supplied to pigs	1	16	3	18	at 1s. 6d. ditto	3	5	3½
By ditto supplied to school	–	4	0	16	at 3s. ditto	–	14	7½
By ditto in stock for seed	1	9	2	14	at 4s. ditto	6	19	8½
By carrots supplied to house	0	5	1	0	at 4s. per cwt.	1	1	–
By ditto supplied to school	0	0	3	0	at 4s. „	–	3	–
By ditto supplied to pigs	0	0	1	0	at 2s. „	–	–	6
By sale of wurtzels to J. C. Badger, esq.	4	0	0	0	at 18s. per ton	3	12	–
By parsnips supplied to house	0	2	0	0	at 4s. per cwt.	–	8	–
By ditto in stock	0	13	0	0	at 4s. „	2	12	–
By onions in stock	0	4	1	14	at 1d. per lb.	2	–	10
By beans supplied to house	70 quarts at 2½d.					–	14	7
By ditto supplied to school	3 quarts at 2½d.					–	–	7
By leeks not used, but valued at						1	–	–
By broad beans in stock for seed	8 quarts at 6d.					–	4	–
By dwarfs ditto ditto	1 quart at 6d.					–	–	6
					£.	71	7	10½

CROPS.	Quantity of Land. A.	r.	p.	yd.	Produce. Ton.	cwt.	qr.	lbs.	Produce per Square Yard.
Potatoes	3	0	2	20½	17	5	1	5	2½ lb.
Wurzels	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	7½ lb.
Parsnips	0	0	9	27½	0	15	0	0	5½ lb.
Carrots	0	0	4	15	0	6	1	0	5 lb.
Onions	0	0	8	3	0	4	1	14	2 lb.
Beans*	0	0	10	12½	—				—
Leeks*	0	0	4	12	—				—
TOTAL	3	2	0	0	22	10	3	19	

* Beans and leeks not weighed.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Above Nine Years of Age. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
1849	3	3	6	15	7	22				
1850	3	11	14	14	6	20				
1850 compared with 1849 — Increase	–	8	8	–	–	–	28	10	62	56
1850 compared with 1849 — Decrease	–	–	–	1	1	2				

WELLINGTON UNION.

THE school of this union, which is a separate establishment at Waters Upton, is in all respects admirably managed. The education, mental and industrial, of the children is unquestionably much better than can be attained by the children of the labouring people of the most prosperous districts in this country. It is observable, that of the children above nine years of age who were in this school on the 1st of December 1849, a greater proportion were found in the workhouse on 1st December 1850 than in any other union in this district, except the Quatt school. Of 16 boys above nine years of age who were in the school of this union on the 1st of December 1849, 14 were still remaining in it on the 1st December 1850. The school is wholly separated from the workhouse, and ranks amongst the best in the district. I would not draw any other inference from the fact I have noticed than that the accident of children above a certain age being found in a workhouse for more than one year, must not be assumed to prove that residence in a workhouse is that which prevents children from obtaining situations.

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Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	11	6	17	16	5	21	38	29	29	21
1850	15	10	25	15	6	21				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	4	4	8	- -	1	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -				

Wem Union.

A school is provided by the guardians of this union, although the highest number of children of all ages in the workhouse at any one time does not appear in the course of the year to have exceeded 20. Upon the 1st of December 1849, there was in this workhouse only one boy and one girl above the age of nine years. The prescribed classification is well observed in this workhouse, and, perhaps, the guardians can hardly be expected to provide any other industrial training for the children than the ordinary occupations which the master and matron are always able to find for them.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	4	3	7	1	1	2	9	5	47	48
1850	- -	- -	- -	7	1	8				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	- -	- -	- -	6	- -	6				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	4	3	7	- -	- -	- -				

Whitchurch Incorporation.

This is a single parish, incorporated under a local Act, and the expediency of forming it into a union with some adjacent parishes has been for some time under the consideration of the Board. The likelihood of such an alteration being made has probably prevented the guardians from taking the condition of the school into their consideration in the course of the last year. The small number of children in the workhouse, the total number above the age of nine having been only seven on the 1st of December 1849, and five on the 1st of December 1850, is an impediment here, as in other unions in this district, to the establishment of efficient schools.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	8	9	17	5	2	7	24	15	26	32
1850	7	6	13	5	- -	5				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	1	3	4	- -	2	2				

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Tenbury Union.

The two or three children, the average number in this workhouse, attend the national school in the town.

These comprise the whole of the English unions.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849 - - - - -	3	3	6	3	2	5	11	7	25	20
1850 - - - - -	7	3	10	6	- -	6				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	4	- -	4	3	- -	1				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	- -				

Bangor and Beaumaris Union.

Upon the 1st of December 1849 there were in this workhouse nine boys and eleven girls above the age of nine years. The numbers in the workhouse on the 1st of December 1850 were five boys and five girls. There is a schoolmaster and schoolmistress in this house, and more attention than hitherto appears to be now bestowed upon the education of the children. There is a considerable quantity of garden ground attached to the workhouse; in this the few boys who are inmates of the workhouse and capable of working have usually been employed for a few hours of each day when not prevented by the state of the weather. This workhouse school may be taken as a very fair illustration of the difficulties against which guardians have to contend in the management of these schools. The clerk of the union has furnished me with a statement, exhibiting in detail the condition of the school in October 1849 and in November 1850, the ages of the children, and the fluctuation in their attendance. There is scarcely a workhouse in the district of which a similar analysis would not exhibit generally a similar result, a small proportion of the children permanently chargeable; the greater proportion, even of those above seven years of age, entering the workhouse in a state of blank ignorance, and passing through within probably a few months, for the fluctuation in this house appears to be about 85 per cent.

"BANGOR AND BEAUMARIS UNION SCHOOL.

"PROGRESS of the Workhouse School for the Period below, with other Information thereon.

No.	Names of Children.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Whether in School previous to October 1849, and how long.	State of the School in October 1849.	State of the School in November 1850.	Absent from the School on Account of Illness, &c. within the last 13 Months.
1	James Williams	14	12 Aug. 1846	Yes; 3 years	- - Can read well; does not know the first four rules of arithmetic; no grammar, history, geography, or catechism.	- - Can read well; can work Rule of Three and Practice; little grammar; history well; geography, catechism, and the tables very well.	13 weeks.
2	Anne Jones -	12	24 Nov. 1845	Yes; 4 years	- - Can read well; does not know the first four rules of arithmetic; no history, no geography, no grammar; can say the catechism.	- - Can read well; can work Rule of Three, Practice, and Interest; knows grammar, history, geography, catechism, and tables very well.	3 weeks.
3	Elizabeth Jones	12	24 Nov. 1845	Yes; 4 years	- - Can read well; does not know the first four rules of arithmetic; no history, geography, or grammar; can say the catechism and tables.	- - Can read well; can work Rule of Three and Practice; knows grammar, history, geography, catechism, and the tables very well.	9 weeks.

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No.	Names of Children.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Whether in School previous to October 1849, and how long.	State of the School in October 1849.	State of the School in November 1850.	Absent from the School on Account of Illness, &c. within the last 13 Months.
4	Grace Jones -	10	24 Nov. 1845	Yes; 4 years	- - Can read a very little; no arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, catechism, tables, or writing.	- - Can read freely; can write pretty well; knows the first four rules in arithmetic; can say the tables and catechism well; little history and geography.	2 weeks.
5	William Jones -	9	10 Aug. 1848	Yes; 1 year	- - Can read a very little; can write on slate; no arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, catechism, or tables.	- - Can read and write well, can work Rule of Three and Practice; knows a little grammar, history, geography, catechism, and the tables very well.	4 weeks.
6	Emma Williams	12	12 Aug. 1846	Yes; 3 years	- - Can read a very little in spelling-book; no arithmetic, writing, geography, history, catechism, or tables.	- - Reads badly; writes well; knows the first four rules of arithmetic, little history and geography; can say the catechism and the tables well.	2 weeks.
7	Jane Evans -	11	25 Feb. 1846	Yes; 3 years	- - Reads a very little; no writing, history, geography, catechism, arithmetic, or tables.	- Reads pretty well; writes badly; can add and subtract; can say the catechism well; little history, geography, the tables, &c.	2 weeks.
8	Mary Roberts -	11	3 Sept. 1848	Yes; 1 year	- - Cannot read any, cannot write, cannot say the catechism, geography, history, or the tables.	- - Can read and write a little; can say the catechism well and the tables.	16 weeks.
9	Henry Williams	9	20 Nov. 1848	Yes; 11 mths.	- - Cannot say the alphabet; cannot write; cannot say the catechism.	- - Can read freely; writes well; knows the rules of arithmetic; can say the catechism and the tables very well.	3 weeks.
10	John Evans -	9	25 Feb. 1846	Yes; 2½ years	- - Can say the alphabet, and no more.	- - Reads pretty well; knows the first four rules of arithmetic; writes well; can say the catechism and the tables.	14 weeks.
11	Hugh Jones -	9	7 Nov. 1848	Yes; 11 mths.	Cannot say the alphabet - -	- - Reads pretty well; writes neatly; knows how to add; can say the catechism very well.	"
12	John Campbell -	10	29 Nov. 1849	No - -	Cannot say the alphabet - -	- - Reads in Testament a little; can write pretty well, and say the catechism, &c.	7 weeks.
13	John Parry -	7	24 Oct. 1849	No - -	Cannot say the alphabet - -	- - Can spell and read a little, and say the catechism pretty well.	24 weeks.
14	Richard Williams	6	26 Dec. 1849	No - -	Cannot say the alphabet - -	Can spell and read a little - -	12 weeks.
15	Robert Thomas -	10	12 Apr. 1850	No - -	Cannot say the alphabet - -	Can spell, read, and write a little	8 weeks.
16	Henry Parry -	12	24 Oct. 1849	No - -	Cannot say the alphabet - -	Can read and write a little -	26 weeks.
17	Joseph Hughes -	9	1 Apr. 1850	No - -	Cannot say the alphabet - -	Can spell and read a little - -	13 weeks.
18	John Hughes -	7	1 Apr. 1850	No - -	Cannot say the alphabet - -	Can say the alphabet - -	14 weeks.
19	John Riley -	7	17 Sept. 1850	No - -	Cannot say the alphabet - -	Can say the alphabet - -	"
20	James Riley -	3	17 Sept. 1850	No - -	Can hardly speak - - -	Cannot say the letters - -	"
21	John Thomas -	3	12 Apr. 1850	No - -	Can hardly speak - - -	Cannot say the letters - -	"
22	George Kite -	7	18 Sept 1850	No - -	Cannot say a letter - - -	Cannot say all the letters - -	"
23	William Williams	7	7 Oct. 1850	No - -	Cannot say the letters - -	Can say the letters - - -	"
24	Thomas Kite -	11	8 Oct. 1850	No - -	Cannot say the letters - -	Can say the letters - - -	"
25	Anne Jones -	9	30 Oct. 1850	No - -	Cannot say the letters - -	Can say the letters - - -	"
26	Emma Williams	10	7 Oct. 1850	No - -	Can say the alphabet - -	Can spell a little - - -	"
27	David Davies -	14	13 Nov. 1850	No - -	Can read a little - - -	Can read a little - - -	"
28	Jane Williams -	4	18 Nov. 1850	No - -	Cannot say the letters - -	Does not know the letters - -	"
29	Thomas Parry -	5	26 Aug. 1850	No - -	Cannot say the letters - -	Does not know the letters - -	"
30	Thomas Hicks -	4	- - -	No - -	Cannot say the letters - -	Does not know the letters - -	"
31	Griffith Williams	6	18 Nov. 1850	No - -	Cannot say the letters - -	Does not know the letters - -	"

N. B.—Industrial training practised, and other information. School hours from 1 P. M. till 4 or 4. 30 P. M. daily. Recreation and self-appropriation for the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, two half holidays each in the week; one teacher substituting the other for teaching both boys and girls. During the morning part of each day the oldest girls are employed in cleaning the house, with or without grown-up women, sewing, and nursing the infants.

The eldest boys are employed occasionally at mending shoes (that is, when there was a porter engaged who was a shoemaker), a little spade husbandry during fine weather, cleaning knives and shoes, keeping the different yards clean, &c.

Fluctuation of the school children during the above period, 85 per cent.

29 November 1850. *H. Williams*, Clerk to the Guardians."

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849 - - - -	18	6	24	9	11	20	44	18	110	107
1850 - - - -	24	13	37	6	5	10				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	6	7	13	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	- -	- -	4	6	10				

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Mr. Doyle's Report, 31 December 1850.

Carnarvon Union.

The fluctuation in this school exceeds 50 per cent., the children constantly coming in and departing with their parents for short periods. Of 49 children who were in the workhouse on 1st December 1849, only 12 remained upon the 1st of December 1850. Yet, notwithstanding this very great disadvantage, the boys' school continues to improve. The industrial training of the children has been hitherto but little attended to; but the schoolmaster, with the permission of the guardians, has undertaken that for the future the boys shall be employed systematically in the grounds attached to the workhouse. In the Welsh unions generally there is less disposition than in those in the English counties to adopt improvements in the management of the workhouses. The people have less confidence in the efficiency of this system.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	9	14	23	18	8	26	49	12	142	150
1850	9	15	24	15	2	17				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	- -	1	1	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	- -	- -	3	6	9				

Pwllheli Union.

There is no longer a school in this workhouse, the guardians having resolved upon sending the children to one of the schools in the town. In unions like this, in which the number of children is so very small (the number above nine years of age on the 1st of December 1850 being only three), and the fluctuation so great (67·5 per cent.), such an arrangement is, I think, the best that can be made.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	9	18	27	3	- -	3	30	7	142	145
1850	4	20	24	3	- -	3				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	5	- -	3	- -	- -	- -				

Llanrwst Union.

The average number of children in the workhouse of this union is barely sufficient to justify the appointment of a teacher. The girls are employed in knitting and sewing, and in the household work; the boys when not in school are occupied, under the superintendence of the master, in the garden.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	5	3	8	3	4	7	15	5	36	41
1850	2	2	4	4	2	6				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	3	1	4	- -	2	1				

Ruthin

Mr. Doyle's Report, 31 December 1850.

Ruthin Union.

Although the state of education in this workhouse is low, yet it is due to the guardians to say that no body of gentlemen can have displayed more praiseworthy exertions to improve it. Nearly two years ago the majority of them signed a consent to incur a large outlay in the formation of a "district school" in conjunction with the Wrexham and Holywell Unions. These latter unions having declined this proposition, the guardians of the Ruthin Union have been since fruitlessly endeavouring to secure the services of an efficient teacher. The great desirableness of establishing a good workhouse school is fully appreciated in this union, and there is no reason to doubt that an efficient system of education will be in operation in the workhouse in the course of the next year.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849 - - - -	29	19	48	15	19	34	82	41	86	118
1850 - - - -	13	8	21	19	10	29				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	- -	- -	- -	4	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	16	11	27	- -	9	5				

Wrexham Union.

The master of this workhouse, in a letter which he has addressed to me, remarks:—"Many of the children who have been reared in this house in years past have turned out anything but well. I once before stated to you the painful fact, that I counted at one time in the streets of this town as prostitutes no fewer than six young females who had been reared here. About the same period we had in the house eight youths from 16 to 20 years of age, who having been tried in places again and again, from incapacity to adapt themselves to the position in which it was sought to place them, as well as also from bad conduct, were returned on our hands as hopeless, and here some of them are likely to remain. They have fairly lost caste with the Board; nobody will employ them, and here they are to the serious discomfort of the well-disposed inmates, and in all probability paupers for life. It is these, and such like facts, which have impelled this board of guardians to adopt some plan, if possible, to put a stop to these evils; and hence in 1848 an acre of potatoe land was taken as a trial, to be cultivated chiefly by the boys. The success of the experiment was so satisfactory that the Board was induced to rent, as a permanent appendage to the workhouse, a field of four acres, in which the schoolmaster in the afternoons of each working day trains the boys in spade husbandry. The profits of the two first years were comparatively small, still they have enabled us to lay in a good stock of tools; and besides, when taken together with the present year's profits, have realized in whole in form of pauper labour nearly 90 *l.* The statement now sent shows the results of our second year's operations in our own field, and as the general intelligence as well as the muscular capacity of the children is becoming equal to their work, we may expect greater pecuniary results; but at last the moral results likely to flow from our endeavours are the most pleasing; the children are more easily managed than formerly, are more contented and generally happier, and perform their work in a pleasing and cheerful manner. They are, I trust, in connexion with the inculcation of sound principles, having those principles trained into habits which while they will fortify against temptation, give promise of enabling the children readily to adapt themselves to the sphere in life in which their lot is likely to be cast, and of ultimately becoming wholly independent of parochial relief. I have great pleasure in being able to add, that not one boy who has gone out to service since we began these operations has been returned on our hands, or is likely to be so."

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Mr. Doyle's Report, 31 December 1850.

The Board is already aware that the guardians of this union declined to accede to the proposition which I made to them of joining with the Ruthin and Holywell Unions in forming a small "district school" at Mold, one of the few combinations that in this district appears to be practicable. It is gratifying to find that, although they rejected the remedy for the defects in their system of education which I proposed, they did not fail to adopt one themselves; and the much greater attention that is now paid in the union to the education and industrial training of the children may, it is to be hoped, raise the workhouse of this union to as creditable a position as that occupied by the best in the district. I subjoin the workhouse field account for the year 1850. It is more properly the industrial account of the boys' and girls' school, as it will be seen that the latter have contributed a fair proportion to the profits of the labour of the workhouse. A good deal of attention is now paid in this union to the education, mental and industrial, of the girls.

WREXHAM UNION WORKHOUSE FIELD ACCOUNT, &c., for 1850.

1850:		£.	s.	d.	1850:		£.	s.	d.
	To potato sets, from last year -	4	–	–	1 May -	By 181 lbs. pork, at 4½d. -	3	7	10½
	„ Seed-wheat - - -	–	9	–	„ -	„ 160 lbs. ditto, „ - -	3	–	–
	„ 3 pigs - - - -	3	14	–	„ -	„ 166 lbs. ditto, „ - -	3	2	3
3 Jan. -	„ Cart and ass - - -	2	–	–	25 July -	„ Small potatoes sold - -	1	6	6
„ -	„ Set of gears - - -	1	10	–	19 Sept. -	„ 122 bushels potatoes, at 2s.	12	4	–
6 Feb. -	„ Salt for land - - -	–	14	8	„ -	„ 6 meals cabbages*, at 3s. 6d.	1	1	–
20 Feb. -	„ 4 bushels barley - -	–	14	–	„ -	„ 136 lbs. pork, at 4d. - -	2	5	4
18 March	„ Small seeds - - -	–	5	1½	15 Nov. -	„ 120 bushels potatoes, at 3s.	18	–	–
21 March	„ 1 bushel potato sets - -	–	3	6	„ -	„ 8 meals cabbages*, at 4s. -	1	12	–
„ -	„ 4 ditto barley - -	–	14	–	„ -	„ 142 lbs. pork, at 4d. - -	2	7	4
11 April -	„ Cabbage plants - - -	–	4	–	„ -	„ 154 lbs. ditto, „ - -	2	11	4
9 May -	„ 3 pigs - - - -	2	14	–	„ -	„ 2 tons carrots, at 50s. -	5	–	–
16 May -	„ Small seeds - - -	–	13	7	21 Nov. -	„ 12 cwt. turnips - - -	–	9	–
6 June -	„ 12 double hoes - - -	1	19	–	„ -	„ 37½ cwt. mangold wurzel -	–	18	9
12 June -	„ Hay - - - - -	–	13	10	„ -	„ Lard, sold - - -	–	6	4
26 July -	„ Small seeds - - -	–	6	–	„ -	„ 24 bushels wheat, at 6s. -	7	4	–
8 August	„ 3 pigs - - - -	1	16	3	„ -	„ 1 ton straw - - -	1	10	–
9 Sept. -	„ 2 wheelbarrows - -	1	17	6	„ -	„ Vegetables for soups, broths, &c., 52 wks., at 3s. -	7	16	–
3 Oct. -	„ Smith-work - - -	1	5	–					
7 Nov. -	„ 4 pigs - - - -	3	12	–	„ -	„ Ditto - establishment -	2	–	–
21 Nov. -	„ Hay - - - - -	–	14	–	„ -	„ Italian rye-grass - -	1	4	–
„ -	„ Rent of field (four acres) -	16	–	–	„ -	„ 1½ cwt. onions - - -	–	13	6
„ -	„ Rates - - - -	–	15	–	25 Dec. -	In stock, at this date - -		—	
„ -	„ Manure - - - -	1	15	–	„ -	By sets, &c. - - - -	6	–	–
	(Being more than we got for it before.—*D. K.*)				„ -	„ 7 pigs - - - -	7	10	–
					„ -	„ Cabbages - - - -	1	4	–
					„ -	„ cart, implements, &c. &c. -	7	6	6
		48	9	5½			99	19	8½
	Balance in favour of field labour - - - -	51	10	3		Making 48 suits boys' clothes, at 2s. 6d. - - - - -	6	–	–
	Ditto - - other labour -	8	15	–		Knitting 110 pair stockings, at 6d. - - - - - -	2	15	–
	£.	108	14	8½		£.	108	14	8½

Daniel Kemp.

* The value of the cabbages being estimated by the value of the potatoes displaced.—*D. K.*

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849 - - - - -	62	29	91	26	34	60	151	89	267	292
1850 - - - - -	47	20	67	24	35	59				
1850 compared with 1849 Increase	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 Decrease	15	9	24	2	- -	1				

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Saint Asaph Union.

The girls of this workhouse attend the national school, and they are reported as making very creditable progress. The boys' school is amongst the best managed in the district. The children are remarkably intelligent, and are well instructed in the different branches of knowledge suitable for them. As an illustration of the comparative excellence of the education received in some workhouses, and that to which the children of labourers have access, the fact may not, perhaps, be thought too trivial to notice, that at the national festival (the Eisteddvod) held last year, one of the boys educated in this workhouse school gained a prize, open to the competition of the principality, for reading. Certainly, the children in this workhouse now present, in all respects, a favourable contrast to the great mass of the children of the labouring population of the union. The improvement which, in the course of a few years, has taken place in this school is described in this letter, which I have received from the schoolmaster:—

"Sir, St. Asaph Union Workhouse, 25 Nov. 1850.

"In regard to the progress of the school, I shall just state how it was carried on for the first two years after I came to be the schoolmaster to this union workhouse, and how it has been for nearly three years past. For the first year after I came here, the boys had no industrial training at all; only picking oakum for two or three hours in the afternoon, and the eldest boys in their turns working with the tailor; all the exercise they had was going out walking along the road, for half an hour or so, every morning and afternoon; and that by the recommendation of the medical officer of the workhouse. The boys were always plagued with skin disease, and often one-third of the number in school would be for weeks, yes, for months in the sick ward. At last I talked to Mr. Ivey, then governor of the workhouse, that it was a pity that such fine boys were kept in the way they were, and said that they ought to be employed in the garden; that there was plenty of work for them, and that I was sure that it would improve their health; and beside that, that it would learn them to make use of their limbs, and to be useful when they would leave the workhouse. I mentioned it to some of the committee, and asked, would they allow me to apply to the Board for small spades, and other tools for the boys to work. My request was granted, and I set them to begin to dig in the garden. Many of them at the time being 10 or 11 years of age, never took hold of a spade before. At first they did not seem to like work at all; I told them the benefit of it, and kept them only a short time at work in the beginning. They soon began to take delight in it, and now they look for it daily. The first year they did but little improvement in the garden, but this last year they worked it well, and it produced an excellent crop of every thing that was sown and planted. After the boys began to work out, I soon found them looking better, and the nasty eruption by which they were constantly covered, soon disappeared, and now they are as healthy as children need to be, and have been for a long time; and I am certain that it is owing to their having hard out-door work, what I would recommend to all boys of workhouse schools. When the weather permits, I take them all to the garden, as the youngest child is not too young to show him how to work. I should never recommend the adult inmates to be with the boys working, and on that account I take charge of the garden myself, and never allow the boys to be among the men to do anything; and the industrial training of boys in workhouse schools ought to be under the superintendence of the schoolmaster. The garden here is about an acre of ground, and as it is a very stiff clay land, it requires a deal more labour than many sorts of land, and as most part of the eldest boys, in their turn, work in the tailoring trade, I find plenty for the boys to do for a portion of every day through the year when the weather permits. As to the progress in school, I think that it is fair, but I do not pretend to say that the boys are quite so forward as if I spent my whole time with them in the schoolroom; but my simple opinion is, that their industrial training ought to be looked to as much as their learning in reading, writing, and other branches of education. Many young boys of four years of age, entering a workhouse school, and having no chance of leaving the

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Mr. Doyle's Report, 31 December 1850.

workhouse until they be able to do something for their keeping, unless such children are taught to work while in the workhouse, I have but a very faint hope of them turning out well after leaving it.

"I am, &c.

"A Doyle, Esq. (signed) "*James Francis*,
Poor Law Inspector." "Schoolmaster St. Asaph Union."

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	28	32	60	12	9	21	81	64	228	241
850	24	35	59	9	- -	9				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	4	- -	1	3	9	12				

Holywell Union.

The school of this house is now very well conducted. The following is the report made by the school inspector upon the occasion of his last visit:

"27 September 1850.

"I have examined both schools and teachers; I found a decided improvement in the former. The instruction attained by both boys and girls is on the whole highly creditable alike to Mr. Roberts and Miss Lewis. The guardians have also, I am glad to find, made arrangements most creditable to the Union for increasing the industrial training of the boys, as well as the girls, from which good must certainly result."

Hitherto the industrial training of the children in the workhouse had been wholly neglected.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	27	21	48	19	19	38	86	66	226	208
1850	40	23	63	19	22	41				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	13	2	15	- -	3	3				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				

Bala Union.

There is no school in this workhouse, but arrangements have just been made by the guardians to send all the children who may happen at any time to be in the workhouse (the average number does not exceed three or four) to a school in the town.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	- -	2	2	1	1	2	4	1	28	23
1850	3	1	4	4	1	5				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	3	- -	2	3	- -	3				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -				

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Mr. Doyle's Report, 31 December 1850.

Corwen Union.

I have the same report to make of this union as of the preceding; Bala.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	4	8	12	5	5	10	22	11	89	95
1850	3	8	11	3	2	5				
1850 compared with 1849 — Increase	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 — Decrease	1	- -	1	2	3	5				

Festiniog Union.

This union is in all respects like those of Bala, Corwen, and Pwllheli, the average number of children being too few to justify the appointment of a teacher.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	3	2	5	2	2	4	9	4	39	41
1850	2	2	4	2	1	3				
1850 compared with 1849 — Increase	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 — Decrease	1	- -	1	- -	1	1				

Llanfyllin Union.

A system of industrial training for the children has been adopted in this union within the last year. In a letter I have received from the schoolmaster, he says:—

"Concerning the industrial training of the boys, I beg to inform you that the number of boys who work in the garden is about 12; one of whom is 12, four, 10, and the remainder nine years of age. Total number of boys in attendance at the school this week, 28. The schools have improved since the last inspection; and as far as digging, raking, planting, hoeing, &c. go, the boys give satisfaction; and as far as I am able to judge great progress has been made, allowing to the small size of the boys who are here at present, as eight of our bigger boys have left the house since last May to take situations, and as I am informed, give perfect satisfaction."

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849	20	7	27	15	16	31	58	43	45	43
1850	21	6	27	17	16	33				
1850 compared with 1849 — Increase	1	- -	- -	2	- -	2				
1850 compared with 1849 — Decrease	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -				

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Mr. Doyle's Report, 31 December 1850.

Montgomery and Pool Incorporation.

This is an incorporation constituted under a local Act. Relief is administered by the vestries independently of the Board of Directors. Although there is a great deal of juvenile pauperism in the incorporation, very few children are sent to the establishment which they call their "House of Industry." Of 16 children in the house on the 1st of December 1849, 10 were infants. Of 18 in the house on the 1st of December 1850, 11 are infants. In such a house, and under such a system of mal-administration, it is obviously impossible to provide a good school.

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849 - - - -	6	4	10	6	- -	6	16	9	26	24
1850 - - - -	8	3	11	7	- -	7				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	2	- -	1	1	- -	1				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -				

Newtown and Llanidloes Union.

The boys' and girls' school in this workhouse are admirably managed, and improved each year. Upon the occasion of his last visit, the school inspector reports: "I have to-day examined both schools and both teachers. The former are much improved in all respects. It is gratifying to find that the schoolmaster and schoolmistress have been so attentive to their duties. Not only are the children fairly instructed in elementary branches of education, but their minds are likewise informed, and their bodies exercised in healthful labour."

Number of Children in the Workhouse on the 1st Day of December.	Under Nine Years of Age.			Above Nine Years of Age.			Total Number of Children in the Workhouse on 1 Dec. 1849.	Number of these Children remaining on 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Admissions from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850.	Number of Discharges from 1 Dec. 1849 to 1 Dec. 1850
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
1849 - - - -	20	17	37	34	29	63	100	39	143	185
1850 - - - -	17	18	35	13	10	23				
1850 compared with 1849 - Increase	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -				
1850 compared with 1849 - Decrease	3	- -	2	21	19	40				

These statements comprise all the information I have to communicate upon the condition of juvenile pauperism in this district.

That pauper education has recently made, and is now making considerable progress, cannot be reasonably doubted. Those who are impatient that a still greater impression does not appear to be made, must be reminded of the nature of the evil with which boards of guardians have to cope; of the quality of the material upon which they have to work. If one of the most observant and thoughtful of those who are engaged in watching the progress of education amongst the labouring classes finds "in the early age at which the children are taken away from school," the "great discouragement of the friends of education;" "the hopeless side of the question," the one only obstacle that is "altogether insurmountable," with tenfold more weight does this difficulty press upon those who are occupied with the subject of pauper education.

Increased

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Mr. Doyle's Report, 31 December 1850.

Increased means of employment, a higher appreciation of the value of education, the inducement of better schools, and greater facilities of attending them may be looked forward to as means of gradually tempting parents to forego the small gains of a child's labour in order to afford him a good education. With the pauper child it is otherwise. Those who are charged with his education have no option. Standing between ratepayers and the poor, boards of guardians must help destitution but so long only as it is not able to help itself. They must educate children while they are paupers, but cannot make them paupers in order to educate them. When a parent applies to quit a workhouse with his child, or when an employer offers service to a boy of nine, 10 or 11 years of age, guardians cannot determine that it is better for the child to remain another year in the school. The cost of his maintenance can no longer be thrown on rates which are provided, not as an education fund, but as the means of relieving destitution. Hence the great fluctuation which is apparent in the number of children in workhouses in the course of a few months; and the very small proportion which those who are permanently chargeable bear to the total number relieved. Assuming even that all the children who are found to remain in a workhouse throughout a whole year, are permanently chargeable, they constitute less than 20 per cent. of the whole number relieved. The numbers in this district will stand thus:—

Number of Children in the Workhouses of the Several Unions and Incorporations on 1 December 1849.	Number Admitted from 1 December 1849 to 1 December 1850.	Number Discharged from 1 December 1849 to 1 December 1850.	Total Number of Children Relieved in the Workhouses during the Year.	Number of those Children who were in the Workhouses on 1 December 1849 still remaining on 1 December 1850.	Rate per Cent. on the Total Number Relieved during the Year.
1,782	3,411	3,518	5,193	1,006	19·4

In considering the state of pauper education, and what may be done to improve it, these facts can never be lost sight of. Nor should it be forgotten that the effect of the distribution of the Parliamentary grant for the payment of the salaries of teachers is only just now beginning to be felt. There are, indeed, many unions for the schools, of which the guardians are yet unable to find qualified teachers. Taking into consideration these difficulties, some of them accidental and temporary, but the most formidable inherent in the subject, I cannot but think that the actual state of pauper education in this district may fairly be regarded as being satisfactory, and the future as reasonably hopeful.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Andrew Doyle,*
Poor Law Inspector.

The following is the Table (A.) referred to in the preceding Report.

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TABLE (A.) - - - - - - - -

DISTRICT OF ANDREW DOYLE, ESQUIRE, - - - - - - -

A STATEMENT of the Number of CHILDREN in the WORKHOUSES of the several Unions and - - - - -

COUNTIES. Names of Unions and Incorporations.	Number in the Workhouses on 1 December 1849.						Number of Admissions and Discharges from 1 December 1849 to 1 December 1850.										Number in the Workhouses on 1 December 1850.					
							Admissions.						Discharges.									
	Under 9 Years of Age.		Above 9 Years of Age.		Total.		Under 9 Years.		Above 9 Years.		Total.		Under 9 Years.		Above 9 Years.		Total.		Under 9 Years.		Above 9 Years		Total.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
CHESTER:																								
Altrincham - -	10	11	21	6	31	17	31	16	12	28	43	44	30	17	14	25	44	42	11	10	19	9	30	19
Boughton, Great -	No workhouse.				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chester - - -	8	6	8	7	16	13	26	30	14	16	40	46	26	24	11	17	37	41	8	12	11	6	19	18
Congleton - -	17	21	19	9	36	30	70	52	30	16	100	68	56	50	40	20	96	70	31	23	9	5	40	28
Nantwich - -	27	15	19	11	46	26	–	–	–	–	129	65	–	–	–	–	134	70	32	16	9	5	41	21
Northwich - -	31	20	18	15	49	35	39	41	12	6	51	47	36	38	22	21	58	59	34	23	8	–	42	23
Runcorn - -	No workhouse.				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wirral - - -	24	21	15	6	39	27	52	62	15	12	67	74	44	60	19	11	63	71	32	23	11	7	43	30
SALOP:																								
Atcham - -	18	16	25	16	43	32	33	44	23	25	56	69	30	40	28	27	58	67	21	20	20	14	41	34
Bridgnorth - -	12	7	18	6	30	13	7	6	4	5	11	11	6	3	9	3	15	6	13	10	13	8	26	18
Church Stretton -	10	5	5	2	15	7	51	16	16	12	67	28	55	15	16	8	71	23	6	6	5	6	11	12
Cleobury Mortimer	9	9	7	7	16	16	18	24	29	32	47	56	19	28	30	30	49	58	8	5	6	9	14	14
Clun - - -	7	7	7	7	14	14	10	29	16	15	26	44	14	21	15	16	29	37	3	15	8	6	11	21
Ellesmere - -	22	20	26	22	48	42	16	22	18	20	34	42	15	25	20	23	35	48	23	17	24	19	47	36
Ludlow - - -	10	11	10	11	20	22	17	16	20	22	37	38	17	17	22	23	39	40	10	10	8	10	18	20
Madeley - -	9	11	4	9	13	20	14	8	8	8	22	16	14	11	8	14	22	25	9	8	4	3	13	11
Market Drayton -	14	10	10	4	24	14	15	12	24	11	39	23	13	12	16	10	29	22	16	10	18	5	34	15
Newport - -	8	10	10	7	18	17	6	7	4	2	10	9	4	2	5	2	9	4	10	15	9	7	19	22
Oswestry - -	40	19	18	26	58	45	37	23	22	22	59	45	37	20	24	29	61	49	40	22	16	19	56	41
Shiffnal - -	10	–	–	9	10	9	23	–	–	29	23	29	22	–	–	25	22	25	11	–	–	13	11	13
Shrewsbury - -	3	3	15	7	18	10	17	14	17	14	34	28	17	6	18	15	35	21	3	11	14	6	17	17
Wellington - -	11	6	16	5	27	11	10	8	5	6	15	14	6	4	6	5	12	9	15	10	15	6	30	16
Wem - - -	4	3	1	1	5	4	–	–	–	–	27	20	–	–	–	–	25	23	–	–	7	1	7	1
Whitchurch - -	8	9	5	2	13	11	6	8	6	6	12	14	7	11	6	8	13	19	7	6	5	–	12	6
WORCESTER:																								
Tenbury - -	3	3	3	2	6	5	10	1	11	3	21	4	6	1	8	5	14	6	7	3	6	–	13	3
ANGLESEY:																								
Anglesey - -	No workhouse.				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARNARVON:																								
Bangor and Beaumaris - -	18	6	9	11	27	17	40	35	20	15	60	50	34	28	24	21	58	49	24	13	5	5	29	18
Carnarvon - -	9	14	18	8	27	22	39	49	33	21	72	70	39	48	36	27	75	75	9	15	15	2	24	17
Conway - -	No workhouse.				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pwllheli - -	9	18	3	–	12	18	66	73	3	–	69	73	71	71	3	–	74	71	4	20	3	–	7	20
DENBIGH:																								
Llanrwst - -	5	3	3	4	8	7	10	12	8	6	18	18	13	13	7	8	20	21	2	2	4	2	6	4
Ruthin - - -	29	19	15	19	44	38	26	14	22	24	48	38	42	25	18	33	60	58	13	8	19	10	32	18
Wrexham - -	62	29	26	34	88	63	86	73	48	60	134	133	101	82	50	59	151	141	47	20	24	35	71	55
FLINT:																								
Asaph, Saint - -	28	32	12	9	40	41	67	74	33	54	100	128	71	71	36	63	107	134	24	35	9	–	33	35
Holywell - -	27	21	19	19	46	40	98	62	28	38	126	100	85	60	28	35	113	95	40	23	19	22	59	45
MERIONETH:																								
Bala - - -	–	2	1	1	1	3	7	12	6	3	13	15	4	13	3	3	7	16	3	1	4	1	7	2
Corwen - -	4	8	5	5	9	13	26	31	16	16	42	47	27	31	18	19	45	50	3	8	3	2	6	10
Dolgelley - -	No workhouse.				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Festiniog - -	3	2	2	2	5	4	9	13	12	5	21	18	10	13	12	6	22	19	2	2	2	1	4	3
MONTGOMERY:																								
Llanfyllin - -	20	7	15	16	35	23	14	5	10	16	24	21	13	6	8	16	21	22	21	6	17	16	38	22
Machynlleth - -	No workhouse.				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montgomery and Pool - - -	6	4	6	–	12	4	6	7	9	4	15	11	4	8	8	4	12	12	8	3	7	–	15	3
Newtown and Llanidloes - -	20	17	34	29	54	46	30	35	40	38	70	73	33	34	61	57	94	91	17	18	13	10	30	28
TOTAL - - -	555	425	448	354	1003	779	1032	934	594	610	1782	1629	1021	908	649	688	1829	1689	567	449	389	270	956	719

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TABLE (A.)

POOR LAW INSPECTOR.

Incorporations comprised in the above District, from 1 December 1849 to 1 December 1850.

Number of those in the Workhouses on 1 December 1849 still remaining on 1 December 1850.						The Highest and Lowest Number of Children in the Workhouses at any given Time between 1 December 1849 and 1 December 1850, &c. &c.																		
						Boys.						Girls.						Boys and Girls.						
Under 9 Years.		Above 9 Years.		Total.		Under 9 Years.		Above 9 Years.		Total.		Rate per Cent. of Fluctuation.	Under 9 Years.		Above 9 Years.		Total.		Rate per Cent. of Fluctuation.	Under 9 Years.		Above 9 Years.		Total.		Rate per Cent. of Fluctuation.
B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.		H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	
4	10	16	–	20	10	10	7	21	13	31	20	35·5	8	5	14	11	22	16	27·3	18	12	35	24	53	36	32·1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	3	4	3	7	6	11	5	8	8	19	13	31·6	11	5	8	4	19	9	52·6	22	10	16	12	38	22	42·1
12	8	9	3	21	11	32	17	19	7	51	24	53·0	26	16	9	3	35	19	45·7	58	33	28	10	86	43	50·0
14	7	8	5	22	12	–	–	–	–	50	37	26·0	–	–	–	–	34	19	44·1	–	–	–	–	84	56	33·3
–	–	–	–	31	17	27	23	25	16	52	39	25·0	26	16	19	7	45	23	48·9	53	39	44	23	97	62	36·1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	28	10	35	22	16	11	51	33	35·3	25	17	7	4	32	21	34·4	60	39	23	15	83	54	35·0
10	6	15	7	25	13	20	19	29	20	49	39	20·4	17	15	19	13	36	28	22·2	37	34	48	33	85	67	21·1
–	–	–	–	22	11	14	9	19	14	33	23	30·3	9	6	9	6	18	12	33·3	23	15	28	20	51	35	31·3
4	3	4	2	8	5	16	4	10	5	26	9	65·4	8	6	5	4	13	10	23·0	24	10	15	9	39	19	51·3
2	4	5	4	7	8	10	4	7	6	17	10	41·2	8	4	10	6	18	10	44·4	18	8	17	12	35	20	42·9
3	3	6	4	9	7	10	6	9	6	19	12	36·8	11	7	10	7	21	14	33·3	21	13	19	13	40	26	35·0
14	9	18	17	32	26	23	18	28	23	51	41	19·6	22	16	24	16	46	32	30·4	45	34	52	39	97	73	24·7
9	7	5	8	14	15	9	10	15	7	24	17	29·1	9	6	11	9	20	15	25·0	18	16	26	16	44	32	27·3
3	3	3	–	6	3	12	4	5	2	17	6	64·7	8	2	12	5	20	7	65·0	20	6	17	7	37	13	64·8
13	5	8	3	21	8	19	14	18	10	37	24	35·1	11	8	5	1	16	9	43·7	30	22	23	11	53	33	37 5
8	7	8	6	16	13	–	–	–	–	11	7	36·3	–	–	–	–	10	8	20·0	–	–	–	–	21	15	28·5
22	14	7	10	29	24	–	–	–	–	62	39	37·1	–	–	–	–	50	34	32·0	–	–	–	–	112	73	34·8
4	–	–	6	4	6	16	8	–	–	16	8	50·0	–	–	10	6	10	6	40·0	16	8	10	6	26	14	46·2
1	1	7	1	8	2	7	1	19	12	26	13	50·0	3	2	10	2	13	4	69·2	10	3	29	14	39	17	56·4
11	6	14	4	25	10	11	11	19	16	30	27	10·0	11	6	7	5	18	11	38·9	22	17	26	21	48	38	20·8
–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	9	5	44·4	–	–	–	–	11	5	54·5	–	–	–	–	20	10	50·0
–	–	–	–	9	6	9	7	8	4	17	11	35·3	12	6	5	2	17	8	53·0	21	13	13	6	34	19	44·1
2	2	3	–	5	2	6	2	7	3	13	5	61·5	3	2	2	–	5	2	60·0	9	4	9	3	18	7	61·1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	11	7	25	12	8	7	33	19	42·4	10	4	14	6	24	10	58·3	35	16	22	13	57	29	49·1
2	3	6	1	8	4	17	6	21	12	38	18	52·6	17	7	6	5	23	12	47·8	34	13	27	17	61	30	50·8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	6	–	–	1	6	12	2	3	1	15	3	80·0	25	10	–	–	25	10	60·0	37	12	3	1	40	13	67·5
1	–	2	2	3	2	5	1	4	3	9	4	55·5	3	2	5	2	8	4	50·0	8	3	9	5	17	8	52·9
–	–	–	–	26	15	31	13	19	15	50	28	44·0	19	8	21	9	40	17	57·5	50	21	40	24	90	45	50·0
31	14	20	24	51	38	55	40	40	28	95	68	28·4	26	19	34	27	60	46	23·3	81	59	74	55	155	114	26·4
–	–	–	–	40	24	39	16	23	11	62	27	56·4	33	17	19	10	52	27	48·1	72	33	42	21	114	54	52·6
20	13	19	14	39	27	36	24	25	24	61	48	21·3	26	22	19	14	45	36	20·0	62	46	44	38	106	84	20·7
–	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	4	1	8	1	87·5	3	1	1	1	4	2	50·0	7	1	5	2	12	3	75·0
3	5	–	3	3	8	11	9	2	–	13	9	30·8	12	4	3	–	15	4	73·6	23	13	5	–	28	13	53·6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	1	–	1	2	2	9	5	3	–	12	5	58·3	7	2	2	1	9	3	66·6	16	7	5	1	21	8	61·9
17	4	9	13	26	17	20	13	19	14	39	27	30·7	10	2	22	13	32	15	53·1	30	15	41	27	71	42	40·8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	1	5	–	8	1	7	4	6	3	13	7	46·2	2	1	–	–	2	1	50·0	9	5	6	3	15	8	46·6
–	–	–	–	25	14	21	15	35	24	56	39	30·3	21	16	29	7	50	23	54·0	42	31	64	31	106	62	41·5
219	145	202	141	617	391	589	351	494	326	1215	765	37·0	442	260	371	206	918	532	42·0	1031	611	865	532	2133	1297	39·2

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Mr. Farnall's Report, 14 January 1851.

REPORT of Mr. *Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, to the Poor Law Board.

Tollerton, Nottingham,
14 January 1851.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Several of the boards of guardians of the unions (58 in number) in my district have within the last year and a half adopted improved measures for educating children in workhouses. These measures are, in my opinion, well calculated to carry out the views which the Poor Law Board have frequently urged in reference to the subject.

The system introduced recognizes the necessity of combining the three branches of education, physical, intellectual, and moral; and the success which has attended this system prompts me to lay its details concisely before you.

* * * * * * * *

On the 1st of October 1850 there were 3,630 children in the workhouses of this district; of these 3,024 were in the schools; and of this latter number 1,050 only had parents living; 1,974 of these 3,630 children have, therefore, lost the control and protection of their parents; they are either orphans or deserted, and have consequently found a refuge in workhouses.

Thus

SCHOOL REPORT: commencing 1st July 1850, - - - - - - - -

No.	NAMES OF UNIONS.	1. The Total Number of Children who have been in each School during the whole or any part of the above Period.		3. Average Weekly Number of Boys in each School.	4. Of those in Column 1, the Number who are Orphans, Deserted, or Illegitimate.	5. Average Weekly Number of Girls in each School.	6. Of those in Column 2, the Number who are Orphans, Deserted, or Illegitimate.	7. The Number of Boys gone out of School to service during the above Period.	8. Number of the same Boys who have come back from service during the above Period.	9. Number of Girls gone out of School to service during the above Period.	10. Number of the same Girls who have come back from service during the above Period.	11. Number of Boys who have been employed on the Workhouse Land at any time during the above Period.	12. Number of Girls who have been employed at any time during the above Period in Industrial Work.
		Boys.	Girls.										
	Derbyshire:												
1	Ashbourne - - -	17	28	11	16	21	26	4	- -	2	1	9	7
2	Belper - - - -	78	52	58	71	32	46	3	1	4	1	36	23
3	Shardlow - - -	37	31	30	32	26	13	2	1	1	- -	21	20
	Lincolnshire:												
4	Boston - - - -	97	112	73	67	70	51	3	2	9	3	47	30
5	Castor - - - -	64	55	36	31	32	24	2	- -	3	- -	25	22
6	Glanford Brigg - -	55	75	40	41	51	54	- -	- -	3	- -	35	20
7	Holbeach - - -	62	24	54	46	19	15	- -	- -	5	- -	30	17
8	Horncastle - - -	92	68	51	61	36	27	4	2	5	1	60	30
9	Lincoln - - - -	73	48	63	41	40	25	1	- -	4	1	28	25
10	Louth - - - -	65	47	43	39	28	32	2	- -	1	- -	43	17

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Thus the destinies of these children are, for the most part, in the hands of the guardians of the poor, who must principally determine whether they shall eventually burden or benefit the country. Mr. Farnall's Report, 14 January 1851.

* * * * * * * *

The advantage of industrial training for boys is mainly obtained through the cultivation of land, that which is obtained through trades being, as far as possible, limited to boys lamed by loss or inability of limb; an arrangement which has been adopted in the agricultural unions under my inspection.

In examining the subjoined tables, I would request you to bear in mind, that of the 58 unions which I inspect, 38 are agricultural unions, 12 are formed by a junction of agricultural and commercial districts, and 8 are purely commercial, while 12* of them have not upon an average more than nine boys in each workhouse school. It will also be remembered that I was appointed to this district in November 1848, and that 10 unions were added to this district in March 1850; and further, that no system of industrial training prevailed prior to my appointment.

---

* These unions are East Retford, Bingham, Radford, Walsall, Penkridge, Beverley, Bridlington, Patrington, Pocklington, Skirlaugh, Seisdon, and Whittlesey.

- - - - - - - - - - - and ending 31st December 1850.

13. Names of Trades Taught, with the Number of Boys who have at any time during the above Period been instructed in such Trades.	14. Quantity of Land appropriated to Industrial Training.	15. Total Amount of Rent and Taxes Paid or Payable during the above Period in respect of such Land.	16. Total Amount of Outlay in Money upon the Land during the above Period.	17. Cost of Implements.	18. TOTAL.	19. Names of Crops Grown.	20. Value of Crops at Market Prices.	21. Amount of Profit.	22. Amount of Loss.
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - - -	1 0 0	- 2 10	- - -	- - -	- 2 10	- - Potatoes, cabbages and French beans.	10 12 6	10 9 8	—
Tailors - 17 Shoemakers - 4	1 2 7	4 - 2	- 13 4	- - -	4 13 6	- - Potatoes, turnips, mangold wurzel, beans.	30 8 -	25 14 6	—
Tailors - 4 Shoemakers - 4	2 2 0	12 14 2	- - -	- 5 -	12 19 2	- - Potatoes, turnips and carrots.	28 10 9	15 11 7	—
Tailors and Shoemakers 12	2 2 23	9 8 -	- - -	- 3 -	9 11 -	- - Potatoes, mangold wurzel and carrots.	41 16 -	32 5 -	—
- - - -	8 2 0	- -	9 17 8	- 10 -	10 7 8	- - Wheat, turnips and potatoes.	54 1 8	43 14 -	—
- - - -	2 0 0	10 - -	5 - -	2 - -	17 - -	Potatoes - -	47 3 -	30 3 -	—
Carpenters - 3	3 0 0	3 11 -	3 1 3	- 1 6	6 13 9	- - Wheat, clover, potatoes, turnips, mangold wurzel, and cabbages and milk.	40 8 5	33 14 8	—
- - - -	4 0 0	9 10 -	15 17 10	3 10 -	28 17 10	- - Potatoes, carrots, mangold wurzel, turnips and cabbages.	24 10 -	- - -	4 7 10
- - - -	2 0 0	10 - -	7 9 10	1 - -	18 9 10	- - Potatoes, turnips, cabbages and carrots.	24 3 -	5 13 2	—
- - - -	3 0 0	- -	1 - -	- 10 4	1 10 4	- - Wheat, potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions and cabbages.	36 14 6	35 4 2	—

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SCHOOL REPORT, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAMES OF UNIONS.	1. The Total Number of Children who have been in each School during the whole or any part of the above Period. Boys.	2. Girls.	3. Average Weekly Number of Boys in each School.	4. Of those in Column 1, the Number who are Orphans, Deserted, or Illegitimate.	5. Average Weekly Number of Girls in each School.	6. Of those in Column 2, the Number who are Orphans, Deserted, or Illegitimate.	7. The Number of Boys gone out of School to service during the above Period.	8. Number of the same Boys who have come back from service during the above Period.	9. Number of Girls gone out of School to service during the above Period.	10. Number of the same Girls who have come back from service during the above Period.	11. Number of Boys who have been employed on the Workhouse Land at any time during the above Period.	12. Number of Girls who have been employed at any time during the above Period in Industrial Work.
	Lincolnshire—*continued.*												
11	Spalding	91	83	49	42	33	24	3	2	5	2	18	22
12	Stamford	34	41	27	28	28	29	2	-	6	4	28	36
	Staffordshire:												
13	Burton-on-Trent	32	34	24	30	19	34	1	-	-	-	12	6
14	Cheadle	40	31	27	36	21	26	3	-	3	1	16	17
15	Leek	35	20	14	26	19	16	5	-	2	-	21	13
16	Newcastle-under-Lyme	38	30	32	34	22	24	1	-	2	-	14	20
17	Stafford	35	33	33	17	29	14	7	2	3	-	16	12
18	Stoke-on-Trent	60	67	61	38	46	29	7	-	6	-	24	30
19	Wolstanton & Burslem	31	38	17	27	19	33	1	-	3	3	31	29
	TOTALS	1,056	917	743	793	591	542	51	10	67	17	514	396

Mr. Farnall's Report, 14 January 1851.

There are several other unions which have adopted the system of industrial training, but which have so lately entered on the land as to be unprepared with details similar to those set forth above.

* * * * * * * *

On reference to the tables, it will be seen that 50 acres of land cultivated by 514 boys have yielded in a year a net profit of 335 *l.* 7 *s.* 1 *d.*: there is, however, a far more valuable benefit acquired than that sum of money represents, for these boys have, in the acquirement of this pecuniary profit, been under training for manual labour; have been instructed in the value of labour, and in the connexion which must be maintained between labour and property; have been made acquainted, to some extent at least, with the natural world; have felt pleasure in the contemplation of their own work; and have been trained, as far as practicable, to meet the difficulties and distresses which may beset them in their way through life: and this training and tuition has taken place in workhouse schools, under the supervision of efficient school-

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SCHOOL REPORT, &c.—*continued.*

13. Names of Trades Taught, with the Number of Boys who have at any time during the above Period been instructed in such Trades.	14. Quantity of Land appropriated to Industrial Training.	15. Total Amount of Rent and Taxes Paid or Payable during the above Period in respect of such Land.	16. Total Amount of Outlay in Money upon the Land during the above Period.	17. Cost of Implements.	18. TOTAL.	19. Names of Crops Grown.	20. Value of Crops at Market Prices.	21. Amount of Profit.	22. Amount of Loss.
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Tailors - 7 Shoemakers - 4	3 2 0	- 14 7	8 13 10	*76 19 10	86 8 3	- - Carrots, onions, turnips, mangold wurzel, potatoes, barley, milk; pigs sold.	83 13 4	- - -	2 14 11
Tailor - - 1	1 0 26	- -	- 2 6	1 3 -	1 5 6	- - Potatoes, turnips, peas, carrots, onions, cabbages.	29 15 8	28 10 2	—
Shoemaker - 1	2 0 0	4 16 8	†7 8 8	- 14 -	12 19 4	Potatoes - -	16 11 -	3 11 8	—
- - - -	2 0 0	1 11 6	1 19 -	- 9 2	3 19 8	Potatoes - -	7 17 3	3 17 7	—
- - - -	2 0 0	3 3 -	9 16 3	8 8 -	21 7 3	- - Oats, turnips, potatoes and cabbages.	30 17 -	9 9 9	—
Bakers - 2 Shoemakers - 2	2 0 0	7 - -	9 - 2	- 8 6	16 8 8	- - Potatoes and cabbages.	43 18 10	27 10 2	—
- - - -	4 0 0	11 5 -	31 13 9	2 13 2	45 11 11	- - Vetches, turnips, cabbages, mangold wurzel and potatoes.	37 9 5	- - -	8 2 6
Bakers - 2 Tailors - 2 Shoemakers - 2	2 1 28	8 - -	9 16 1	1 4 -	19 - 1	- - Cabbages, potatoes, oats, barley, peas, turnips, onions, beans, mangold wurzel, &c. &c.	54 13 2	35 13 1	—
Tailors and Shoemakers 14	1 1 8	- -	4 4 4	- - -	4 4 4	- - Potatoes, beans, and cabbages.	13 14 6	9 10 2	—
81	50 2 7	95 16 11	125 14 6	99 19 6	321 10 11	- - - -	656 18 -	350 12 4	15 5 3

* This includes 42*l.* 2*s.*, the cost of cows and pigs.

† This includes the cost of five pigs.

masters and schoolmistresses, who have adequate salaries, and hold certificates of merit from the Committee of Council on Education* :—"As the master is, so is the school." Mr. Farnall's Report, 14 January 1851.

The skill and intelligence of the boys and girls have induced persons, whose character and respectability are known to the guardians, to invite 118 of them to quit school and enter service within the last six months; and it is reasonable to suppose that their juniors will hereafter also leave school under equally favourable circumstances.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Harry Burrard Farnall,*
Poor Law Inspector.

To the Poor Law Board,
Somerset House, London.

* There is one exception only.

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Sir John Walsham's Report, 16 January 1851.

REPORT of Sir *John Walsham*, Poor Law Inspector, to the POOR LAW BOARD.

Sir, Bury St. Edmund's, 16 January 1851.

MR. OWEN informs me that I can communicate to you any matter in connexion with my district which I may think it would be useful to notice in the Third Annual Report, and that you would wish to receive such communication not later than the 17th instant.

I doubt whether the proceedings of the past year in my district afford matter deserving special notice; but as the following points occupy a somewhat prominent place in my recollections, I will venture to place them (*valeant quantum*) before you, to be dealt with as you may deem proper.

I have given, during the past year, anxious attention to the industrial training of the workhouse children, by means of the employment of the boys upon land, and of the girls in household work. In conjunction with my friend, Mr. Bowyer, I have availed myself of every occasion to impress the paramount necessity of improving this branch of workhouse management upon the consideration of boards of guardians, and, as one of the means to so desirable an end, which seemed best calculated to produce effect upon them, you were good enough, on my recommendation, to publish the annexed report* on the industrial training of the pauper children in the Guiltcross Union, which was addressed to myself and Mr. Bowyer in the beginning of last year by the very meritorious master of the Guiltcross workhouse, Mr. Rackham.

* * * * * * *

The formation of district schools I deem quite hopeless in my district, so long as such formation depends upon the consent of boards of guardians, but with the Guiltcross and Quatt statements in my hand, and supported by Mr. Bowyer's strong advocacy of industrial training, I have already been successful in inducing the guardians of the Plomesgate, Woodbridge, Linton, Saffron Walden, Wangford, Thingoe, Sudbury, Depwade, Hartismere, Maldon, Billericay, Halstead, Milford and Launditch, Rochford and other Unions, to follow, more or less closely, the excellent example of the Guiltcross and Bridgenorth Unions. The Thingoe, Saffron Walden, and Plomesgate boards of guardians have, moreover, determined to erect neat houses and purchase cows; but we have not yet any result to show of this more extended adventure, although of its success, more especially in regard to the improved training of the girls, there cannot be the slightest doubt.

* * * * * * *

I have, &c.

To the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M. P.
President of the Poor Law Board.

(signed) *John Walsham.*

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*INDUSTRIAL TRAINING of PAUPER CHILDREN in the *Guiltcross Union, Norfolk.*

THE following communication on the subject of the industrial training of workhouse children which has been addressed to Sir John Walsham and Mr. Bowyer by the master of the Guiltcross Union Workhouse, is recommended to the attention of Boards of Guardians.

Annexed to this communication will be found a farming account of the produce of 4 A. 1 R. and 35 P. of land hired by the Guiltcross Board of Guardians, at Kenninghall in Norfolk. This account shows an annual profit of 15 *l.* per acre, during the three years ended at Christmas 1849.

Of

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Sir John Walsham's Report, 16 January 1851.

Of the boys, now in the School, 14 are upon an average employed on the land; whilst others (who, however, take their turn also on the land) are instructed in tailoring and shoemaking, or are occupied in domestic duties. The boys labouring in the field are carefully guarded from association with the men, whenever men are employed, and are superintended by the workhouse master or the schoolmaster.

The moral and industrial training of the girls in this workhouse is equally attended to, and qualifies them successfully for service.

During school-hours the boys and girls meet in the same room, and form one school, instructed by the schoolmaster and schoolmistress; the former of whom has charge of the higher, and the latter of the lower classes. This mixed organization, which has existed for many years in the Kenninghall workhouse school, has been found to be highly advantageous, not only to the progress of the children's learning, but also to the formation of their minds and manners.

The course of instruction, in addition, to the study of the Scriptures, and to reading, writing, and arithmetic, embraces geography, grammar, and English history, in all of which the proficiency of the children is above the average observable in workhouse schools. Nor has the result of this combination of moral and intellectual with industrial training, under the watchful superintendence of the master and matron as well as of the teachers, disappointed the expectations of the guardians, who, to their great credit, have always sought to place the education of the children in their workhouse on the most effective basis. No difficulty in procuring good situations for children so trained has been ever experienced; and after leaving the workhouse, the children generally have conducted themselves most satisfactorily,—the instances to the contrary being very rare.

J. W.

Bury St. Edmund's, 22 May 1850.

The following is the Communication referred to above:

To Sir *John Walsham*, Bart., Poor Law Inspector of the District, and to *H. G. Bowyer*, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

GUILTCROSS UNION WORKHOUSE LAND ACCOUNT.

Gentlemen,

IN submitting this account I beg leave to make the following remarks:—

At the formation of the union the guardians purchased three acres of land, of which 1 A. 2 R. 5 P. was used as the workhouse site, and for the yards and offices connected with it, leaving 1 A. 1 R. 35 P. available for the purposes of cultivation.

At Michaelmas, 1845, the guardians, in order to extend the means of employing the boys in the workhouse school, and training them in habits of industry, procured three acres of additional land: this land, which was then in hills or holes, and useless for agricultural purposes, was levelled by the paupers, the top sward being carefully kept uppermost. In the autumn of 1846, one acre of the new land was planted with wheat, and 2 R. 23 P. of the home land—the 1 A. 1 R. 35 P. mentioned above—was also planted with wheat, making in all 1 A. 2 R. 23 P. under wheat for 1847. This land produced 18 coombs 3 pecks beyond a sufficient quantity reserved for seed for the wheat crop of 1848. The remainder of the land was planted with Scotch kale, cabbages, potatoes, &c. &c., which began coming into use in March 1847, at which time this account commences. We have now 4 A. 1 R. 35 P. in cultivation.

Two dozen spades were purchased at the outset to commence digging the land with, and six wheel-barrows were made by a pauper who was a wheelwright;

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Sir John Walsham's Report, 16 January 1851.

pickaxes and other tools were also made by the paupers with the assistance of the porter, who was a blacksmith. The cost for these does not appear, as there was no produce account to charge them to, but the stock being kept up they remain as dead farming stock.

The first year's account was kept merely to satisfy the guardians, but at Lady-day 1848 the new order of accounts came into operation, and the land account now forms an item in the union ledger and master's day book, which is duly audited by the auditor half-yearly.

The quantity of vegetables actually consumed by the paupers according to the dietary table only is charged in the provisions accounts. Persons acquainted with domestic management and the produce of land, are aware that where vegetables are purchased a great deal is paid for that which is useless for cooking purposes. In the present case this refuse is carefully preserved and used for feeding pigs, which were first kept in April 1848. This accounts for the large amount of pork fatted, as compared with the small quantity of corn and pollard used for the pigs. The leaves, &c., not eaten by the pigs, become valuable manure. If the guardians would consent to keep cows, different roots and vegetables might be grown to feed them with; and these would produce an increased quantity of manure, whilst an increased quantity of manure would afford the means of raising a larger amount of roots and green crops, and secure a more extended routine in cropping the land. This would add to the profit of the land account, and give much additional comfort to the aged people and the young children in the workhouse, as a better supply of milk and butter would be obtained than can at present be had; but the immediate profit of cow-keeping would be but a trifling advantage compared with the opportunity that would be given of training the female pauper children for dairy-maids, who would thereby become doubly acceptable as farm servants, and the boys too would gain an acquaintance with the recent improved management of cows, which could not fail to be of service to them.

For the benefit of those Boards of Guardians or masters of workhouses who may from this statement feel desirous of entering upon the system here pursued, I would state that in all cases I change the crops, sowing alternately wheat, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, and cabbages. I have found by the experience of the last two years, that it is best to plant early potatoes, and to plant them very early, that is to say, in February or the beginning of March. Having plenty of labour during the winter months, the land is laid in ridges 2½ feet wide, about three inches of the top soil is pared off, which removes all weeds and seeds that may be in the land; after the wheat crops a full spade's depth is taken up, together with all the crumbs, and three inches of top-soil is then forked into the sub-soil at the bottom of the trench, which gives fresh soil for the potatoes. At the time of planting a drill about three inches is drawn, and the potatoes are put in a foot apart, the sides of the ridges being chopped down so that the potatoes are covered about six inches. As the potatoes advance in growth, I have the land levelled, and in May sow swede turnips or plant cabbage plants. The potatoes are fit to dig in August, when I transplant the swede turnips or plant more cabbage plants, first giving them a good soaking in liquid manure, for which purpose all soap-suds and night-soil are carefully preserved. Two crops are thus obtained in the year from the potato land.

The land appropriated for the produce of cabbages is managed as follows:— In the middle of July I sow cabbage seed of a good kind, namely, the Ham or Victoria; I sow again in the second weeks of August and September—beginning to plant if possible the latter end of September—in rows three feet apart, leaving nine inches from plant to plant. These being well established in growth and earthed up, other cabbage plants are planted between those rows as before stated, in January or February, as the weather may suit. These are put in 15 inches from plant to plant. In early spring I draw every other plant of those first planted, which affords a supply when most wanted, and admits air to the remaining plants. After cutting the first cabbages, the ground is cleared and the third crop of cabbages is planted, which furnish a supply till after harvest, when the cabbages between the potatoes come into use, and the cabbage land is cleared or made fit for a wheat crop. It will be seen that an abundant

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abundant supply is thus produced for pigs, and if the guardians permitted cows to be kept there would be enough for them also; but it must be borne in mind that all this planting is followed up by very liberal supplies of liquid manure.

The following is a summary of profit for labour upon 4 A. 1 R. 35 P. of land, as shown in detail in the account already referred to:

	£.	s.	d.
First year - - - - - - -	60	2	4½
Second year - - - - - - -	51	17	6
To Christmas 1849, three quarters of a year	67	2	1½
£.	179	1	11½

I have thus endeavoured to give all the information I can upon the subject: disclaiming any intention of teaching the well-informed farmers, my only object in preparing this statement has been to point out to those who have the charge of children in union workhouses, a means of training them in habits of industry and preparing them for future usefulness.

The fact that there are 60 boys and girls who have been trained at this workhouse now earning their own living, is some evidence of the success of the system pursued there.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Thomas Rackham*,
Master of the Workhouse of the
Guiltcross Union.

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Sir John Walsham's Report, 16 January 1851.

Dr. Workhouse Land, in Account with the *Guiltcross*

		£.	s.	d.
1846:				
November -	2 ½ bushels of Spalding wheat, for seed, of Mr. Read - - -	-	18	9
1847:				
March 26 -	Poor rate, from Michaelmas to Lady-day - - - - -	-	6	-
	Guano of Mr. Bryant - - - - - - - - -	1	6	-
April 3 -	Potatoes for seed; cabbage, carrot, and parsnip seed; broad beans, &c. &c., of Mackie - - - - - - - -	3	3	-
	Artificial manure, of James Fison - - - - - -	-	16	-
	Carting 40 loads of manure - - - - - - - -	1	-	-
June 12 -	Poor rate - - - - - - - - - - - -	-	2	6
September 14	Ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	-	3	7
	Carting corn - - - - - - - - - - -	-	10	-
October 12 -	Tithes, Rev. J. B. Wilkinson - - - - - - -	-	11	6
	Ditto, for Home Land - - - - - - - -	-	12	-
	Rent to T. Thornhill, esq. - - - - - - - -	3	15	-
	Ditto, for Home Land - - - - - - - -	2	5	-
1848:				
January 12 -	Paid poor rate, Mr. Beales - - - - - - - -	-	2	6
February 14	Ditto, Mr. Youells - - - - - - - - -	-	1	9¾
	James Barnes, thrashing 18 coombs wheat - - - - -	1	7	-
To March 25 -	Superintendent of labour, six weeks - - - - - -	3	-	-
		20	-	7¾
	Balance for labour - - -	60	2	4¼
	£.	80	3	-

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Union, for the Year ended 25th March 1848. *Cr.*

Sir John Walsham's Report, 16 January 1851.

—	—	Average Number of Persons to Supply.	Dozens of Cabbages.	Weight Stones.	Quantity Potatoes.	Weight Stones.	—
1847:							£. s. d.
March 27 to April 24	Greens used weekly for five weeks, which require two-fourths more than potatoes in weight - -	205	- -	255	- -	- -	3 4 –
May 8 to July 10	Cabbages used weekly for 10 weeks, four times each week -	218	456	1,146	- -	- -	8 19 –
July 17 to August 14	Cabbages used in five weeks, three time a week - - - -	163	134	337	- -	- -	2 15 6
	Scarlet runner beans, 38 pecks, at 1 *s.* -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 18 –
August 21 to Sept. 11	Cabbages used for four weeks, twice per week - - - -	137	68	182	- -	- -	1 6 –
	Broad beans, 72 bushels, at 1 *s.* -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 12 –
Sept. 18 to October 23	Cabbages used in five weeks, twice per week - - - -	157	80	220	- -	- -	1 12 –
	Potatoes, 24 bush., at 1 *s.* 8 *d.* - -	- -	- -	- -	Bush. 24	Stones. 84	2 – –
October 30	Took into store potatoes at 1 *s.* 7½ *d.* -	- -	- -	- -	172	602	13 19 6
	Took into store carrots, 132 bush. at 6 *d.* -	- -	- -	- -	- -	528	3 5 –
	Took into store parsnips, 80 bush. at 7 *d.*	- -	- -	- -	- -	320	2 6 8
	Took into store onions, 36 pecks, at 1 *s.* -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 16 –
Nov. 7 to Dec. 25	Vegetables for sick and invalids, and for the establishment -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 5 –
1848:							
Feb. 14 -	Straw, four loads cut for the beds - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 – –
	8½ coombs wheat sold to Robinson - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 – –
March 22	8 coombs, seven pecks	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 10 6
	5 bushels small wheat	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 5 –
Dec. 25 to March 25	Vegetables for establishment, and leeks, &c., for soups, &c., and for invalids -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 8 10
						£.	80 3 –

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Sir John Walsham's Report, 16 January 1851.

Dr. Workhouse Land, in Account with the *Guiltcross*

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1848:	Amount actually expended in Seed, Wheat Seed, Potatoes, &c., reserved from last year's growth, except where a new Stock was thought necessary:		
26 March	John Coulson, jun., two bushels potatoes for seed	– 10 –	
11 April	John Fisher, four pigs	4 2 –	
	James Robinson, pollard for pigs	– 7 –	
27 April	Ditto ditto	– 16 –	
23 May	Ditto ditto	– 8 –	
2 June	Ditto ditto	– 8 –	
4 —	Richard Bryant, corn for fatting	3 6 –	
27 —	James Robinson, barley meal, &c.	1 7 8	
30 —	Richard Bryant, corn for fatting	1 12 –	
8 July	James Robinson, pollard for pigs	– 8 –	
4 Aug.	Ditto ditto	– 16 –	
9 Sept.	Richard Bryant, corn for fatting	3 4 6	
11 —	James Robinson, pollard for pigs	– 16 –	
			18 1 2
	From Master's Day Book, as per New Order of Accounts:		
27 April	Richard Sage, use of draining tools	– 1 –	
24 May	Poor rate for land, two quarters	– 4 1	
23 June	Finch, for manure	– 10 –	
16 Aug.	Thatching stack, paid Bigsby	– 2 6	
22 Sept.	Carting corn	– 6 –	
			1 3 7
24 Oct.	Rent paid to T. Thornhill, esq.	– –	3 15 –
	Ditto for 1 A. 1 R. 35 P. Home Land	– –	2 5 –
	Proportion of poor rate for land in Kenninghall	– –	– 5 –
	James Robinson, barley meal	– 18 9	
14 Nov.	Robert West, tithe rentcharge	1 16 1	
24 —	Richard Bryant, corn for fatting pigs	3 18 3	
23 Dec.	George Tyrrell, four pigs	2 5 –	
	James Barnes, thrashing corn	– 12 –	
	J. W. Ewing, seeds for the year	1 18 10	
			11 8 11
1849:			
6 Jan.	Burlingham & Sons, pollard	– 14 –	
21 Feb.	Ditto - ditto	– 14 –	
22 —	Richard Bryant, corn	3 – –	
5 March	Ditto - ditto	3 9 –	
24 —	George Tyrrell, eight pigs	5 8 –	
	J. W. Ewing, seeds, &c.	1 17 4	
	Richard Bryant, corn	3 – –	
			18 2 4
1849:	From Master's Day Book:		
4 Jan.	Carting muck	– 6 –	
24 March	Poor rate for land	– 2 –	
	Six bushels York Regent potatoes for seed	– 7 6	
			– 15 6
	Proportion of Kenninghall poor rate to Lady-day	– –	– 3 –
	Estimated value of liquid manure, although nothing was made of it previous to occupying land	– –	5 – –
			60 19 6
	Balance for labour	– –	51 17 6
		£	112 17 –

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Union, for the Year ended 25th March 1849. *Cr.*

Sir John Walsham's Report, 16 January 1851.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Amount actually consumed charged in the Daily Provision Account, No. 25 and 26, and transferred to the Weekly Provision Account, No. 27, 28, and 29, thence to the Guiltcross Union Ledger as new Form of Account:		
1848:	First Quarter:		
24 June -	Pork, 24 ½ stones, at 4 *s.* 3 *d.* per stone - - - - -	5 5 –	
	Potatoes, 36 bushels, weight 144 stones, at 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per bushel	2 4 1	
	Cabbages, 322 stones, at 3 *d.* per stone - - - - -	4 – 6	
			11 9 7
	Peas, onions, and other small kinds of vegetables used for the establishment and for soups - - - - - - -	- -	1 3 –
to	Second Quarter:		
23 Sept. -	Pork, 17 stones, 10 lbs., at 5 *s.* 10 *d.*, contract price - -	5 1 3	
	Potatoes, 14 cwt. at 4 *s.* - - - - - - - - -	2 16 –	
	Cabbages, 696 stones, at 2 ½ *d.* per stone - - - -	6 10 6	
			14 7 9
	Peas, beans, and onions for establishment - - - -	- -	1 6 –
	Third Quarter:		
24 Oct. -	Wheat sold to Mr. Davey - - - - - - -	- -	9 2 –
to	As charged in Provision Account and Ledger:		
23 Dec. -	Pork, 56 stones 4 lbs., at 5 *s.* 10 *d.* per stone - - -	16 8 4	
	Potatoes, 14 cwt., at 3 *s.* 1 *d.* per cwt. - - - -	2 3 –	
	Cabbages, 347 stones, at 2 ½ *d.* per stone - - -	3 5 –	
	Wheat meal, 15 stones, at 1 *s.* 9 ½ *d.* per stone - -	1 6 10½	
	Carrots, 9 cwt., at 1 *s.* 4 *d.* per cwt. - - - -	– 12 –	
			23 15 2½
	Savoys, brocoli, &c. for establishment, onions, &c. for soups	- -	1 10 –
	[A small quantity of wheat left after planting for the ensuing year.]		
1849:	Fourth Quarter:		
24 March	As per Provision Account and Union Ledger:—		
	Pork, 93 st. 2 lbs., at 5 *s.* 6 *d.* - - - - - - -	25 12 3	
	Potatoes, 14 cwt., at 4 *s.* 7 ½ - - - - - - -	8 9 8½	
	Carrots, 96 cwt., at 1 *s.* 4 *d.* - - - - - - -	6 8 –	
			40 9 11½
	Vegetables for establishment - - - - - - -	- -	– 15 6
	Onions, leeks, &c. for soup - - - - - - -	- -	– 13 –
	Straw for beds, three loads, at 55 *s.* - - - - - -	- -	8 5 –
	[This is cut, and then put into the beds, and is frequently reduced so small that it is useless for manure.]		
		£.	112 17 –

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Sir John Walsham's Report, 16 January 1851.

Dr. Workhouse Land, in Account with the *Guiltcross* Union,

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1848:			
	Burlingham & Sons, pollard	1 2 10	
21 June	Richard Bryant, corn	11 3 6	
			12 6 4
2 July	Ditto - corn	2 – –	
14 —	Ditto - corn	– 13 –	
13 August	James Calver, seven pigs	4 7 –	
21 Sept.	Richard Bryant, corn	2 18 9	
	S. J. Fill, stack cover	1 13 4	
	John Coulson, manure for turnips	– 15 –	
	Charles Kerrison	– 15 7	
			13 2 8
	From Master's Day Book:		
7 April	Spades from John Wallis	– 16 –	
	Carting muck	– 8 –	
2 June	Poor's rates	– 3 10½	
15 July	Onion and cabbage seed	– 8 –	
8 August	Poor's rate	– 2 –	
12 Sept.	Carting corn	– 7 –	
			2 4 10½
12 October	Rent, T. Thornhill, esq.	3 15 –	
	Ditto, Home Land, 1 A., 1 R., 35 P.	2 5 –	
23 Dec.	Thomas Fison, offal for pigs	2 5 –	
	Richard Bryant, corn for fatting	4 19 –	
	Charles Kerrison, poles	– 17 6	
			14 1 6
	From Master's Day Book:		
30 October	Carting muck and potatoes, turnips, &c.	– 4 6	
4 Dec.	Paid Barnes, thrashing corn	1 6 6	
7 —	Rent charge, Rev. T. B. Wilkinson	– 11 6	
23 —	Carting muck, &c.	– 8 –	
			2 10 6
			44 5 10½
	Liquid manure from privies, &c.		6 – –
	Balance for labour		67 2 1½
		£.	117 8 –

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for the three Quarters of a Year ended 25 December 1849. *Cr.*

Sir John Walsham's Report, 16 January 1851.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	As Provision Accounts and Union Ledger.		
1849:	First Quarter:		
23 June -	Pork, 540 lbs. at 5 *d.* per lb. - - - - - - -	10 13 9	
	Cabbages, 528 stones, at 2 ½ *d.* per stone - - - -	4 19 –	
	Potatoes, 988 lbs. at ½ *d.* per lb. - - - - -	1 19 8	
			17 12 5
	Vegetables for establishment, beans, peas, &c. - - -	- -	– 18 6
	Onions, &c., for soups, &c. - - - - - - -	- -	– 13 –
	Second Quarter:		
22 Sept. -	Pork, 686 lbs. at 5 *d.* - - - - - - - -	14 5 10	
	Potatoes, 4,442 lbs., or 39 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs. at 3 *s.* 3 *d.* per cwt. - - - - - - - - - - - -	6 8 –	
	Cabbages, 988 stones, at 2 ½ *d.* per stone - - - -	9 5 3	
			29 19 1
	Vegetables for establishment - - - - - - -	- -	– 16 –
	Onions, &c., for soups, &c. - - - - - - -	- -	– 12 –
	Received for turnip seed sold - - - - - - -	- -	5 5 –
	Third Quarter:		
23 Dec. -	Carrots, 40 cwt., at 1 *s.* 2 *d.* per cwt. - - - -	2 6 –	
	Parsnips, 84 cwt., at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per cwt. - - - -	6 6 –	
	Potatoes, 30 cwt., at 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per cwt. - - - -	5 – –	
	Pork, 63 stones, at 5 *s.* per stone - - - - -	15 15 –	
			29 7 –
	Vegetables for establishment - - - - - - -	- -	– 11 –
	Onions, leeks, &c., for soups - - - - - - -	- -	– 14 –
	Sold wheat to Mr. Robinson, reserving enough for seed -	- -	19 15 –
	Straw, five loads used for beds, at 45 *s.* - - - -	- -	11 5 –
		£.	117 8 –

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PAUPER CHILDREN.

REPORTS made to the Poor Law Board by their Inspectors, Mr. *Doyle*, Mr. *Farnall*, and Sir *John Walsham*, on the Education and Training of Pauper Children in their respective Districts, in the Year 1850.

(Mr. Anstey.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
5 *August* 1851.

[*Price* 7 *d.*]

646.

Under 8 *oz.*

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POOR RATES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 February 1851;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the ANNUAL VALUE of the PROPERTY rated to the POOR RATES, the Amount levied for Poor Rates, and the Rates in the Pound of the Amount levied on such Annual Value, in the following Places; viz.:—*Bristol, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Salford, Leicester, Birmingham,* and *Leeds,* for the Years ended at Lady-day 1848, 1849, and 1850."

Poor Law Board, Somerset House, 8 April 1851.

COURTENAY, Secretary.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 9 *April* 1851.

A RETURN of the ANNUAL VALUE of PROPERTY assessed to the POOR RATES, the Amount levied for Poor Rates, and the Rates in the Pound of the Amount levied on such Annual Value, in the under-mentioned Places, for the Years ended at Lady-day 1848, 1849, and 1850.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Annual Value of Property assessed to the Poor Rates, Year ended Lady-day,			Amount levied for Poor Rates, Year ended Lady-day,			Rate in the Pound of Amount levied on Annual Value, Year ended Lady-day,		
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bristol, City of	221,313	221,069	220,884	27,564	28,090	22,000	2 6	2 6	2 –
Ashton-under-Lyne Township	110,327	113,121	113,626	10,871	16,542	8,941	2 –	2 11	1 7
Bolton, Great and Little, Township	140,733	143,632	148,075	22,242	24,742	12,308	3 2	3 5	1 8
Liverpool Parish	1,187,095	1,212,805	1,202,512	113,165	71,443	123,501	1 11	1 2	2 1
Manchester Township	783,226	794,764	803,512	134,989	161,829	117,938	3 5	4 1	2 11
Oldham Township	100,925	106,712	106,226	13,006	17,254	9,141	2 7	3 3	1 9
Preston Borough	138,392	139,975	141,521	27,716	32,507	17,587	4 –	4 8	2 6
Rochdale Union	208,086	207,922	209,496	26,063	32,553	11,319	2 6	3 2	1 1
Salford Borough	170,550	177,769	180,587	25,987	26,410	26,373	3 –	3 –	2 11
Leicester Union	118,495	115,846	117,451	34,691	34,217	27,153	5 10	5 11	4 7
Birmingham Parish	452,482	462,025	471,407	65,148	83,304	52,150	2 11	3 7	2 3
Leeds Township	262,394	264,078	261,969	52,885	55,817	51,050	4 –	4 3	3 11

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POOR RATES.

RETURN of the ANNUAL VALUE of the PROPERTY rated to the POOR RATES, the Amount levied for Poor Rates, and the Rates in the Pound of the Amount levied on such Annual Value, in *Bristol*, *Ashton-under-Lyne*, *Bolton*, *Liverpool*, *Manchester*, *Oldham*, *Preston*, *Rochdale*, *Salford*, *Leicester*, *Birmingham*, and *Leeds*, for the Years ended at Lady-day 1848, 1849, and 1850.

(*Mr. William Brown.*)

Ordered, *by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
9 *April* 1851.

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POOR RATING.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 March 1850;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Number of PERSONS in *England* and *Wales*, not with in the Limits of any PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH or CITY, who were Rated to the RELIEF of the POOR for the Year 1849, at the Annual Value of £.10 and upwards, and under £.50, stating the Number of such Persons in each County."

Poor Law Board, 17th February 1851.

COURTENAY, Secretary.

RETURN of the Number of PERSONS in *England* and *Wales*, not within the Limits of any PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH or CITY, who were Rated to the RELIEF of the POOR for the Year 1849, at the Annual Value of £. 10 and upwards, and under £.50.

COUNTIES.	Number of Persons not within the Limits of any Parliamentary Borough or City, who were Rated to the Relief of the Poor for the Year 1849, at the Annual Value of 10*l.* and upwards, and under 50*l.*	Number of Parishes, Townships, &c., not within the Limits of any Parliamentary Borough or City, from which Returns have been received.	Number of Parishes, Townships, &c., not within the Limits of any Parliamentary Borough or City, from which Returns have not been received.
ENGLAND:			
Bedford	2,663	128	1
Berks	3,188	173	—
Buckingham	2,520	112	—
Cambridge	4,632	160	1
Chester	12,711	484	—
Cornwall	7,576	193	—
Cumberland	5,886	196	—
Derby	8,661	309	—
Devon	11,745	437	—
Dorset	2,919	255	—
Durham	6,661	271	—
Essex	9,926	389	—
Gloucester	7,027	333	1
Hereford	4,004	248	1
Hertford	4,980	134	—
Huntingdon	1,766	101	—
Kent	15,182	375	1
Lancaster	28,091	409	1
Leicester	5,475	302	—
Lincoln	13,504	667	1
Middlesex	18,006	58	—
Monmouth	4,029	141	1
Norfolk	9,107	681	3
Northampton	4,013	327	2
Northumberland	3,752	488	2
Nottingham	4,120	183	2
Oxford	2,920	255	1
Rutland	840	54	—
Salop	6,344	225	—
Somerset	10,321	474	—
Southampton	7,208	303	2
Stafford	11,496	221	1
Suffolk	7,468	481	3
Surrey	11,222	135	—
Sussex	4,821	237	—
Warwick	7,245	236	2
Westmorland	2,659	107	—
Wilts	3,371	254	3
Worcester	5,034	183	2
York, East Riding	4,711	379	—
York, North Riding	7,046	508	4
York, West Riding	24,708	614	2
TOTALS of ENGLAND	319,558	12,220	37

(*continued*)

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COUNTIES.	Number of Persons not within the Limits of any Parliamentary Borough or City, who were Rated to the Relief of the Poor for the Year 1849, at the Annual Value of 10*l.* and upwards, and under 50 *l.*	Number of Parishes, Townships, &c., not within the Limits of any Parliamentary Borough or City, from which Returns have been received.	Number of Parishes, Townships, &c., not within the Limits of any Parliamentary Borough or City, from which Returns have not been received.
WALES:			
Anglesey	1,293	67	1
Brecon	2,601	97	1
Cardigan	2,509	90	3
Carmarthen	4,877	87	1
Carnarvon	2,205	65	3
Denbigh	3,145	177	2
Flint	1,318	33	—
Glamorgan	3,737	153	1
Merioneth	2,081	35	—
Montgomery	2,505	59	—
Pembroke	2,319	139	—
Radnor	1,101	46	2
TOTALS of WALES	29,691	1,048	14
TOTALS of ENGLAND and WALES	349,249	13,268	51

Note.—The Number of Parishes, Townships, &c., in England and Wales separately maintaining their own Poor is 14,517.

59.

POOR RATING.

RETURN of the Number of Persons in *England* and *Wales*, not within the Limits of any PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH or CITY, who were rated to the RELIEF of the POOR for the Year 1849, at the Annual Value of 10 *l.* and upwards, and under 50 *l.*

(*Sir Joshua Walmsley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *February* 1851.

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POOR RELIEF.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 February 1851;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the AMOUNT of MONEY expended for the MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF of the POOR, in UNIONS and PARISHES, under the Poor Law Amendment Act, in *England* and *Wales*, during the Half-Years ended at Michaelmas 1849 and Michaelmas 1850:"

"Of the TOTAL NUMBER of PAUPERS in RECEIPT of RELIEF, on the 1st day of January 1850 and the 1st day of January 1851:"

"And, of the NUMBER of ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS in RECEIPT of RELIEF, on the 1st day of January 1850 and the 1st day of January 1851."

SUMMARY of RETURNS, showing the AMOUNT of MONEY expended for IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF in 606 Unions and Single Parishes under the POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT in *England* and *Wales*, during the Half-Years ended at Michaelmas 1849 and Michaelmas 1850 respectively.

NAMES of COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Number of Parishes comprised therein.	Population in 1841.	Expenditure for In-Maintenance and Out-Relief. Half-Year ended Michaelmas, 1849. In-Maintenance.	Out-Door Relief.	Total.	Half-Year ended Michaelmas, 1850. In-Maintenance.	Out-Door Relief.	Total.	Amount of Decrease in the Half-Year ended Michaelmas 1850, compared with that of 1849.	Decrease per Cent.	NAMES of COUNTIES.
ENGLAND.				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		ENGLAND:
Bedford	6	135	112,379	2,966	13,709	16,675	2,452	12,403	14,855	1,820	10·9	Bedford.
Berks	12	236	190,367	7,573	25,613	33,186	5,883	23,018	28,901	4,285	12·9	Berks.
Buckingham	7	192	138,255	4,392	21,740	26,122	3,473	19,599	23,072	3,050	11·7	Buckingham.
Cambridge	9	173	171,848	5,170	28,551	33,721	4,487	26,794	31,281	2,440	7·2	Cambridge.
Chester	9	467	344,860	4,077	25,595	29,672	3,185	23,755	26,940	2,732	9·2	Chester.
Cornwall	13	217	340,728	6,106	29,268	35,374	4,377	26,621	30,998	4,376	12·4	Cornwall.
Cumberland	9	200	177,912	3,848	12,117	15,965	3,150	11,616	14,766	1,199	7·5	Cumberland.
Derby	9	264	242,786	3,222	13,379	16,601	2,552	11,479	14,031	2,570	15·5	Derby.
Devon	17	447	430,221	8,668	58,346	67,014	6,516	52,813	59,329	7,685	11·5	Devon.
Dorset	12	282	167,874	4,740	27,843	32,583	3,758	24,915	28,673	3,910	12·0	Dorset.
Durham	14	310	326,055	3,402	29,246	32,648	2,945	27,500	30,445	2,203	6·7	Durham.
Essex	17	372	320,818	12,092	42,905	54,997	10,701	40,620	51,321	3,676	6·7	Essex.
Gloucester	16	340	330,562	9,294	33,473	42,767	8,111	30,010	38,121	4,646	10·9	Gloucester.
Hereford	8	238	110,675	2,606	14,884	17,490	2,288	13,483	15,771	1,719	9·8	Hereford.
Hertford	13	174	176,173	6,912	19,553	26,465	5,691	18,223	23,914	2,551	9·6	Hertford.
Huntingdon	3	87	55,573	1,323	8,982	10,305	1,173	7,433	8,606	1,699	16·5	Huntingdon.
Kent	27	410	534,882	22,939	47,940	70,879	18,944	44,175	63,119	7,760	10·9	Kent.
Lancaster	28	454	1,719,306	35,365	115,810	151,175	30,941	99,362	130,303	20,872	13·8	Lancaster.
Leicester	11	318	220,232	4,383	25,468	29,851	3,134	22,498	25,632	4,219	14·1	Leicester.
Lincoln	14	716	356,347	8,282	39,983	48,265	7,531	38,425	45,956	2,309	4·8	Lincoln.
Middlesex	22	194	846,207	55,942	59,176	115,118	43,094	56,192	99,286	15,832	13·8	Middlesex.
Monmouth	6	160	150,222	2,170	13,357	15,527	1,903	13,539	15,442	85	0·5	Monmouth.
Norfolk	21	693	343,277	10,128	51,794	61,922	8,390	47,497	55,887	6,035	9·7	Norfolk.
Northampton	12	323	199,104	5,171	29,161	34,332	4,246	27,030	31,276	3,056	8·9	Northampton.
Northumberland	12	538	265,988	4,449	29,810	34,259	3,965	30,028	33,993	266	0·8	Northumberland.
Nottingham	9	293	270,719	5,417	20,356	25,773	4,204	18,778	22,982	2,791	10·8	Nottingham.
Oxford	8	278	143,510	4,034	24,196	28,230	3,216	22,059	25,275	2,955	10·5	Oxford.
Rutland	2	65	23,150	646	2,173	2,819	537	2,105	2,642	177	6·3	Rutland.
Salop	13	251	191,052	4,318	13,612	17,930	3,925	12,573	16,498	1,432	8·0	Salop.
Somerset	17	490	454,446	10,942	62,465	73,407	8,909	57,002	65,911	7,496	10·2	Somerset.
Southampton	24	294	296,733	12,068	41,059	53,127	10,518	36,788	47,306	5,821	11·0	Southampton.
Stafford	16	251	443,982	8,773	26,502	35,275	7,840	25,013	32,853	2,422	6·9	Stafford.
Suffolk	17	513	314,722	9,177	43,890	53,067	8,498	40,080	48,578	4,489	8·5	Suffolk.
Surrey	19	149	523,238	30,190	42,873	73,063	24,671	37,517	62,188	10,875	14·9	Surrey.
Sussex	20	275	223,623	10,091	30,697	40,788	8,463	28,185	36,648	4,140	10·2	Sussex.
Warwick	12	218	358,244	7,171	32,883	40,054	5,090	25,730	30,820	9,234	23·1	Warwick.
Westmorland	3	109	56,469	1,030	4,960	5,990	1,008	4,688	5,696	294	4·9	Westmorland.
Wilts	17	304	233,246	7,159	39,466	46,625	5,883	35,604	41,487	5,138	11·0	Wilts.
Worcester	13	263	336,108	6,238	28,000	34,238	4,837	26,229	31,066	3,172	9·3	Worcester.
York East Riding	10	366	221,847	4,523	22,998	27,521	3,603	19,832	23,435	4,086	14·8	York E. Riding.
York North Riding	15	477	180,638	2,541	17,579	20,120	2,345	17,011	19,356	764	3·8	York N. Riding.
York West Riding	22	407	917,085	10,128	76,266	86,394	8,581	66,216	74,797	11,597	13·4	York W. Riding.
TOTALS of ENGLAND	564	12,943	13,461,463	369,656	1,347,678	1,717,334	305,018	1,224,438	1,529,456	187,878	10·9	TOTALS of ENGLAND.
WALES.												WALES:
Anglesey	1	53	38,105	- -	7,537	7,537	- -	7,327	7,327	210	2·8	Anglesey.
Brecon	4	108	55,399	988	6,753	7,741	835	6,358	7,193	548	7·1	Brecon.
Cardigan	5	106	75,136	305	8,991	9,296	237	8,417	8,654	642	6·9	Cardigan.
Carmarthen	5	83	110,404	811	12,457	13,268	626	11,683	12,309	959	7·2	Carmarthen.
Carnarvon	4	85	86,728	662	13,017	13,679	525	12,243	12,768	911	6·7	Carnarvon.
Denbigh	3	94	68,483	1,374	7,983	9,357	1,106	7,651	8,757	600	6·4	Denbigh.
Flint	2	30	64,355	813	8,780	9,593	530	8,294	8,824	769	8·0	Flint.
Glamorgan	5	162	178,041	1,578	25,064	26,642	1,473	23,603	25,076	1,566	5·9	Glamorgan.
Merioneth	4	48	50,696	185	8,319	8,504	181	7,245	7,426	1,078	12·7	Merioneth.
Montgomery	3	51	58,709	842	9,596	10,438	772	8,259	9,031	1,407	13·5	Montgomery.
Pembroke	3	143	78,563	630	9,425	10,055	505	9,221	9,726	329	3·3	Pembroke.
Radnor	3	46	19,554	324	3,090	3,414	258	2,907	3,165	249	7·3	Radnor.
TOTAL of WALES	42	1,009	884,173	8,512	121,012	129,524	7,048	113,208	120,256	9,268	7·2	TOTAL of WALES.
TOTALS of 606 Unions &c. in ENGLAND and WALES	606	13,952	14,345,636	378,168	1,468,690	1,846,858	312,066	1,337,646	1,649,712	197,146	10·7	TOTALS of 606 Unions, &c. in ENGLAND & WALES.

Note.—In-Maintenance consists of the cost of Food, Clothing and Necessaries supplied for the use of the Poor in the Workhouse. Out-Relief consists of Relief in Money and Kind, together with Relief by way of Loan (if any) to the Out-door Poor.

The above Expenditure applies to 606 Unions and Single Parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act, but does not include the Hemsworth Union recently formed. There are about 531 Parishes under Local Acts, Gilbert's Act, and the 43d of Elizabeth, the Population of which, in 1841, was about 1,561,009, not included in the above Returns.

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RETURN, showing the TOTAL NUMBER of PAUPERS (In-door and Out-door) in Receipt of RELIEF on the 1st of January 1850, and the 1st of January 1851, in 606 Unions and Parishes under Boards of Guardians in *England* and *Wales*, specifying the Increase or Decrease in the latter as compared with the former Period.

NAMES of COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Number of Parishes comprised therein.	Population in 1841.	Relieved on 1st January 1850.	Relieved on 1st January 1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. Increase.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. Decrease.	NAMES of COUNTIES.
ENGLAND.										**ENGLAND.**
Bedford	6	135	112,379	7,897	7,478	-	419	-	5·3	Bedford.
Berks	12	236	190,367	14,042	13,205	-	837	-	6·0	Berks.
Buckingham	7	192	138,255	12,219	11,770	-	449	-	3·7	Buckingham.
Cambridge	9	173	171,848	15,134	15,267	133	-	0·9	-	Cambridge.
Chester	9	467	344,860	14,256	13,824	-	432	-	3·0	Chester.
Cornwall	13	217	340,728	19,952	18,245	-	1,707	-	8·6	Cornwall.
Cumberland	9	200	177,912	8,918	8,721	-	197	-	2·2	Cumberland.
Derby	9	264	242,786	7,606	7,047	-	559	-	7·4	Derby.
Devon	17	447	430,221	34,484	31,776	-	2,708	-	7·9	Devon.
Dorset	12	282	167,874	16,233	15,517	-	716	-	4·4	Dorset.
Durham	14	310	326,055	19,213	17,215	-	1,998	-	10·4	Durham.
Essex	17	372	320,818	27,234	26,648	-	586	-	2·2	Essex.
Gloucester	16	340	330,562	22,316	21,428	-	888	-	4·0	Gloucester.
Hereford	8	238	110,675	8,044	8,466	422	-	5·2	-	Hereford.
Hertford	13	174	176,173	12,443	11,800	-	643	-	5·2	Hertford.
Huntingdon	3	87	55,573	4,407	4,377	-	30	-	0·7	Huntingdon.
Kent	27	410	534,882	36,286	32,622	-	3,664	-	10·1	Kent.
Lancaster	28	454	1,719,306	93,938	81,776	-	12,162	-	12·9	Lancaster.
Leicester	11	318	220,232	14,634	12,445	-	2,189	-	15·0	Leicester.
Lincoln	14	716	356,347	20,208	20,277	69	-	0·3	-	Lincoln.
Middlesex	22	194	846,207	52,998	44,383	-	8,615	-	16·3	Middlesex.
Monmouth	6	160	150,222	8,251	8,699	448	-	5·4	-	Monmouth.
Norfolk	21	693	343,277	29,276	28,194	-	1,082	-	3·7	Norfolk.
Northampton	12	323	199,104	14,387	13,746	-	641	-	4·5	Northampton.
Northumberland	12	538	265,988	18,673	17,739	-	934	-	5·0	Northumberland.
Nottingham	9	293	270,719	12,261	11,489	-	772	-	6·3	Nottingham.
Oxford	8	278	143,510	12,544	11,852	-	692	-	5·5	Oxford.
Rutland	2	65	23,150	1,223	1,242	19	-	1·6	-	Rutland.
Salop	13	251	191,052	9,523	10,155	632	-	6·6	-	Salop.
Somerset	17	490	454,446	38,145	35,982	-	2,163	-	5·7	Somerset.
Southampton	24	294	296,733	25,831	24,881	-	950	-	3·7	Southampton.
Stafford	16	251	443,982	19,697	17,129	-	2,568	-	13·0	Stafford.
Suffolk	17	513	314,722	27,274	26,995	-	279	-	1·0	Suffolk.
Surrey	19	149	523,238	33,410	28,838	-	4,572	-	13·7	Surrey.
Sussex	20	275	223,623	19,288	18,075	-	1,213	-	6·3	Sussex.
Warwick	12	218	358,244	19,260	15,016	-	4,244	-	22·0	Warwick.
Westmorland	3	109	56,469	3,132	3,036	-	96	-	3·1	Westmorland.
Wilts	17	304	233,246	22,342	21,692	-	650	-	2·9	Wilts.
Worcester	13	263	336,108	18,096	17,294	-	802	-	4·4	Worcester.
York, East Riding	10	366	221,847	11,356	10,182	-	1,174	-	10·3	York, East Riding.
York, North Riding	15	477	180,638	8,870	8,616	-	254	-	2·9	York, North Riding.
York, West Riding	22	407	917,085	46,743	39,386	-	7,357	-	15·7	York, West Riding.
TOTALS of ENGLAND	564	12,943	13,461,463	862,044	794,525	1,723	69,242	-	7·8	TOTALS of ENGLAND.
WALES.										**WALES.**
Anglesey	1	53	38,105	4,736	4,859	123	-	2·6	-	Anglesey.
Brecon	4	108	55,399	3,284	3,578	294	-	9·0	-	Brecon.
Cardigan	5	106	75,136	5,656	5,547	-	109	-	1·9	Cardigan.
Carmarthen	5	83	110,404	7,336	7,017	-	319	-	4·3	Carmarthen.
Carnarvon	4	85	86,728	7,618	7,789	171	-	2·2	-	Carnarvon.
Denbigh	3	94	68,483	4,706	4,503	-	203	-	4·3	Denbigh.
Flint	2	30	64,355	5,266	5,064	-	202	-	3·8	Flint.
Glamorgan	5	162	178,041	12,660	11,572	-	1,088	-	8·6	Glamorgan.
Merioneth	4	48	50,696	4,875	4,952	77	-	1·6	-	Merioneth.
Montgomery	3	51	58,709	5,728	5,921	193	-	3·4	-	Montgomery.
Pembroke	3	143	78,563	5,479	5,459	-	20	-	0·4	Pembroke.
Radnor	3	46	19,554	1,940	1,963	23	-	1·2	-	Radnor.
TOTALS of WALES	42	1,009	884,173	69,284	68,224	881	1,941	-	1·5	TOTALS of WALES.
TOTALS of ENGLAND and WALES	606	13,952	14,345,636	931,328	862,749	2,604	71,183	-	7·4	TOTALS of ENGLAND and WALES.
						Decrease, after deducting Increase, 68,579.				

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RETURN, showing the NUMBER of ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS (Male and Female) in Receipt of RELIEF on the 1st of January 1850, and the 1st of January 1851, in 606 Unions and Parishes in *England* and *Wales*, exclusive of Vagrants; showing the Increase or Decrease in the latter, as compared with the former Period.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Population in 1841.	Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers relieved (Male and Female). On 1st Jan. 1850. In-door.	On 1st Jan. 1850. Out-door.	On 1st Jan. 1851. In-door.	On 1st Jan. 1851. Out-door.	Total Number of Adult Able-bodied relieved, In-door and Out-door. 1st Jan. 1850.	1st Jan. 1851.	Increase or Decrease on 1st Jan. 1851, compared with 1st Jan. 1850. Increase.	Decrease.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. Increase.	Decrease.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.
ENGLAND.													**ENGLAND.**
Bedford	6	112,379	255	1,022	254	963	1,277	1,217	- -	60	- -	4·7	Bedford.
Berks	12	190,367	713	1,979	625	1,823	2,692	2,448	- -	244	- -	9·1	Berks.
Buckingham	7	138,255	379	2,368	298	2,038	2,747	2,336	- -	411	- -	15·0	Buckingham.
Cambridge	9	171,848	753	3,033	776	2,672	3,786	3,448	- -	338	- -	8·9	Cambridge.
Chester	9	344,860	255	2,060	257	1,865	2,315	2,122	- -	193	- -	8·3	Chester.
Cornwall	13	340,728	385	2,758	307	2,428	3,143	2,735	- -	408	- -	13·0	Cornwall.
Cumberland	9	177,912	269	1,226	214	1,216	1,495	1,430	- -	65	- -	4·3	Cumberland.
Derby	9	242,786	86	935	85	840	1,021	925	- -	96	- -	9·4	Derby.
Devon	17	430,221	494	3,853	399	3,362	4,347	3,761	- -	586	- -	13·5	Devon.
Dorset	12	167,874	387	2,592	355	2,042	2,979	2,397	- -	582	- -	19·5	Dorset.
Durham	14	326,055	138	4,032	117	3,381	4,170	3,498	- -	672	- -	16·1	Durham.
Essex	17	320,818	1,485	4,556	1,299	4,368	6,041	5,667	- -	374	- -	6·2	Essex.
Gloucester	16	330,562	626	3,059	485	2,797	3,685	3,282	- -	403	- -	10·9	Gloucester.
Hereford	8	110,675	178	1,383	154	1,371	1,561	1,525	- -	36	- -	2·3	Hereford.
Hertford	13	176,173	623	1,906	592	1,699	2,529	2,291	- -	238	- -	9·4	Hertford.
Huntingdon	3	55,573	155	734	211	605	889	816	- -	73	- -	8·2	Huntingdon.
Kent	27	534,882	1,922	5,589	1,325	4,786	7,511	6,111	- -	1,400	- -	18·6	Kent.
Lancaster	28	1,719,306	1,380	18,922	1,285	15,503	20,302	16,788	- -	3,514	- -	17·3	Lancaster.
Leicester	11	220,232	298	2,957	217	2,417	3,255	2,634	- -	621	- -	19·1	Leicester.
Lincoln	14	356,347	563	2,726	606	2,456	3,289	3,062	- -	227	- -	6·9	Lincoln.
Middlesex	22	846,207	2,376	11,753	2,303	7,987	14,129	10,290	- -	3,839	- -	27·2	Middlesex.
Monmouth	6	150,222	94	1,351	122	1,600	1,445	1,722	277	- -	19·2	- -	Monmouth.
Norfolk	21	343,277	1,147	4,403	1,107	3,987	5,550	5,094	- -	456	- -	8·2	Norfolk.
Northampton	12	199,104	339	2,425	302	2,167	2,764	2,469	- -	295	- -	10·7	Northampton.
Northumberland	12	265,988	214	3,490	194	2,979	3,704	3,173	- -	531	- -	14·3	Northumberland.
Nottingham	9	270,719	259	1,850	243	1,572	2,109	1,815	- -	294	- -	13·9	Nottingham.
Oxford	8	143,510	416	2,217	391	1,664	2,633	2,055	- -	578	- -	22·0	Oxford.
Rutland	2	23,150	46	162	61	139	208	200	- -	8	- -	3·8	Rutland.
Salop	13	191,052	235	1,333	199	1,525	1,568	1,724	156	- -	9·9	- -	Salop.
Somerset	17	454,446	836	4,906	771	4,195	5,742	4,966	- -	776	- -	13·5	Somerset.
Southampton	24	296,733	1,020	5,422	891	5,051	6,442	5,942	- -	500	- -	7·8	Southampton.
Stafford	16	443,982	503	2,791	441	2,374	3,294	2,815	- -	479	- -	14·5	Stafford.
Suffolk	17	314,722	1,474	4,295	1,479	3,899	5,769	5,378	- -	391	- -	6·8	Suffolk.
Surrey	19	523,238	1,739	5,998	1,607	4,557	7,727	6,164	- -	1,563	- -	20·2	Surrey.
Sussex	20	223,623	1,017	2,764	737	2,433	3,781	3,170	- -	611	- -	16·2	Sussex.
Warwick	12	358,244	469	3,411	318	1,818	3,860	2,136	- -	1,724	- -	44·7	Warwick.
Westmorland	3	56,469	99	479	91	446	578	587	- -	41	- -	7·1	Westmorland.
Wilts	17	233,246	966	2,956	887	2,836	3,922	3,723	- -	199	- -	5·1	Wilts.
Worcester	13	336,168	314	3,098	282	2,242	3,412	2,524	- -	888	- -	26·0	Worcester.
York, East Riding	10	221,847	217	1,731	166	1,397	1,948	1,563	- -	385	- -	19·8	York, East Riding.
York, North Riding	15	186,638	127	1,106	113	1,007	1,233	1,120	- -	113	- -	9·2	York, North Riding.
York, West Riding	22	917,085	377	9,057	256	6,848	9,434	7,104	- -	2,330	- -	24·7	York, West Riding.
TOTALS of ENGLAND	564	13,461,463	25,598	144,688	22,822	121,355	170,286	144,177	483	26,542	- -	15·3	TOTALS of ENGLAND.
WALES.													**WALES.**
Anglesey	1	38,105	- -	768	- -	840	768	840	72	- -	9·4	- -	Anglesey
Brecon	4	55,399	51	221	55	284	272	339	67	- -	24·6	- -	Brecon.
Cardigan	5	75,186	13	716	11	662	731	673	- -	58	- -	7·9	Cardigan.
Carmarthen	5	110,404	53	963	52	765	1,016	817	- -	199	- -	19·6	Carmarthen.
Carnarvon	4	86,728	74	1,658	57	1,593	1,732	1,650	- -	82	- -	4·8	Carnarvon.
Denbigh	3	98,483	97	480	62	444	577	506	- -	71	- -	12·3	Denbigh.
Flint	2	64,355	49	463	30	427	512	457	- -	55	- -	10·7	Flint.
Glamorgan	5	178,041	95	2,596	106	2,285	2,691	2,391	- -	300	- -	11·1	Glamorgan.
Merioneth	4	50,696	9	636	14	669	645	683	38	- -	5·9	- -	Merioneth.
Montgomery	3	58,709	63	871	58	999	934	1,057	123	- -	13·2	- -	Montgomery.
Pembroke	3	78,563	39	628	41	561	667	602	- -	65	- -	9·7	Pembroke.
Radnor	3	19,554	10	318	14	319	328	333	5	- -	1·5	- -	Radnor.
TOTALS of WALES	42	884,173	553	10,320	500	9,848	10,873	10,348	305	830	- -	4·8	TOTALS of WALES.
TOTALS of ENGLAND and WALES	606	14,345,636	26,151	155,008*	23,322	131,203†	181,159	154,525	738	27,372	- -	14·7	TOTALS of ENGLAND and WALES.
									Decrease, after deducting Increase, 26,634				

* Of this number receiving out-door relief on 1st January 1850, upwards of 54,000 were widows.
† " " " 1851 " 50,600 "

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POOR RELIEF.

RETURNS of the AMOUNT of MONEY expended for the MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF of the POOR, in UNIONS and PARISHES, under the POOR LAW Amendment Act, in *England* and *Wales*, during the Half-Years ended at Michaelmas 1849 and Michaelmas 1850:

Of the TOTAL NUMBER of PAUPERS in RECEIPT of RELIEF, on the 1st day of January 1850 and the 1st day of January 1851:

And, of the NUMBER of ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS in RECEIPT of RELIEF, on the 1st day of January 1850 and the 1st day of January 1851.

(*Mr. Baines.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *February* 1851.

Under 1 oz.

POOR RELIEF.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 May 1851;—*for*,

RETURN "showing the Amount of Money Expended for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief in 607 Unions and single Parishes in *England* and *Wales*, during the Half Years ended at Lady-day 1850 and 1851, respectively."

NAMES of COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Number of Parishes comprised therein.	Population in 1841.	Expenditure for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief. Half-year ended Lady-day 1850. In-maintenance.	Out-Door Relief.	TOTAL.	Half-year ended Lady-day 1851. In-maintenance.	Out-Door Relief.	TOTAL.	Amount of Increase or Decrease in the Half-year ended Lady-day 1851, compared with that of 1850. Increase.	Decrease.	Increase or Decrease per cent. Increase.	Decrease.	NAMES of COUNTIES.
ENGLAND:				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			ENGLAND:
Bedford	6	135	112,379	3,336	13,811	17,147	2,987	12,885	15,872	-	1,275	-	7·4	Bedford.
Berks	12	236	190,367	8,378	25,210	33,588	7,829	23,519	31,348	-	2,240	-	6·7	Berks.
Buckingham	7	192	138,255	4,847	20,999	25,846	4,017	19,906	23,923	-	1,923	-	7·4	Buckingham.
Cambridge	9	173	171,848	6,173	28,785	34,958	6,019	27,559	33,578	-	1,380	-	3·9	Cambridge.
Chester	9	467	344,860	3,667	25,109	28,776	3,523	23,955	27,478	-	1,298	-	4·5	Chester.
Cornwall	13	217	340,728	5,687	28,464	34,151	4,412	25,363	29,775	-	4,376	-	12·8	Cornwall.
Cumberland	9	200	177,912	3,495	12,256	15,751	3,294	11,821	15,115	-	636	-	4·0	Cumberland.
Derby	9	264	242,786	2,952	12,676	15,628	2,636	11,678	14,314	-	1,314	-	8·4	Derby.
Devon	17	447	430,221	8,060	55,070	63,130	7,048	50,738	57,786	-	5,344	-	8·5	Devon.
Dorset	12	282	167,874	4,805	25,650	30,455	4,200	24,275	28,475	-	1,980	-	6·5	Dorset.
Durham	14	310	326,055	3,391	29,911	33,302	3,131	26,340	29,471	-	3,831	-	11·5	Durham.
Essex	17	372	320,818	14,331	44,219	58,550	13,120	41,583	54,703	-	3,847	-	6·6	Essex.
Gloucester	16	340	390,562	9,563	32,391	41,954	8,744	31,219	39,963	-	1,991	-	4·7	Gloucester.
Hereford	8	238	110,675	2,790	14,177	16,967	2,309	13,478	15,787	-	1,180	-	7·0	Hereford.
Hertford	13	174	176,173	7,600	19,692	27,292	6,988	18,518	25,506	-	1,786	-	6·5	Hertford.
Huntingdon	3	87	55,573	1,615	8,393	10,008	1,741	7,879	9,620	-	388	-	3·9	Huntingdon.
Kent	27	410	584,882	24,706	47,786	72,492	21,791	45,289	67,080	-	5,412	-	7·5	Kent.
Lancaster	28	454	1,719,306	34,665	110,743	145,408	32,882	98,528	131,410	-	13,998	-	9·6	Lancaster.
Leicester	11	318	220,232	4,357	24,307	28,664	3,561	22,242	25,803	-	2,861	-	10·0	Leicester.
Lincoln	14	716	356,347	9,148	40,625	49,773	8,946	39,914	48,860	-	913	-	1·8	Lincoln.
Middlesex	22	194	846,207	50,787	62,277	113,064	42,766	54,243	97,009	-	16,055	-	14·2	Middlesex.
Monmouth	6	160	150,222	1,883	14,029	15,912	2,028	14,259	16,287	375	-	2·4	—	Monmouth.
Norfolk	21	693	343,277	11,479	50,219	61,698	10,517	48,089	58,606	-	3,092	-	5·0	Norfolk.
Northampton	12	323	199,104	5,404	29,083	34,487	4,795	27,628	32,423	-	2,064	-	6·0	Northampton.
Northumberland	12	538	265,988	4,215	31,181	35,396	4,108	30,251	34,359	-	1,037	-	2·9	Northumberland.
Nottingham	9	293	270,719	4,811	20,504	25,315	4,033	18,856	22,889	-	2,426	-	9·6	Nottingham.
Oxford	8	278	143,510	4,339	23,794	28,133	3,840	22,620	26,460	-	1,673	-	5·9	Oxford.
Rutland	2	65	23,150	762	2,175	2,937	700	2,100	2,800	-	137	-	4·7	Rutland.
Salop	13	251	191,052	4,369	13,445	17,814	3,767	12,827	16,594	-	1,220	-	6·8	Salop.
Somerset	17	490	454,446	10,574	59,716	70,290	9,396	57,282	66,678	-	3,612	-	5·1	Somerset.
Southampton	24	294	296,733	12,424	40,202	52,626	11,402	37,819	49,221	-	3,405	-	6·5	Southampton.
Stafford	16	251	443,982	8,587	27,096	35,683	7,781	24,177	31,958	-	3,725	-	10·4	Stafford.
Suffolk	17	513	314,722	10,929	43,183	54,112	10,866	41,579	52,445	-	1,667	-	3·1	Suffolk.
Surrey	19	149	523,238	26,558	41,840	68,398	23,916	36,921	60,837	-	7,561	-	11·1	Surrey.
Sussex	20	275	223,623	11,282	30,925	42,207	9,781	29,002	38,783	-	3,424	-	8·1	Sussex.
Warwick	12	218	358,244	6,621	29,895	36,516	5,414	25,749	31,163	-	5,353	-	14·7	Warwick.
Westmorland	3	109	56,469	1,276	4,940	6,216	1,046	4,623	5,669	-	547	-	8·8	Westmorland.
Wilts	17	304	233,246	7,929	38,515	46,444	7,197	35,833	43,030	-	3,414	-	7·4	Wilts.
Worcester	13	263	336,108	6,159	27,875	34,034	5,273	26,240	31,513	-	2,521	-	7·4	Worcester.
York (E. R.)	10	366	221,847	3,869	19,472	23,341	3,458	18,058	21,516	-	1,825	-	7·8	York (E. R.)
York (N. R.)	15	477	180,643	2,665	17,159	19,824	2,324	16,137	18,461	-	1,363	-	6·9	York (N. R.)
York (W. R.)	23	430	925,230	10,947	74,909	85,856	8,501	65,794	74,295	-	11,561	-	13·5	York (W. R.)
TOTALS of England	565	12,966	13,469,613	371,435	1,322,708	1,694,143	332,087	1,226,776	1,558,863	375	135,655	-	8·0	TOTALS of England.
WALES:														WALES:
Anglesey	1	53	38,105	-	7,757	7,757	-	7,458	7,458	-	299	-	3·9	Anglesey.
Brecon	4	108	55,399	906	6,842	7,748	844	6,445	7,289	-	459	-	5·9	Brecon.
Cardigan	5	106	75,136	285	8,571	8,856	256	8,242	8,498	-	358	-	4·0	Cardigan.
Carmarthen	5	83	110,404	682	12,222	12,904	689	11,690	12,379	-	525	-	4·1	Carmarthen.
Carnarvon	4	85	86,728	596	12,428	13,024	554	12,685	13,239	215	-	1·7	—	Carnarvon.
Denbigh	3	94	68,483	1,279	7,862	9,141	1,127	7,615	8,742	-	399	-	4·4	Denbigh.
Flint	2	30	64,355	682	8,821	9,503	605	8,140	8,745	-	758	-	8·0	Flint.
Glamorgan	5	162	178,041	1,760	23,872	25,632	1,589	23,495	25,084	-	548	-	2·1	Glamorgan.
Merioneth	4	48	50,696	199	7,530	7,729	175	7,251	7,426	-	303	-	3·9	Merioneth.
Montgomery	3	51	58,709	901	8,694	9,595	748	8,310	9,058	-	537	-	5·6	Montgomery.
Pembroke	3	143	78,563	500	9,366	9,866	495	8,951	9,446	-	420	-	4·3	Pembroke.
Radnor	3	46	19,554	334	3,040	3,374	295	2,907	3,202	-	172	-	5·1	Radnor.
TOTALS of Wales	42	1,009	884,173	8,124	117,005	125,129	7,377	113,189	120,566	215	4,778	-	3·8	TOTALS of Wales.
TOTALS of 607 Unions in England and Wales	607	13,975	14,353,786	379,559	1,439,713	1,819,272	339,464	1,339,965	1,679,429	590	140,433	-	7·7	TOTALS of 607 Unions in England and Wales.

Note.—In-maintenance consists of the Cost of Food, Clothing, and Necessaries supplied for the use of the Poor in the Workhouse.
Out-relief consists of Relief in Money and Kind, together with Relief by way of Loan (if any) to the Out-door Poor.

The above Expenditure applies to 607 Unions and single Parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act. There are about 500 Parishes under Local Acts, Gilbert's Act, and the 43d of Elizabeth, the population of which in 1841 was about 1,542,500, not included in the above Return.

Poor Law Board, Somerset House, 16 May 1851.

Courtenay, Secretary.

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POOR RELIEF.

RETURN showing the Amount of Money expended for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief in 607 Unions and single Parishes in *England* and *Wales*, during the Half Years ended at Lady-day 1850 and 1851, respectively.

(Mr. Baines.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
16 *May* 1851.

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POOR RELIEF.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6 June 1851;—*for*,

A RETURN "showing the Causes of Relief of the 170,286 [172,802] ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS Relieved in 606 Unions and Parishes in *England* and *Wales*, on the 1st day of January 1850, and the 144,177 [147,500] Relieved on the 1st day of January 1851, as contained in Parliamentary Paper, No. 3, of Session 1851; distinguishing such Causes of Relief under the several heads expressed in the Appendix to the Second Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, page 152."

[*Note.*—The Numbers of Paupers in the above Order do not include those relieved in Wales. The correct numbers have been inserted within brackets.]

Poor Law Board, Somerset House, 7 July 1851.

Courtenay, Secretary.

RETURN showing the Causes of Relief of the 172,802 ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS Relieved in 595* Unions and Parishes in *England* and *Wales*, on the 1st day of January 1850, and the 147,500 Relieved on the 1st day of January 1851; distinguishing such Causes of Relief under the several heads expressed in the Appendix to the Second Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, page 152; so far as the same can be given.

RELIEVED ON	IN-DOOR. ADULT ABLE-BODIED. Married Couples. Males.	Married Couples. Females.	Other Males.	Other Females.	OUT-DOOR. ADULT ABLE-BODIED. Adult Males (married or single) Relieved in cases of sudden and urgent Necessity.	Adult Males (married or single) Relieved in cases of their own Sickness, Accident or Infirmity.	Adult Males Relieved on account of Sickness, Accident or Infirmity of any of the Family, or of a Funeral.	Adult Males (married or single) Relieved on account of want of Work or other Causes.	Wives of Adult Males.	Widows.	Single Women without Children.	Mothers of Illegitimate Children.	Wives Relieved on account of Husband being in Gaol.	Wives of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Relieved.	Wives of other Non-resident Males Relieved.
1st January 1850 -	1,699	1,807	8,243	12,759	314	22,900	9,179	9,449	33,447	54,002	7,686	4,551	2,290	671	3,805
1st January 1851 -	1,396	1,506	6,958	11,877	200	19,799	7,489	5,347	26,399	50,628	6,385	3,703	1,910	544	3,359

* *Note.*—Of the 606 Unions and Parishes, the causes of relief to the able-bodied in 595 only can be given, the remaining 11 not acting under the general order for keeping accounts.

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POOR RELIEF.

RETURN showing the Causes of Relief of the 170.286 [172,802] ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS Relieved in 606 Unions and Parishes in *England* and *Wales*, on the 1st day of January 1850, and the 144,177 [147,500] Relieved on the 1st day of January 1851, as contained in Parliamentary Paper, No. 3, of Session 1851; distinguishing such Causes of Relief under the several heads expressed in the Appendix to the Second Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, page 152.

(Mr. Herries.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
8 *July* 1851.

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POOR RELIEF.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 5 August 1851;—*for*,

A RETURN, "showing the TOTAL NUMBER of PAUPERS (In-door and Out-door) in Receipt of Relief on the 1st day of July 1850, and 1st day of July 1851, in 607 Unions and Parishes under Boards of Guardians in *England* and *Wales*; and of the NUMBER of ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS (Male and Female) in Receipt of Relief on the 1st day of July 1850 and the 1st day of July 1851, showing the Increase or Decrease at the latter as compared with the former Period."

SUMMARY of RETURNS, showing the TOTAL NUMBER of PAUPERS (In-door and Out-door) in Receipt of Relief on the 1st July 1850 and the 1st July 1851, in 607 Unions and Parishes under Boards of Guardians in *England* and *Wales*; specifying the Increase or Decrease in the latter as compared with the former Period.

NAMES of COUNTIES.	Number of Unions, &c.	Number of Parishes comprised therein.	Population in 1841.	Relieved on 1st July		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.		NAMES of COUNTIES.
				1850.	1851.			Increase.	Decrease.	
ENGLAND:										ENGLAND:
Bedford	6	135	112,379	6,899	6,793	-	106	-	1·5	Bedford.
Berks	12	236	190,367	12,046	12,007	-	39	-	0·3	Berks.
Buckingham	7	192	138,255	10,927	10,489	-	438	-	4·0	Buckingham.
Cambridge	9	173	171,848	13,268	13,729	461	-	3·5	-	Cambridge.
Chester	9	467	344,860	13,408	13,583	175	-	1·3	-	Chester.
Cornwall	13	217	340,728	18,688	17,375	-	1,313	-	7·0	Cornwall.
Cumberland	9	200	177,912	8,123	8,170	47	-	0·6	-	Cumberland.
Derby	9	264	242,786	7,129	7,003	-	126	-	1 8	Derby.
Devon	17	447	430,221	31,388	30,299	-	1,089	-	3·5	Devon.
Dorset	12	282	167,874	14,762	14,055	-	707	-	4·8	Dorset.
Durham	14	310	326,055	17,760	16,717	-	1,043	-	5·9	Durham.
Essex	17	372	320,818	23,830	24,137	307	-	1·3	-	Essex.
Gloucester	16	340	330,562	20,769	20,182	-	587	-	2·8	Gloucester.
Hereford	8	238	110,675	8,028	7,833	-	195	-	2·4	Hereford.
Hertford	13	174	176,173	10,551	10,411	-	140	-	1·3	Hertford.
Huntingdon	3	87	55,573	3,662	3,927	265	-	7·2	-	Huntingdon.
Kent	27	410	534,882	31,721	29,850	-	1,871	-	5·9	Kent.
Lancaster	28	454	1,719,306	81,482	76,502	-	4,980	-	6·1	Lancaster.
Leicester	11	318	220,232	12,363	15,615	3,252	-	26·3	-	Leicester.
Lincoln	14	716	356,347	18,482	19,053	571	-	3·1	-	Lincoln.
Middlesex	22	194	846,207	40,399	37,593	-	2,806	-	6·9	Middlesex.
Monmouth	6	160	150,222	8,526	8,190	-	336	-	3·9	Monmouth.
Norfolk	21	693	343,277	27,669	27,110	-	559	-	2·0	Norfolk.
Northampton	12	323	199,104	12,929	12,881	-	48	-	0·4	Northampton.
Northumberland	12	538	265,988	17,712	17,492	-	220	-	1·2	Northumberland.
Nottingham	9	293	270,719	11,272	12,234	962	-	8·5	-	Nottingham.
Oxford	8	278	143,510	10,991	10,131	-	860	-	7·8	Oxford.
Rutland	2	65	23,150	1,052	1,054	2	-	0·2	-	Rutland.
Salop	13	251	191,052	9,631	9,536	-	95	-	1·0	Salop.
Somerset	17	490	454,446	35,537	34,781	-	756	-	2·1	Somerset.
Southampton	24	294	296,733	23,012	21,949	-	1,063	-	4·6	Southampton.
Stafford	16	251	443,982	17,898	16,463	-	1,435	-	8·0	Stafford.
Suffolk	17	513	314,722	24,468	24,650	182	-	0·7	-	Suffolk.
Surrey	19	149	523,238	26,525	25,420	-	1,105	-	4·2	Surrey.
Sussex	20	275	223,623	16,960	17,143	183	-	1·1	-	Sussex.
Warwick	12	218	358,244	14,350	14,196	-	154	-	1·1	Warwick.
Westmorland	3	109	56,469	2,999	2,676	-	323	-	10 8	Westmorland.
Wilts	17	304	233,246	19,931	19,527	-	404	-	2·0	Wilts.
Worcester	13	263	336,108	16,675	16,347	-	328	-	2·0	Worcester.
York, East Riding	10	366	221,847	10,729	10,227	-	502	-	4·7	York, East Riding.
York, North Riding	15	477	180,643	8,481	8,649	168	-	2·0	-	York, North Riding.
York, West Riding	23	439	925,230	40,127	38,881	-	1,246	-	3·1	York, West Riding.
TOTALS of England	565	12,966	13,460,613	763,159	744,860	6,575	24,874	-	2 4	TOTALS of England.
WALES:										WALES:
Anglesey	1	53	38,105	4,621	5,320	699	-	15·1	-	Anglesey.
Brecknock	4	108	55,399	3,350	3,479	129	-	3·9	-	Brecknock.
Cardigan	5	106	75,136	5,818	5,349	-	469	-	8·1	Cardigan.
Carmarthen	5	83	110,404	7,219	7,049	-	170	-	2·4	Carmarthen.
Carnarvon	4	85	86,728	8,196	8,170	-	26	-	0·3	Carnarvon.
Denbigh	3	94	68,483	4,562	4,539	-	23	-	0·5	Denbigh.
Flint	2	30	64,355	5,365	5,059	-	306	-	5·7	Flint.
Glamorgan	5	162	178,041	11,397	11,320	-	77	-	0·7	Glamorgan.
Merioneth	4	48	50,696	4,908	4,888	-	20	-	0 4	Merioneth.
Montgomery	3	51	58,709	5,794	5,758	-	36	-	0·6	Montgomery.
Pembroke	3	143	78,563	5,497	5,486	-	11	-	0·2	Pembroke.
Radnor	3	46	19,554	1,894	1,812	-	82	-	4·3	Radnor.
TOTALS of Wales	42	1,009	884,173	68,621	68,229	828	1,220	-	0·6	TOTALS of Wales.
TOTALS of 607 Unions, &c. in England and Wales	607	13,975	14,358,786	831,780	813,089	7,403	26,094			TOTALS of 607 Unions, &c. in England and Wales.
						18,691 Decrease after deducting Increase.		-	2·2	

Note.—Parishes under Local Acts, Gilbert's Acts, and the 43d of Elizabeth, are not included in the above Return, the Population of which in 1841 was about 1,500,000.

Poor Law Board, 31 July 1851.

Courtenay, Secretary.

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SUMMARY of RETURNS, showing the Number of ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS (Male and Female) in Receipt of Relief, on the Increase or Decrease in the latter

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Population in 1841.	Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers relieved (Male and Female)			
			On 1st July 1850.		On 1st July 1851.	
			In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.
ENGLAND:						
Bedford	6	112,379	90	844	69	881
Berks	12	190,367	271	1,748	253	1,692
Buckingham	7	138,255	141	1,932	96	1,842
Cambridge	9	171,848	270	2,520	252	2,463
Chester	9	344,860	189	1,802	228	1,747
Cornwall	13	340,728	261	2,586	225	2,210
Cumberland	9	177,912	185	1,091	204	1,026
Derby	9	242,786	76	777	51	710
Devon	17	430,221	342	3,246	304	2,916
Dorset	12	167,874	216	2,393	177	1,653
Durham	14	326,055	95	3,640	96	2,870
Essex	17	320,818	555	3,877	561	4,005
Gloucester	16	330,562	424	2,735	285	2,521
Hereford	8	110,675	117	1,338	107	1,069
Hertford	13	176,173	210	1,563	201	1,541
Huntingdon	3	55,573	59	505	60	554
Kent	27	534,882	892	4,789	690	4,162
Lancaster	28	1,719,306	1,122	15,397	911	13,637
Leicester	11	220,232	130	2,161	286	3,748
Lincoln	14	356,347	317	2,372	305	2,206
Middlesex	22	846,207	1,456	6,065	1,549	5,749
Monmouth	6	150,222	82	1,474	70	1,470
Norfolk	21	343,277	577	3,769	562	3,684
Northampton	12	199,104	180	2,008	155	1,950
Northumberland	12	265,988	167	2,954	194	3,029
Nottingham	9	270,719	167	1,478	212	1,743
Oxford	8	143,510	163	1,613	135	1,245
Rutland	2	23,150	28	119	17	122
Salop	13	191,052	157	1,363	142	1,370
Somerset	17	454,446	566	4,264	449	4,002
Southampton	24	296,733	610	4,240	557	3,795
Stafford	16	443,982	281	2,405	352	2,250
Suffolk	17	314,722	707	3,615	690	3,443
Surrey	19	523,238	904	3,154	944	3,158
Sussex	20	223,623	414	2,232	391	2,263
Warwick	12	358,244	233	1,643	187	1,533
Westmorland	3	56,469	75	497	70	387
Wilts	17	233,246	398	2,534	383	2,443
Worcester	13	236,108	221	2,561	192	2,063
York, East Riding	10	221,847	139	1,551	161	1,368
York, North Riding	15	180,643	123	989	112	1,018
York, West Riding	23	925,230	257	6,984	218	6,787
Totals of ENGLAND	565	13,469,613	13,867	114,728	13,043	106,934
WALES:						
Anglesey	1	38,105	-	697	-	953
Brecknock	4	55,399	36	245	31	279
Cardigan	5	75,136	13	738	17	638
Carmarthen	5	110,404	42	867	37	880
Carnarvon	4	86,728	40	1,649	48	1,426
Denbigh	3	68,483	63	548	56	442
Flint	2	64,355	33	493	31	436
Glamorgan	5	178,041	66	2,371	94	2,202
Merioneth	4	50,696	10	708	12	563
Montgomery	3	58,709	44	895	62	788
Pembroke	3	78,563	34	610	31	560
Radnor	3	19,554	12	303	9	247
Totals of WALES	42	884,173	393	10,124	428	9,414
Totals of 607 Unions, &c., in ENGLAND and WALES	607	14,353,786	14,260	*124,852	13,471	†117,738

* Of this number receiving Out-door Relief on 1st July 1850, upwards of 51,000 were Widows.

† Of this number receiving Out-door Relief on 1st July 1851, upwards of 48,100 were Widows.

Poor Law Board,
31 July 1851.

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the 1st July 1850 and the 1st July 1851, in 607 Unions and Parishes in *England* and *Wales*, exclusive of VAGRANTS; showing also as compared with the former Period.

Total Number of Adult Able-bodied Relieved In-door and Out-door.		Increase or Decrease on 1st July 1851, compared with 1st July 1850.		Increase or Decrease per Cent.		NAMES OF COUNTIES.
1st July 1850.	1st July 1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
						ENGLAND:
934	950	16	-	1·7	-	Bedford.
2,019	1,945	-	74	-	3·7	Berks.
2,073	1,938	-	135	-	6·5	Buckingham.
2,790	2,715	-	75	-	2·7	Cambridge.
1,991	1,975	-	16	-	0·8	Chester.
2,847	2,435	-	412	-	14·5	Cornwall.
1,276	1,230	-	46	-	3·6	Cumberland.
853	761	-	92	-	10·8	Derby.
3,588	3,220	-	368	-	10·3	Devon.
2,609	1,830	-	779	-	29·9	Dorset.
3,735	2,966	-	709	-	20·6	Durham.
4,432	4,566	134	-	3·0	-	Essex.
3,159	2,806	-	353	-	11·2	Gloucester.
1,455	1,176	-	279	-	19·2	Hereford.
1,773	1,742	-	31	-	1·7	Hertford.
564	614	50	-	8·9	-	Huntingdon.
5,681	4,852	-	829	-	14·6	Kent.
16,519	14,548	-	1,971	-	11·9	Lancaster.
2,291	4,034	1,743	-	76·1	-	Leicester.
2,689	2,511	-	178	-	6·6	Lincoln.
7,521	7,298	-	223	-	3·0	Middlesex.
1,556	1,540	-	16	-	1·0	Monmouth.
4,346	4,246	-	100	-	2·3	Norfolk.
2,188	2,105	-	83	-	3·8	Northampton.
3,121	3,223	102	-	3·3	-	Northumberland.
1,645	1,955	310	-	18·8	-	Nottingham.
1,776	1,380	-	396	-	22·3	Oxford.
147	139	-	8	-	5·4	Rutland.
1,520	1,512	-	8	-	0·5	Salop.
4,830	4,451	-	379	-	7·8	Somerset.
4,850	4,352	-	498	-	10·3	Southampton.
2,686	2,602	-	84	-	3·1	Stafford.
4,322	4,073	-	249	-	5·8	Suffolk.
4,058	4,102	44	-	1·1	-	Surrey.
2,646	2,654	8	-	0·3	-	Sussex.
1,876	1,720	-	156	-	8·3	Warwick.
572	457	-	115	-	20·1	Westmorland.
2,932	2,826	-	106	-	3·6	Wilts.
2,782	2,254	-	528	-	19·0	Worcester.
1,690	1,529	-	161	-	9·5	York, East Riding.
1,112	1,130	18	-	1·6	-	York, North Riding.
7,141	7,005	-	136	-	1·9	York, West Riding.
128,595	121,367	2,425	9,653	-	5·6	TOTALS of ENGLAND.
						WALES:
697	953	256	-	36·7	-	Anglesey.
281	310	29	-	10·3	-	Brecknock.
751	655	-	96	-	12·8	Cardigan.
909	917	8	-	0·9	-	Carmarthen.
1,689	1,474	-	215	-	12·7	Carnarvon.
611	498	-	113	-	18·5	Denbigh.
526	467	-	59	-	11·2	Flint.
2,437	2,296	-	141	-	5·8	Glamorgan.
718	575	-	143	-	19·9	Merioneth.
939	850	-	89	-	9·5	Montgomery.
644	591	-	53	-	8·2	Pembroke.
315	256	-	59	-	18·7	Radnor.
10,517	9,842	293	968	-	6·4	TOTALS of WALES.
		2,718	10,621			
139,112	131,209	7,903 Decrease, after deducting Increase.		-	5·7	TOTALS of 607 Unions, &c., in ENGLAND and WALES.

Note.—Parishes under Local Acts, Gilbert's Acts, and the 43d of Elizabeth, are not included in the above Return, the Population of which, in 1841, was about 1,500,000.

Courtenay,
Secretary.

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POOR RELIEF.

RETURNS, showing the TOTAL NUMBER of PAUPERS (In-door and Out-door), and the NUMBER of ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS (Male and Female) in Receipt of Relief, on the 1st day of July 1850, and the 1st day of July 1851, in 607 Unions and Parishes under Boards of Guardians, in *England* and *Wales*, exclusive of VAGRANTS.

(*Mr. Baines.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
5 *August* 1851.

Under 1 *oz.*

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POOR RELIEF (METROPOLIS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1851;—*for*,

A RETURN "showing the RATEABLE VALUE of the PROPERTY ASSESSED to the RELIEF of the POOR in the several Parishes of the Metropolis in the Rate Collecting at the Date of this Order, as contained in the following Districts: viz.—

"No. 1. Hammersmith District.—Acton, Chiswick, Fulham, and Hammersmith, in the County of Middlesex:"

"No. 2. Chelsea District.—St. Luke's, Chelsea; Brompton, and St. Mary Abbott, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex:"

"No. 3. Paddington District.—Paddington and Willesden, in the County of Middlesex:"

"No. 4. Marylebone District.—St. Marylebone and St. John, Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex:"

"No. 5. Westminster District.—St. John the Evangelist, Westminster; St. Margaret's, Westminster; St. James, Westminster; St. Anne, Westminster; St. George, Hanover-square; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; St. James's Palace, Buckingham Palace; Whitehall and the Close of Collegiate Church, Westminster; the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster; St. Paul's, Covent Garden; St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Clement Danes, Rolls Liberty, Savoy Precincts, Inner Temple, Middle Temple, New Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Clifford's Inn, Sergeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street, Clement's Inn, in the County of Middlesex:"

"No. 6. Pancras District.—St. Pancras and Hornsey, in the County of Middlesex:"

"No. 7. Holborn District.—Furnival's Inn, Gray's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Thavies Inn, Staple Inn, St. Andrew, Holborn, above Bars; St. George the Martyr; St. Giles in the Fields; St. George, Bloomsbury; St. James, Clerkenwell; St. John, Clerkenwell; St. Mark's District, Clerkenwell; St. Mary, Islington; Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, Ely Rents and Ely Place, St. Bartholomew the Great, St. Botolph, Aldersgate; St. Botolph without Aldgate, in the County of Middlesex:"

"No. 8. Shoreditch District.—St. Luke, Old-street; St. Leonard's, Shoreditch; St. John, Hackney; St. John, Hoxton; St. Mary, Stoke Newington; Tottenham, Edmonton, Norton Folgate, Old Artillery Ground, in the County of Middlesex:"

"No. 9. Spitalfields District.—St. Mary, Haggerstone; St. Mary Matfellon, Whitechapel; Christ Church; St. Matthew, Bethnal Green; St. George in the East; St. Mary, Stratford le Bow, in the County of Middlesex:"

"No. 10. Tower Hamlets District.—St. Catherine by the Tower, Charter-house, Glasshouse Yard, Tower Hamlets, Tower Liberty, Tower without Precincts, St. Dunstan, Poplar; Blackwall; St. Dunstan, Stepney; St. John, Wapping; Mile End New Town; Mile End Old Town, in the County of Middlesex:"

"No. 11. Limehouse District.—St. Catharine, Middlesex Precinct; St. Paul, Shadwell; St. Ann, Limehouse; All Saints, Poplar; Bromley, in the County of Middlesex:"

"No. 12. London District.—City of London Proper, with all its Parishes, Precincts, and Liberties:"

"No. 13. Battersea District.—Battersea, Putney, Wandsworth, Clapham, Tooting, Graveney, Wimbledon, Clapham, Roehampton, Hook, Barnes, Mortlake, in the County of Surrey:"

"No. 14.—Lambeth District.—St. Mary, Lambeth; St. Mark, Kennington; St. Matthew, Brixton; Streatham; St. Luke, Norwood, in the County of Surrey:"

"No. 15. Camberwell District.—St. Mary, Newington; Camberwell, Peckham, Dulwich, in the County of Surrey:"

"No. 16. Southwark District.—Christ Church; St. George the Martyr; St. John; St. Saviour; St. Thomas; St. Olave's; St. John, Horseleydown; St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey; St. Mary, Rotherhithe, County of Surrey:"

"No. 17. Greenwich District.—Greenwich, St. Alphage, Greenwich; St. Nicholas, Deptford; St. Paul, Deptford; Lee, Lewisham, in the Counties of Surrey and Kent."

Poor Law Board, Somerset House,
8 August 1851.

R. W. GREY,
Secretary.

(Mr. Mowatt.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *August* 1851.

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RETURN showing the RATEABLE VALUE of POPERTY ASSESSED to the RELIEF of the POOR, in the several Parishes of the Metropolis, in the Rate collecting on the 18th day of June 1851.

DISTRICTS.	Parishes, &c. Comprised in Districts.	Rateable Value of Property Assessed to the Relief of the Poor in the Rate Collecting on the 18th day of June 1851.	TOTAL Rateable Value of Districts.
		£.	£.
No. 1. Hammersmith -	Acton - - - - - -	13,023	
	Chiswick - - - - -	18,857	
	Fulham - - - - -	43,427	
	Hammersmith - - - -	64,240	
			139,547
No. 2. Chelsea - -	St. Luke's, Chelsea - - -	172,896	
	Brompton - - - - -	Included in Kensington.	
	St. Mary Abbot, Kensington - -	221,698	
			394,594
No. 3. Paddington -	Paddington - - - - -	367,936	
	Willesden - - - - -	22,051	
			389,987
No. 4. Marylebone -	St. Marylebone - - - -	836,372	
	St. John, Hampstead - - -	69,788	
			906,160
No. 5. Westminster -	St. John, Westminster - - -	84,962	
	St. Margaret „ - - -	138,247	
	St. James „ - - -	418,239	
	St. Anne „ - - -	68,215	
	St. George, Hanover-square - -	694,380	
	St. Martin-in-the-Fields - -	250,060	
	St. James's Palace - - -	Extra-parochial.	
	Buckingham Palace - - -	Extra-parochial.	
	Whitehall and the Close of Collegiate Church, Westminster.	Extra-parochial.	
	Liberty of Duchy of Lancaster -	- Included in St. Clement's Danes, Savoy Precinct, and St. Mary le Strand.	
	St. Paul's, Covent-garden - -	42,108	
	St. Mary le Strand - - -	12,299	
	St. Clement Danes - - -	79,311	
	Rolls Liberty - - - -	14,213	
	Savoy Precincts - - - -	8,780	
	Inner Temple - - - -	Extra-parochial.	
	Middle Temple - - - -	Extra-parochial.	
	New Inn - - - - -	Extra-parochial.	
	Lincoln's Inn - - - -	Extra-parochial.	
	Clifford's Inn - - - -	Extra-parochial.	
	Sergeant's Inn, Chancery Lane -	Extra-parochial.	
	Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street - -	Extra-parochial.	
	Clement's Inn - - - -	- Included in St. Clement Danes.	
			1,810,814
No. 6. Pancras - -	St. Pancras - - - - -	670,000	
	Hornsey - - - - -	34,517	
			704,517
No. 7. Holborn - -	Furnival's Inn - - - -	Extra-parochial	
	Gray's Inn - - - - -	Extra-parochial.	
	Barnard's Inn - - - -	- In St. Andrew's Holborn.	
	Thavies Inn - - - -	Extra-parochial.	
	Staple Inn - - - - -	Extra-parochial.	
	St. Andrew Holborn, above the Bars	120,099	
	St. George the Martyr - - -		
	St. Giles-in-the-Fields - - -	242,970	
	St. George, Bloomsbury - -		
	St. James, Clerkenwell - - -	189,779	

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DISTRICTS.	Parishes, &c. Comprised in Districts.	Rateable Value of Property Assessed to the Relief of the Poor in the Rate collecting on the 18th day of June 1851.	TOTAL Rateable Value of Districts.
		£.	£.
No. 7. Holborn—*cont^d*	St. John's, Clerkenwell	Included in St. James', Clerkenwell.	
	St. Mark's District, Clerkenwell	Included in St. James', Clerkenwell.	
	St. Mary, Islington	345,327	
	Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, Ely Rents, and Ely Place	27,257	
	St. Bartholomew the Great	8,855	
	St. Botolph, Aldersgate	20,749	
	St. Botolph without Aldgate	30,363	
			985,399
No. 8. Shoreditch	St. Luke, Old-street	142,885	
	St. Leonard's, Shoreditch	223,832	
	St. John, Hackney	204,114	
	St. John, Hoxton	Included in Shoreditch.	
	St. Mary Stoke Newington	24,940	
	Tottenham	43,800	
	Edmonton	40,660	
	Norton Falgate	6,779	
	Old Artillery Ground	4,060	
			691,070
No. 9. Spitalfields	St. Mary, Haggerstone	Included in Shoreditch.	
	St. Mary Matfellon, Whitechapel	105,626	
	Christ Church	35,063	
	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	103,159	
	St. George-in-the-East	151,552	
	St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow	24,452	
			419,852
No. 10. Tower Hamlets	St. Catherine by the Tower	— *See* St. Catherine, Middlesex, Precinct.	
	Charterhouse	Extra-parochial.	
	Glasshouse-yard	4,682	
	Tower Hamlets	No such Parish.	
	Tower Liberty	— Included in Tower, Without Precincts.	
	Tower, without Precincts	2,694	
	St. Dunstan, Poplar	No such place known.	
	Blackwall	Included in Poplar.	
	St. Dunstan, Stepney	Comprising Ratcliffe, Mile End New Town, and Mile End Old Town.	
	St. John, Wapping	32,408	
	Mile End, New Town	13,599	
	Mile End, Old Town	134,652	
	Ratcliffe	35,439	
			223,474
No. 11. Limehouse	St. Catherine, Middlesex Precinct	15,746	
	St. Paul, Shadwell	25,675	
	St. Ann, Limehouse	46,853	
	All Saints, Poplar	144,678	
	Bromley	30,689	
			263,641
No. 12. London	Alban, St., Wood-street	6,099	
	Allhallows, Barking	12,808	
	Allhallows, Bread-street	5,405	
	Allhallows the Great	9,096	
	Allhallows the Less	4,076	
	Allhallows, Honey-lane	2,395	
	Allhallows, Lombard-street	7,459	
	Allhallows, London Wall	10,404	
	Allhallows, Staining	8,155	
	Alphage, St., Sion College	3,690	
	Andrew, St., Hubbard	4,430	
	Andrew, St., Undershaft, with St. Mary Axe.	16,147	
	Andrew, St., by the Wardrobe	No return received.	
	Anne, St., and St. Agnes, Aldersgate	3,674	
	Anne, St., Blackfriars	12,125	
	Antholm, St.	5,056	
	Augustine, St., Watling-street	3,756	
	Bartholomew, St., by the Royal Exchange.	16,530	

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DISTRICTS.	Parishes, &c. Comprised in Districts.	Rateable Value of Property Assessed to the Relief of the Poor in the Rate Collecting on the 18th day of June 1851.	TOTAL Rateable Value of Districts.
		£.	£.
No. 12. London—*cont*ᵈ	Bartholomew, St., the Less	1,472	
	Benet, St., Finck	8,062	
	Benet, St., Gracechurch-street	5,851	
	Benet, St., Paul's Wharf	4,944	
	Bennet, St., Sherehog	2,312	
	Botolph, St., Aldgate	38,217	
	Botolph, St., Billingsgate	4,890	
	Botolph, St., Without, Bishopsgate	39,240	
	Bride, St., or Bridget, St.	28,604	
	Christchurch, Newgate-street	13,993	
	Christopher, St., le Stock	9,600	
	Clement, St., Eastcheap	3,613	
	Dionis, St., Back Church	9,335	
	Dunstan, St., in the East	18,582	
	Dunstan, St., in the West	25,361	
	Edmund, St., King and Martyr	7,966	
	Ethelburgha, St.	5,160	
	Faith, St., the Virgin	11,930	
	Gabriel, St., Fenchurch-street	4,666	
	George, St., Botolph-lane	2,215	
	Giles, St., Without, Cripplegate	37,962	
	Gregory, St., by St. Paul	12,207	
	Helen, St., Bishopsgate	11,016	
	James, St., Duke's-place	3,126	
	James, St., Garlick Hythe	4,782	
	John, St., the Baptist, Walbrook	3,955	
	John, St., the Evangelist	1,539	
	John, St., Zachary	4,438	
	Katherine, St., Coleman	11,445	
	Katherine, St., Creechurch or Christchurch.	13,070	
	Lawrence, St., Old Jewry	14,981	
	Lawrence, St., Pountney	4,450	
	Leonard's, St., Eastcheap	3,333	
	Leonard's, St., Foster-lane	1,508	
	Magnus, St., by London Bridge	4,752	
	Margaret, St., Lothbury	10,568	
	Margaret, St., Moses	2,553	
	Margaret, St., New Fish-street	3,738	
	Margaret, St., Pattens	2,880	
	Martin, St., Ironmonger-lane	3,919	
	Martin, St., Ludgate	10,556	
	Martin, St., Orgars	4,882	
	Martin, St., Outwich	6,600	
	Martin, St., Vintry	5,432	
	Mary, St., Abchurch	5,520	
	Mary, St., Aldermanbury, with St. Thomas.	9,615	
	Mary, St., Aldermary	3,604	
	Mary, St., le Bow	5,808	
	Mary, St., Bothaw	3,206	
	Mary, St., Colechurch	5,451	
	Mary, St., at Hill	9,842	
	Mary, St., Magdalen, Old Fish-street	3,100	
	Mary, St., Magdalen, Milk-street	4,894	
	Mary, St., Mounthaw	953	
	Mary, St., Somerset	3,742	
	Mary, St., Staining	1,928	
	Mary, St., Woolchurch Haw	7,781	
	Mary, St., Woolnoth	10,862	
	Mathew, St., Friday-street	3,659	
	Michael, St., Bassishaw	11,203	
	Michael, St., Cornhill	20,784	
	Michael, St., Crooked-lane	7,039	
	Michael, St., Queenhithe	4,048	
	Michael, St., le Quern	4,915	
	Michael, St., Paternoster Royal	3,355	
	Michael, St., Wood-street	8,996	
	Mildred, St., Bread-street	2,442	
	Mildred, St., Poultry	6,357	
	Nicholas, St., Acons	6,629	
	Nicholas, St., Cole Abbey	1,626	

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DISTRICTS.	Parishes, &c. Comprised in Districts.	Rateable Value of Property Assessed to the Relief of the Poor in the Rate Collecting on the 18th day of June 1851.	Total Rateable Value of Districts.
		£.	£.
No. 12. London—*cont*^{d}	Nicholas, St., Olave	1,495	
	Olave, St., Hart-street, with St. Nicholas in the Shambles.	13,554	
	Olave, St., Old Jewry	5,732	
	Olave, St., Silver-street	3,349	
	Pancras, St., Soper-lane	3,615	
	Peter, St., Cornhill	17,626	
	Peter, St., near Paul's Wharf	3,136	
	Peter, St., le Poor, Broad-street	15,333	
	Peter, St., Westcheap	4,423	
	Sepulchre, St., Without, Newgate	30,679	
	Stephen, St., Coleman-street	33,793	
	Stephen, St., Walbrook	6,100	
	Swithin, St., London Stone	4,291	
	Thomas, St., Apostle	3,287	
	Trinity, Holy, Minories	3,569	
	Trinity, Holy, the Less	2,461	
	Vedast, St., Foster-lane	6,954	
			877,766
No. 13. Battersea	Battersea	42,291	
	Putney	27,779	
	Wandsworth	35,200	
	Clapham	70,167	
	Tooting	8,110	
	Graveney	Included in Tooting.	
	Wimbledon	16,514	
	Clapham	*See* above.	
	Roehampton	Included in Putney.	
	Hook	851	
	Barnes	10,013	
	Mortlake	13,207	
			231,132
No. 14. Lambeth	St. Mary, Lambeth	516,442	
	St. Mark, Kennington	Included in Lambeth.	
	St. Matthew, Brixton	Included in Lambeth.	
	Streatham	43,414	
	St. Luke, Norwood	Included in Lambeth.	
			559,856
No. 15. Camberwell	St. Mary, Newington	167,601	
	Camberwell	201,637	
	Peckham	Included in Camberwell.	
	Dulwich	Included in Camberwell.	
			369,238
No. 16. Southwark	Christchurch	51,080	
	St. George the Martyr	116,895	
	St. John	Included in Lambeth.	
	St. Saviour	71,826	
	St. Thomas	4,337	
	St. Olave's	50,941	
	St. John, Horsleydown	31,773	
	St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey	123,867	
	St. Mary, Rotherhithe	26,879	
			477,598
No. 17. Greenwich	Greenwich	- - *See* St. Alphage, Greenwich.	
	St. Alphage, Greenwich	118,330	
	St. Nicholas, Deptford	11,982	
	St. Paul, Deptford	81,326	
	Lee	15,781	
	Lewisham	88,142	
			315,561
		Grand Total - £.	9,760,206

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POOR RELIEF (METROPOLIS).

RETURN showing the RATEABLE VALUE of PROPERTY Assessed to the RELIEF of the POOR, in the several Parishes of the METROPOLIS, in the Rate collecting on the 18th day of June 1851.

(*Mr. Mowatt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *August* 1851.

Under 1 *oz.*

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POOR RELIEF (METROPOLIS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 June 1851 ;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the RATE in the POUND levied for the RELIEF of the POOR in each Year from 1831 to 1850 inclusive, on the Annual Value of Property rated for the Metropolitan Parishes of St. Luke's (Middlesex), Shoreditch, Clerkenwell, St. Marylebone, Hackney Union, St. Pancras with Hampstead, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Islington, Kensington, St. George Hanover-square, and Bermondsey."

A RETURN showing the RATE in the POUND levied for the RELIEF of the POOR in each Year from 1831 to 1850 inclusive, on the Annual Value of Property rated for the undermentioned Metropolitan Parishes.

PARISHES.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.	Amount in the Pound.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
St. Luke's, Middlesex	- -	3 6	4 1	3 8	2 7	2 3	2 4	2 4	2 6	2 11	3 1	3 1	3 8	3 7	3 2	3 4	3 -	3 6	3 5	3 2
St. Leonard, Shoreditch	5 1	4 7	4 3	3 5	3 3	2 9	3 1	3 -	3 2	3 1	3 3	3 2	3 3	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 8	3 8	3 3
St. James, Clerkenwell	3 10	3 8	3 8	2 8	2 4	2 -	2 4	2 10	2 6	2 6	2 8	2 6	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 4	2 6
St. Marylebone	2 8	2 10	2 9	1 10	1 5	1 2	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 11	1 10	2 4	2 -	2 1	2 11	1 11	2 3	2 10	2 7	2 -
Hackney Union — Hackney Parish	3 10	4 2	4 -	2 10	2 6	2 4	2 2	2 4	2 2	2 4	3 -	2 10	2 6	2 6	2 2	2 2	2 2	3 -	2 6	2 -
Hackney Union — Stoke Newington Parish	4 -	4 -	4 -	3 8	2 7	2 9	2 1	2 -	1 6	2 -	2 -	2 6	2 3	2 -	2 3	2 -	2 -	2 3	2 3	2 6
St. Pancras	3 -	3 -	3 3	2 6	2 -	2 -	1 10	1 8	2 -	2 -	2 1	2 2	2 -	1 10	1 10	1 10	2 3	2 7	2 6	2 -
St. John, Hampstead	5 6	5 -	5 3	4 -	3 3	3 3	2 6	2 10	2 4	2 5	2 2	2 -	2 5	3 1	2 10	1 2	2 5	2 9	3 -	3 -
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	4 6	3 -	5 -	2 9	2 9	1 9	2 6	2 -	1 8	1 10	1 11	1 11	1 10	1 10	2 -	1 10	2 2	2 1	1 5	2 4
St. Mary, Islington	3 10	3 10	3 4	2 4	1 8	1 10	1 8	2 -	1 7	1 8	1 8	1 10	1 10	1 8	1 9	1 6	1 11	2 3	2 -	1 7
St. Mary Abbots, Kensington	3 -	3 -	2 6	2 3	2 1	2 -	2 -	1 6	1 10	1 6	1 9	2 6	2 1	1 11	1 9	1 11	2 4	3 -	3 -	2 9
St. George, Hanover Square	- -	2 6	2 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 3	1 3	1 5	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 6	1 10	1 8
St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey	6 10	6 10	7 10	6 10	5 10	4 4	3 3	3 10	4 8	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	4 9	3 5	3 5	2 10	3 1	3 1	3 1

Poor-Law Board,
7 August 1851.

Courtenay, Secretary.

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POOR RELIEF (METROPOLIS).

RETURN of the RATE in the POUND levied for the RELIEF of the POOR in each Year from 1831 to 1850 inclusive, on the Annual Value of Property rated for the Metropolitan Parishes of St. Luke's (Middlesex), Shoreditch, Clerkenwell, St. Marylebone, Hackney Union, St. Pancras with Hampstead, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Islington, Kensington, St. George Hanover-square and Bermondsey.

(*Mr. Scholefield.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *August* 1851.

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POOR RELIEF (SCOTLAND).

Return to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 March 1851;—*for*,

"RETURN, in reference to the Record of Applications to the BOARD of SUPERVISION for RELIEF of the POOR in *Scotland*; stating in each Case the Amount of Relief, whether in Food or Money, but, if in Food, giving its Money Value, and which formed the Subject of Complaint; the Decision of the Board as to such Allowance being insufficient, or the contrary; and stating, in Cases where the Ground of Complaint was removed, the Additional Amount of Relief that was granted; for the Year 1849:"

"And SIMILAR RETURN for the Year 1850."

(In continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 450, of Session 1849.)

(*Mr. Edward Ellice.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
17 *June* 1851.

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RETURN in reference to the RECORD of APPLICATIONS to the BOARD of SUPERVISION for RELIEF of the POOR in *Scotland*.

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
1848 (in continuation of No. 450, Sess. 1849):			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
438	William Thomson	Caerlaverock	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused; not in receipt of Relief.	
439	Widow Magdalene M'Crae or Callum	Kirkhill	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
440	Marian Neill	Edinburgh	- -	- -	- 1 -	Offered admission to Poor-house.			Refused.	
441	Catherine Livingston	Balfron	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
442	James Young	Bothwell	- -	- -	- 1 9	- -	- -	- 1 3	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
443	John M'Lean	Beith (Ayrshire)	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
444	John M'Cuaig	Islay	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
445	William M'Culloch	Kirk Maiden	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
446	Euphemia Ennson	St. Cuthbert's	Offered admission to the Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
447	Daniel Docherty	Denny	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
448	John Hamilton	Glassford	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
449	Widow Susan Fairley	Edinburgh	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
450	John Rae	Yetholm	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- 7 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
451	Widow Lyon	Hawick	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
452	Janet Linklater	Cross and Burness	- 7 -	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
453	Betty Williamson	Thurso	- -	- -	- - 9	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
454	Jane Anderson	Hawick	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
455	Widow Janet Muir, or Davie	Lanark	Offered admission to the Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
456	Widow Ann Matthew or Campbell	Ardelach	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
457	John Mathers	Arbroath	- -	- -	- 3 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
458	Widow Eliz. Dennet	Liff and Benvie	- -	- 12 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
459	James Lockhart	Eastwood	- -	- 14 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
460	Widow Mary Culbert, or Bremner	St. Vigeans	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
461	Widow Isobel M'Culloch or Robertson.	Kettle	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
462	Margt. Brown, or Hoggart	Newton (Dalkeith)	- -	- -	- 3 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
463	John Shaw	Kilbrandon	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
464	Barbara Greig	Durris	- 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
465	Widow Mary Scotland, or Morrison	Alva (Stirling)	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
466	William Davidson	Crail	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
467	Williamina Squire, or Henderson	Edinburgh	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
468	Widow Margaret Hamil	Eastwood	This application was informal			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
469	Margaret Reid	Annan	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
470	Widow Helen Linkee, or Falconer	Dolphinton	1 10 -	- -	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
471	David Welsh	Kincardine (Dunblane)	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
472	Charlotte M'Dougall	Crieff	Temporary relief		- -	- -	- 3 6	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
473	Widow Ann M'Gregor, or Dallas	Edinburgh	Offered admission to the Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
474	Helen Cameron	Kirkmichael (Abernethy)	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
475	Widow Brown	Barony	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	

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476	Mary Macdonald	Urquhart (Abertarff)	- - - - - 1 -	- - - - - - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
477	Elizabeth Shaw, or Alexander	Liff and Benvie	- - - - - 2 3	- - - - - 2 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
478	Peter Mackay	Dumfries	- - - 5 - - -	- - - 3 - - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
479	Widow Catherine Macintosh, or Cameron.	Aberdeen	- - - 10 - - -	- - - - - -	Refused.	
480	George Jackson	Graitney	- - - - - 3 -	- - - - - -	Refused.	
481	Catherine Hastie	Edinburgh	- - - - - 5 -	- - - - - -	Refused.	
482	Catherine M'Mahon	Edinburgh	Offered admission to the Poor-house	- - - - - -	Refused.	
483	Alexander Macintosh	Rosskeen	- - - - - - 10	- - - - - - 2	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
484	Grace Chambers, or Widow Sim	St. Martins	- - - - - 3 6	- - - - - -	Refused.	
485	Susan Bell	Lymington (Lanark)	- - - 4 - - -	- - - - - -	Refused.	
486	Widow Ann Trotter	Coldingham	- - - - - 1 -	- - - - - -	Refused.	
487	Widow Priscilla Brown	Muirkirk	Not in receipt of parochial relief	- - - - - -	Refused.	
488	Margt. Morrison, or Smith	Barony	Occasional relief	- - - 15 - - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
489	James Fleming	St. Cuthbert's	- - - - - 2 6	Offered admission to Poor-house	Refused.	
490	Widow Agnes Lennie, or M'Coll	Campsie	- - - - - 1 -	Offered admission to Poor-house	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
491	Mrs. Doig	Edinburgh	- - - - - 6 -	- - - - - -	Refused.	
492	Alexander M'Millan	Leswalt	2 - - - - - -	- - - - - -	Refused.	
493	Euphemia Watt	Whitekirk	- 10 - - - - -	- - - - - -	Refused.	
494	Elizabeth Reid	St. Cuthbert's	- - - - - 1 -	- - - - - 1 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
495	Betsy Scott	Galashiels	- - - 15 - - -	- - - - - -	Refused.	
496	Agnes Burns, or Cameron	Govan	- - - 6 - - -	- - - - - -	Refused.	
497	Widow Kirkwood	Govan	- - - 8 - - -	- - - 4 - - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
498	Isabella Carrell	Edinburgh	Offered admission to the Poor-house	- - - - - -	Refused.	
499	Widow Catherine Lyons	Inch (Stranraer)	- - - - - 2 6	- - - - - -	Refused.	
500	Margaret Lamond	Maybole	- - - 2 6 - - -	- - - 3 6 - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
501	Alexander Murray	Dunnett	- - - 5 - - -	- - - - - -	Refused.	
502	Robert Cochrane	Kirkintilloch	- - - - - 1 6	Employment offered at 9*d.* per day	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
503	Widow Mary Barlas	Auchterderran	- - - - - 1 6	- - - - - -	Refused.	
504	Widow Margt. Fraser, or M'Lean	Auldearn	- - - - - - 6	- - - - - -	Refused.	
505	Duncan Mackenzie	Nigg (Tain)	- - - - - 1 6	- - - - - - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
506	Elizabeth Maxwell	Dunscore	- - - - - 1 -	- - - - - -	Refused.	
507	Andrew Blair	Kirkmichael (Lochmaben)	- - - - - 3 8	- - - - - 1 4	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
508	Sarah Roddick	Hoddam	- - - - - - 6	- - - - - -	Refused.	
509	Catherine Dargie, or Thomson	Caputh	- - - 6 6 - - -	- - - 11 6 - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
510	Alexander Currie	Cockpen	Rent paid by Parochial Board	- - - - - -	Refused.	
511	Margaret M'Keur	St. Cuthbert's	- - - 8 - - -	- - - 4 - - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
512	William Nisbet	Coldingham	Occasional relief	- - - - - -	Refused.	
513	Widow Porteous, or Jamieson	Newton (Dalkeith)	- - - - - 1 -	- - - - - -	Refused.	
514	Ann Fraser	Clyne	- - - - - 1 -	- - - - - -	Refused.	
515	Widow Margaret Ross, or Gilchrist	Bothwell	1 - - - - - -	- - - - - -	Refused.	
516	Grigor M'Grigor	Kippen	- - - - - 1 6	- - - - - -	Refused.	
517	Charles and James Conacher	Edinburgh	- - - - - 2 6	- - - - - -	Refused.	
518	Ann Walker	Edinburgh	Offered admission to the Poor-house	- - - - - -	Refused.	
519	Judey Greane	Edinburgh	Offered admission to the Poor house	- - - - - -	Refused.	
520	John Scott	Bothwell	Not in receipt of parochial relief	- - - - - -	Refused.	
521	John M'Naughton	Callander	- - - - - 1 6	- - - - - -	Refused.	
522	William Handly	Galashiels	- - - - - 1 6	- - - - - -	Refused.	
523	Margaret Reilly	Edinburgh	Offered admission to the Poor-house	- - - - - -	Refused.	

(*continued*)

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of complaint removed.
1849	—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
524	William Carr	Cockburnspath	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
525	John Young	Bathgate	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
526	Edward Harrogan	Edinburgh	Not in receipt of parochial relief			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
527	Robert Allan	Neilston	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
528	John Ramsay	Glammis	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
529	Isobel Naughty	Forres	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
530	Arthur Heughs	Kilmarnock	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
531	Robert Crichton	Markinch	- -	- -	- 6 9	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
532	David Lowrie	Linlithgow	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
533	William Fraser	Resolis	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
534	Alexander Brown	Mauchline	This application was informal			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
535	Samuel Campbell	Portpatrick	- -	- 4 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
536	Esther Malony Shaw	Govan	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
537	Helen M'Leish	Denny	- -	- 8 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
538	Widow Wallace	Barony	- -	- 10 -	- -	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	Ground of complaint removed.
539	Margaret Hutchinson	Ardrossan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
540	Robert Campbell	Morton	- -	- -	- 1 10	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
541	Robert Fraser	Lesmahagow	- -	- 11 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
542	Euphemia M'Lean	Duirnish	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
543	John Calder	St. Cuthbert's	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
544	Margaret Kirkland	Mauchline	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
545	Margaret M'Laren	Edinburgh	Offered admission to the Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
546	William Cranston	Peebles	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
547	Elizabeth Peddie, or Auld	Mortlach	- -	- 3 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
548	Widow Lapin	Neilston	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
549	Thomas Smith	Kettins	- -	- 12 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
550	Eliz. Simpson, or Black	South Leith	Occasional relief		- -	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	Ground of complaint removed.
551	Elizabeth Jenkinson	Cockpen	Occasional relief		- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
552	Catherine Ross	Rosskeen	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
553	James Glen	Kilsyth	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
554	Susan Kennedy	Dailly	- -	- -	- - 4½	- -	- -	- - 7½	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
555	Janet Smart	Nigg (Tain)	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
556	Ann Fleming, or Wilson	Glassford	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
557	Jane Crichton	Sorn	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
558	Robert Cairns	Athelstaneford	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
559	Widow M'Nab	Crieff	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
560	Gavin Morton	Loudoun	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
561	George Caithness	Dundee	- -	- -	- 3 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
562	Mary M'Innes	Duirnish	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	

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563	Hugh M'Bride	Inch (Stranraer)	- - - 1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
564	Sarah M'Kinnon	Glasgow	Offered admission to the Poor-house					Refused.	
565	James Fleming	Crail	- - - - 2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
566	Mary Calder	Inverness	- - 8 -	- -	- -	4 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
567	Mrs. Kerr, or Orvers	Edinburgh	- - - - 3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
568	Widow M'Gill	Dailly	- - - - 3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
569	James Byres	Dailly	- - - - 2 6	- -	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
570	Widow Mary Thomson	Crossmichael	1 5 - - - -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
571	Widow Ann Baird, or Cross	Bothwell	1 - - - - -	- 13 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
572	Widow Ann Edwards, or Dugind	Fetteresso	- - - - 1 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
573	Daniel Ferguson	Clackmannan	- - - - 2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
574	Charles Martin for Margt. Doherty	Insch (Aberdeen)	- - - - 1 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
575	Joseph Bell	Maybole	- - - - 2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
576	Catherine Bruce	Edinburgh	This application was informal	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
577	Robert Davidson	Middlebie	- - - - - 6	- -	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
578	William Haynes	Canongate	Not in receipt of parochial relief	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
579	George Lindsay	Dalkeith	- - - - 5 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
580	John Hutton	Dollar	- - - - 4 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
581	Janet Thomson	Auchtergaven	- - - - 3 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
582	John Crawford	Glasgow	- - - - 1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
583	Hugh M'Comack	Glasgow	- - - - 1 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
584	Moses Winning	Glasgow	- - - - 3 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
585	John Brown	Maybole	- - - - 1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
586	Widow Swan	Canongate	- - - - - 11	- -	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
587	Alexander Livingstone	Jura	- 15 - - - -	- 9 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
588	Margaret Blair	St. Cuthbert's	- - - 12 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
589	Widow Robert Jarvie	Kilsyth	- - - - 1 6	- -	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
590	Widow Catherine Wilson	Eastwood	- - - 10 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
591	James Wemyss	St. Cuthbert's	House of Refuge, say - 2 -	- -	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
592	Agnes Howden	Innerleithan	- - - - - 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
593	Jane Kerr, or Ferguson	Barony	- - - 2 6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
594	Agnes Wilson, or Stewart	Barony	- - - - 3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
595	James Goldie	Glasgow	- - - - - 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
596	Agnes Kirk	Dumfries	- - - - 8 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
597	Mrs. Kerr, or Owen	Edinburgh	Offered admission to the Poor-house	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
598	Andrew Vass	Nigg (Tain)	- - - 2 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
599	William Clark	Edinburgh	- - - - 1 6	- -	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
600	James Bruce	Kilmadock	Not in receipt of parochial relief	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
601	William Gellatly	Dalton	- - - - 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
602	Charles Gibson	Linlithgow	- - - 5 - -	- -	- -	6 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
603	David Hurburn	Crossmichael	- - - 10 - -	- -	- -	3 4	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
604	Widow Agnew	Portpatrick	- - - 7 6 -	- -	- -	2 6	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
605	John Leitch	Glassary	- - - - 3 -	- -	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
606	John Turnbull	Jedburgh	- - - - 2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
607	Widow Gun	Huntly	- - - - 2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
608	Marion Babtie	St. Cuthbert's	- - - 5 - -	- -	- -	3 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
609	Catherine Robertson	St. Cuthbert's	Offer of the Poor-house	- -	- -	4 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
610	Donald Robertson	Edinburgh	Offered admission to the Poor-house	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
611	Margt. Robb, or Lucas	Kirriemuir	- - - 10 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	

(*continued*)

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
1848—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
612	Margaret Riley, or Ross	Dryfesdale	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
613	Ann M'Leod	Cromarty	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
614	Widow Robert Watson	Bothwell	2 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
615	Isabella Watson	Dunse	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
616	Alexander Bruce	Edinburgh	- -	- -	- 3 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
617	Agnes Milroy	Portpatrick	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- 3 6	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
618	Widow Mary Amos	St. Cuthbert	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
619	Mary Holban	Abbey (Paisley)	- -	- 9 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
620	Isabella Malvy	Edinburgh	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
621	Mary Cruickshank	Dumfries	This application was informal			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
622	Sarah Scott	Kirkmichael (Ayr)	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
623	Alexander M'Kay	Dingwall	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
624	Christy Bain, or M'Kay	Dingwall	This application was informal			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
625	Widow M'Cormick	Whithorn	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
626	John Menzies	Rutherglen	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
627	John Jarvie	Govan	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
628	Thomas Robertson	Barony	- -	- -	- 1 3	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
629	Joseph Bell	Maybole	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
630	Rosa Hatton	Dunfermline	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
631	Catherine Sutherland	Latheron	- -	- 12 -	- -	- -	Minute issued.*			
632	Edward Sommerville	Shotts	- -	- 14 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
633	Margaret Slater	Crossmichael	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
634	Archibald Bacchus	Stoneykirk	- -	- -	- 2 9	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
635	Henry Baxter	Kilmadock	- -	- -	- 1 3	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
636	Grace Henderson	Balmaclellan	1 - -	- -	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
637	Fanny Murray, or Chisholm	Creich (Dunoch)	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
638	Widow Helen Munro	Lanark	- -	- -	- - 8	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
639	Margaret Sutherland	Bolton	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- 7 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
640	John Biggs	Stoneykirk	- -	- 6 8	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
641	Mary Milliken	Dailly	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
642	Margaret Campbell	Dailly	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
643	Hariet M'Meeking	Dailly	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
644	Mary Dickson, or Wood	New Abbey	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
645	Widow Nisham	Dumfries	- -	- 12 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
646	Barbara M'Gennies	Edinburgh	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
647	Jean M'Lennan	St. Cuthbert's	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
648	Margaret Gibbs	St. Cuthbert's	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
649	Widow M'Lean	St. Cuthbert's	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
650	Hugh Munro	Fearn (Tain)	- 6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	

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651	Mrs. Aitken	Kirkintilloch	– – – – – 2 6	– – – – – –	Refused.	
652	William Macintosh	St. Cuthbert's	– – – 4 – – –	– – – 1 – –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
653	Widow Margaret Knore	St. Cuthbert's	Offered admission to Poor-house	– – – – – –	Refused.	
654	Charles M'Gue	Edinburgh	– – – – – 1 –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
655	Thomas M'Gee	Govan	– – – 7 – – –	– – – 3 – –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
656	Ann Hempson	Edinburgh	– – – – – 1 –	Admitted to Poor-house – –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
657	Widow Janet Jack, or Donald	Monikie	– – – – – 4 –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
658	John Macintyre	Cathcart	– – – 8 8 – –	– – – 6 4 – –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
659	Effy M'Calman	Kilmore	– – – – – 3 6	– – – – – –	Refused.	
660	John Smith	Dryfesdale	– – – – – 2 6	– – – – – –	Refused.	
661	Margaret Morrison, or Smith	Barony	– – – 12 – – –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
662	Richard Finlay	Rutherglen	– – – 4 – – –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
663	Mary Jeffrey	St. Cuthbert's	– – – 10 – – –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
664	John Calder	St. Cuthbert's	– – – 4 – – –	Admitted to Poor-house – –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
665	Thomas Whitelaw	Aucheterhouse	– – – 14 – – –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
666	Widow Margaret Gatens	Eastwood	– – – 8 – – –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
667	George M'Ghee	Dunnottar	– – – 2 6 – –	– – – 3 6 – –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
668	Edward M'Donald	South Leith	Offered admission to Poor-house	– – – – – –	Refused.	
669	Henry M'Kay	Glasgow	– – – – – 1 3	– – – – – –	Refused.	
670	Moses Winning	Glasgow	– – – – – 3 –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
671	Widow Elizabeth Thomson	Tinwald	– – – 4 – – –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
672	Mary Ann Smith, or Airth	Edinburgh	– – – – – 2 –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
673	Alexander Munro	Edinburgh	– – – – – 2 –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
674	John Fraser	Edinburgh	Not in receipt of parochial relief	– – – – – –	Refused.	
675	John Crawford	Glasgow	– – – – – 1 3	– – – – – –	Refused.	
676	Janet M'Dougall	Jura	– – – – – – 9	– – – – – –	Refused.	
677	Joseph Platt	West Linton	– – – – – 1 –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
678	Widow Janet M'Naught, or Johnston.	Dumfries	– – – – – 1 6	– – – – – –	Refused.	
679	Robert Allan	Dumfries	– – – 4 – – –	– – – 1 – –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
680	William M'Caw	Dumfries	– – – 6 – – –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
681	Mary Kalton	Dumfries	– – – 6 – – –	– – – 2 – –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
682	Patrick Porter	Old Kilpatrick	– – – – – 2 –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
683	David Banks	Dunfermline	– – – – – 2 6	– – – – – –	Refused.	
684	William Fleming	Avondale	– – – – – 3 –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
685	Elizabeth, Jean, and Margaret Thomson.	West Calder	– – – 2 – – –	– – – 3 – –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
686	Margaret Davidson, or Austin	Barony	– – – 6 – – –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
687	Alexander Fraser	Kirkcolm	– – – – – 1 6	– – – – – –	Refused.	
688	James Wood	South Leith	– – – 2 6 – –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
689	Ann Moir	Tyrie	– – – – – – 6	– – – – – –	Refused.	
690	Christian M'Dougall	Fortingall	– – – – – – 9	– – – – – 1 –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
691	Isobel M'Dougall	Fortingall	– – – – – – 9	– – – – – 1 –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
692	Rachel Lush	Saddell and Skipness	– 8 – – – – –	– 4 – – – – –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
693	Thomas Kirk	Edinburgh	– – – – – 2 6	– – – – – 1 –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
694	Jane M'Loskie	Canongate	– – – – – 1 –	– – – – – –	Refused.	
695	Widow Stevenson	Govan	– – – 7 – – –	– – – 7 – –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
696	Robert Robertson	Barony	Offered admission to the Poor-house	– – – – – –	Refused.	
697	Catherine Gunn	Latheron	– 12 – – – – –	– 3 – – – – –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.

(*continued*)

* This minute authorised applicant to sue the Parochial Board in the Court of Session.

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
1848—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
698	Widow Mary Coosby	Melrose	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
699	Widow Pollock	Galston	- - -	- - -	- 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
700	James Macartney	Twynholm	- - -	- - -	- 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
701	James Berwick	Rendall	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
702	Widow Isabella Gamery, or Clement	Carsphairn	- - -	- 6 8	- - -	- - -	- 1 8	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
703	John Kelly	Canongate	Occasional relief	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
704	Widow Ann M'Lean	Canongate	- - -	- - -	- - 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
705	Widow Margaret Mackenzie	Dores	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
706	Elizabeth Gibson	Nigg (Tain)	- 12 -	- - -	- - -	- 7 6	- - -	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
707	Isabella Stewart	St. Cuthbert's	- - -	- 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
708	Euphemia Liddell, or Gow	Barony	- - -	- - -	- 1 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
709	Isabella M'Connell	Whithorn	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
710	Elizabeth Clark, or Widow Webster	Dundee	- - -	- 8 -	- - -	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
711	Widow Jean Park	Middlebie	- - -	- - -	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
712	James M'Kewn	Leswalt	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
713	Donald Cumming	Duthil	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
714	Widow Flora Cameron, or Johnston	Barony	- - -	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
715	Widow Elizabeth Crichton	Edinburgh	- - -	- - -	- 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
716	Rachel Cameron, or M'Gowan	Dalkeith	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
717	John Fulton	Govan	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
718	Widow Isabella Duncan, or Milne	Glammis	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
719	Widow Margaret Bain	Edinburgh	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
720	John Munro	Balmaclellan	- - -	- - -	- 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
721	Mary Clarkson	Wiston and Roberton	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
722	James Brown	Bonhill	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
723	Janet M'George	Dumfries	- - -	- 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
724	David M'Connell	Sorn	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
725	Jane Lorimer	Marnoch	- - -	- - -	- - 9	- - -	- - -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
726	Peter M'Donald	Urquhart (Inverness)	- - -	- - -	Not in receipt of parochial relief	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
727	Grace Hutchison	Lochmaben	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	Offered admission to Dumfries Infirmary.			- -	Ground of complaint removed.
728	William Howie	South Leith	- - -	- - -	- 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
729	Peter M'Callum	Edinburgh	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
730	John Dennison	Kirkinner	- - -	- - -	- 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
731	Widow Storm	Largs	1 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
732	Donald Cumming, junior	Duthil	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
733	Widow Barbara Ross	Assynt	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
734	Widow Agnes Campbell, or M'Naughton.	Renfrew	- - -	- - -	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
735	Ann M'Farlane	Killearn	2 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued*.

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
1848—*continued*.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
784	James Forsyth	Peebles	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
785	Archibald M'Laurin	Lismore and Appin	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
786	Widow Mary Doherty, or Brown	Hamilton	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
787	Widow Margaret Mackie	Auchterderran	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
788	Widow Douglas Buchanan, or Ferrier	Edinburgh	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
789	John Howden	Eyemouth	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
790	Widow Millar	Kilbride (Arran)	- 18 -	- -	- -	Addition to be given from time to time when required.			- -	Ground of complaint removed.
791	Robert Allan	Dumfries	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
792	Sarah Ritchie, or Ward	Glasgow	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
793	Widow M'Gee	St. Cuthbert's	- -	- 9 -	- -	Imbecile son admitted to Poor-house			- -	Ground of complaint removed.
794	Peter Pinkerton	St. Cuthbert's	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
795	Widow Ann Paul, or M'Kemmie	Aberdeen	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
796	Widow Janet Murray	Moreton	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
797	Susan Taggart	Kirkpatrick Fleming	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
798	Agnes M'Kie	Kirkinner	Not in receipt of parochial relief			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
799	James Herries	Kirkgunzeon	- 15 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
800	Margaret Thomson	Bathgate	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- 1 3	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
801	Elizabeth M'Gregor	Currie	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
802	Mary M'Coord, or Hodnett	Barony	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
803	Janet Colquhoun, or Brown	Barony	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
804	Widow Black	Kilsyth	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
805	Jean Thomson	West Calder	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
806	Margaret Thomson	West Calder	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
807	Widow Matheson	Kilsyth	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
808	Margaret M'Callan	Sorbie	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
809	Donald M'Lean	Duirnish	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
810	Adam Williamson	Barony	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
811	Elizabeth Kerr, or Carline	Barony	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
812	John M'Gowan	Barony	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
813	Alexander Robertson	Dunbar	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
814	Mary Thomson	Bothwell	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
815	Donald M'Callum	Kilmore and Kilbride	- -	- -	- 3 6	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
816	Kate M'Kay	Creich (Dornock)	- -	- -	- - 9	- -	- -	- - 3	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
817	Andrew Napier	Barony	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- 18 6	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
818	Catherine Purves, or Paterson	Morham	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
819	Mary Clarkson	Wiston and Roberton	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
820	William Sword	Tibbermore	- -	- 12 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	

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821	Ann Skirving	Edinburgh	Offered admission to the Poor-house				Refused.	
822	Robert Cochrane	Kirkintilloch	– – –	– 1 6	– –	– –	Refused.	
823	John Todd	Barony	– – –	8 – – –	Complaint withdrawn.			
824	John Arnot	Markinch	– – –	– – 6	– –	– –	Refused.	
825	Donald Robertson	Edinburgh	Offered admission to Poor-house		Two children boarded in the country		– –	Ground of complaint removed.
826	John Mitchell	Bonhill	– – –	– 5 –	– –	– –	Refused.	
827	Widow Hay Stirling, or Watson	Alford	– –	5 – – –	– –	3 – – –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
828	Widow Mary Clarkson	Wiston and Roberton	– –	4 – – –	– –	– –	Refused.	
829	Mary Garven	Fenwick	– – –	– 2 –	– –	– –	Refused.	
830	Mrs. David Morrison	Barony	– – –	– 1 6	– –	– –	Refused.	
831	Widow Jarvie	Kilsyth	– – –	– 1 6	– –	– – 6	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
832	Catherine Mackenzie	Fortingall	– – –	– 1 –	– –	– – 6	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
833	Ann M'Lean	Barony	– –	1 6 – –	– –	2 6 – –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
834	Joan M'Donald, or O'Neil	Barony	– –	4 – – –	– –	– –	Refused.	
835	Flora Ewan	Meldrum	– – –	– 1 –	– –	– – 6	– –	Ground of complaint removed
836	Elizabeth Montgomery	Edinburgh	Not in receipt of parochial relief		– –	– –	Refused.	
837	Philip Fairley	St. Cuthbert's	– – –	– 3 –	– –	– –	Refused.	
838	Thomas Macdonald	Kilton	– – –	– 2 6	– –	– –	Refused.	
839	Janet Kippin	Kenmore	– – –	– 1 6	– –	– –	Refused.	
	1849:							
1	Widow Margaret Fraser	Kiltarlity	– 15 –	– –	–	– 10 – – –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
2	Widow Agnes Semple	Portpatrick	– –	– 2 6	– –	– 2 6	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
3	Thomas Ferguson	St. Cuthbert's	– –	– 6 – –	– –	– 4 –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
4	Janet Wilson, or Gold	Douglas	This applicant was not in the receipt of relief.		– –	– –	Refused.	
5	Mary Stirret	Kilmalcolm	– – –	– 2 –	– –	– –	Refused.	
6	William Allies	Kelton	– – –	– 4 6	– –	– –	Refused.	
7	Catherine M'Farlane	Kilmadock	– – –	– – 6	– –	– –	Refused.	
8	John Clark	Barony	– –	8 – – –	Complaint withdrawn.			
9	Alexander Macphail	Torosay	– –	5 – – –	– –	5 – – –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
10	Widow Mary Ross, or Roy, or M'Culloch.	Nigg (Ross-shire)	– – –	– – 6	– –	– –	Refused.	
11	Widow Margaret Horsburgh	Corstorphine	– –	8 – – –	– –	– –	Refused.	
12	Helen Wiseman	Avondale	– – –	– 2 –	– –	– –	Refused.	
13	Widow Isabella Robertson	St. Cuthbert's	– –	4 – – –	– –	– –	Refused.	
14	William Johnston	Canongate	Interim relief	– –	– –	– 4 –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
15	George Innes	Elgin	– – –	– 1 –	– –	– –	Refused.	
16	Andrew Fletcher	Lauder	Food given to children	– –	– –	– –	Refused.	
17	Eliza Burke	Dunfermline	– –	10 – – –	– –	– –	Refused.	
18	Isabella Macintyre, or M'Arthur	Barony	– –	5 – – –	Offer of Poor-house	– –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
19	Widow Margaret Duffy, or Smith	Dumbarton	– –	3 – – –	– –	– 2 –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
20	Ellen Lafferty	Govan Annexation	– –	4 – – –	Complaint withdrawn.			
21	James Cowan	Kirkmichael (Ayr)	– –	6 – – –	– –	– –	Refused.	
22	John Cairns	Govan Annexation	– –	3 – – –	– –	– –	Refused.	

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
1849—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
23	Christina M'Kay	Rosskeen	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
24	Widow Janet M'Donald, or Ross	Rosskeen	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
25	Mary Bain	Kirkpatrick (Durham)	- -	- -	- - 9	- -	- -	- - 5	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
26	Euphemia Liddell, or Gow	Barony	- -	- 11 -	- -	- Offer of Poor-house		-	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
27	Widow Martha Donaldson	Stewarton	- -	- -	- 1 6	- Complaint withdrawn.				
28	Widow Mary Finlay, or Clark	Kirkmaiden	1 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
29	James Graham	Cardross	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
30	Andrew Cunningham	Inveresk	4 3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
31	Widow Lillias Hill, or Williams	Falkirk	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
32	Janet Macintyre	Balquhidder	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
33	Widow Elizabeth Fergusson	Row	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
34	Widow Williamson, M'Allister, or Fleming.	Barony	- -	- -	- 3 -	- Complaint withdrawn.				
35	Mary Taylor, or M'Lintock	Barony	- -	- 8 -	- -	- Offer of Poor-house		-	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
36	James Wright	Barony	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- 7 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
37	Donald M'Donald, or Jemima Clark	Cromarty	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
38	Widow Flora Cameron, or Johnston.	Barony	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
39	Michael M'Neill	Row	- -	- 6 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
40	Robert Jardine	Row	- -	- -	- 3 -	- Applicant died.				
41	Widow Mary Munro, or M'Leod	Rosskeen	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
42	Kenneth Fraser	Barony	- -	- 6 -	- -	- Offer of Poor-house		-	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
43	William Stewart	Dunscore	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
44	John Arnot	Markinch	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
45	John Frew	Glasserton	- Interim relief in Glasgow		-	- Removed to his own parish		-	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
46	Mary Ann Macfarlane	Kilmartin	- 12 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
47	Widow Ellen Campbell	Girthon	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
48	Isabella Vallance	Carmichael	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
49	Robert Lees	Edinburgh	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
50	Margaret Laggan	Dull	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
51	Margaret Auld, for Christina Thornton.	Bathgate	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
52	Widow Christian Brown	Bathgate	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
53	Agnes Walker, for Eliza Graham	Bathgate	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
54	Mary Cowan	Barony	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
55	Mary Steel	Nenthorn	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
56	Ann Jamieson	Edinburgh	This applicant was not in receipt of relief			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
57	John Anderson	Penningham	- -	- -	- 1 4	- -	- -	- 1 2	- -	Ground of complaint removed.

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued*.

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
	1849—*continued*.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
105	Sarah Hood	Stoneykirk	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
106	John Clark	Dunkeld	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
107	Jean Lockie	Castleton	- -	- -	- 3 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
108	William Drummond	Canongate	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
109	George Shepherd	Canongate	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused	
110	Robert Brown	Campsie	- -	- 13 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
111	Jean M'Gregor	Govan	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
112	Ann M'Kay	Golspie	- -	- -	- 1 3	- -	- -	- - 3	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
113	Jane Danks	Barony	- -	- 1 6	- -	Offered admission to Poor-house			Refused.	
114	Widow Ann Blair, or Campbell	Barony	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- 5 6	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
115	Widow Agnes Mark	Galashiels	Occasional relief		-	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
116	Margaret Murphy	Kirkcudbright	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
117	Margaret Robertson	Whitburn	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
118	John Davidson	Roxburgh	Not in receipt of parochial relief			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
119	Widow Janet Ogilvie	Blairgowrie	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
120	Edward Hall for Margaret and Mary Jane Reavil.	Dunse	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
121	Christian Drummond	Madderty	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- - 9	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
122	Widow Mary Geddes	Barony	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
123	Widow Margaret Leckie	Edinburgh	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
124	Widow Margaret Thomson, or Logan	St. Cuthbert's	- -	- 3 -	- -	Child admitted to Poor-house			- -	Ground of complaint removed.
125	Thomas Robertson	St. Cuthbert's	- -	- 4 -	- -	Admitted to Poor-house			- -	Ground of complaint removed.
126	Mary M'Phail for Alexander Lennie's children.	St. Cuthbert's	- -	- 14 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
127	Widow Margaret Todd	St. Cuthbert's	- -	Offered admission to Poor-house		- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
128	Alexander M'Donald	Moulin	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
129	Widow J. Munro	Nigg (Tain)	- -	- -	- - 6	Complaint withdrawn		- - 6	—	
130	John Prentice	Perth	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- 1 -	Refused.	
131	Widow Margaret Perry	Barony	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
132	John Denoon	Elgin	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
133	William Reid	Annan	- -	- -	- - 9	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
134	Widow Janet Orwell, or Porteous	Cumbernauld	- -	- -	- - 9	- -	- -	- 1 3	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
135	John Halliday	Lauder	Relief offered in kind		-	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
136	William Keith	Latheron	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
137	William Lockhart	Middlebie	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
138	Widow Mary Thomson	Bothwell	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
139	Jane Munn, or Borland	Barony	- -	- 7 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
140	John Gordon	Inverkeillor	- -	- -	- 3 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
141	Margaret Johnston	Annan	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	

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142	William Graham	Middlebie	—	—	—	—	—	Refused.	
143	Widow M'Lauchlan	Kilsyth	—	—	—	1	—	Refused.	
144	Mary Fergus	Kirkintilloch	—	—	—	2	6	Refused.	
145	Elizabeth Teening	Dunscore	—	—	—	1	—	Refused.	
146	Robert Dewar	Dull	—	—	—	2	—	Refused.	
147	Margaret Hunter	Markinch	—	—	—	—	6	— — 6	Ground of complaint removed.
148	Widow Isabella Walls, or Ballantyne	Kirkmichael (Dumfries)	—	—	6	8	—	— 1 4	Ground of complaint removed.
149	Widow Janet Bruce	Crichton	—	—	—	—	1	—	Refused.
150	John Watret	Kirkmahoe	—	—	8	—	—	—	Refused.
151	Widow Robertson	Kirkintilloch	—	—	—	—	2	—	Refused.
152	Widow Cunningham	Kirkintilloch	—	—	—	—	1	6	— — 6	Ground of complaint removed.
153	Widow Edgar	Kirkintilloch	—	—	—	—	—	6	— — 9	Ground of complaint removed.
154	Widow Thomson	Kirkintilloch	—	—	—	—	2	—	Refused.
155	Widow Blair	Kirkintilloch	—	—	—	—	1	—	Refused.
156	Widow M'Millan	Kirkintilloch	—	—	—	—	2	—	Refused.
157	Widow Campbell	Kirkintilloch	—	—	—	—	2	6	Refused.
158	John Bennie	Kirkintilloch	—	—	—	—	1	—	Refused.
159	Jess Campbell	Dollar	—	—	—	—	1	6	Refused.
160	Peter M'Allister	Kirkintilloch	—	—	—	—	—	6	Refused.
161	John Scott	Bothwell	—	—	—	—	1	—	Refused.
162	Archibald Martin	New Cumnock	—	—	5	—	—	—	Refused.
163	Mary Paterson, or Thomson	Govan Annexation	—	—	8	—	—	—	Refused.
164	John Little	Middlebie	—	—	—	—	4	6	— — 6	Ground of complaint removed.
165	Robert M'Lagan	Blairgowrie	—	—	6	6	—	—	Refused.
166	Donald Carmichael	Kilbrandon	—	—	—	—	2	6	Refused.
167	Isabella Blake	Crailing	—	10	—	—	—	—	Refused.
168	Widow Mary Dunn	Kilmory (Arran)	—	—	—	—	1	9	Refused.
169	William Morrison	Lanark	Occasional relief					Offered admission to Poor-house	Refused.
170	Duncan Blair	Alloa	Not in receipt of parochial relief						Refused.
171	James Hill	Reay	—	—	4	—	—	—	Refused.
172	Widow Livingston	Eastwood	—	—	5	—	—	—	Refused.
173	Marion Shaw, or Carmichael	Barony	—	—	3	—	—	— 2 — Complaint withdrawn.	
174	Andrew Houston	Inch (Stranraer)	—	—	14	—	—	—	Refused.
175	Elizabeth Dick, or Wilson	Stranraer	—	—	—	—	1	6	Refused.
176	Ann M'Neill	North Knapdale	—	10	—	—	—	—	Refused.
177	John M'Kinlay	Perth	—	—	—	—	1	—	Refused.
178	John Dudgeon	Lasswade	—	—	8	—	—	—	Refused.
179	William Sword	Tibbermore	—	—	12	—	—	—	Refused.
180	William Russell	Balmaclellan	—	—	—	—	1	—	Refused.
181	Archibald M'Laurin	Lismore and Appin	1	—	—	—	—	— 5 —	Ground of complaint removed.
182	Jessie Learmouth	Cross and Burness	—	1	9	—	—	—	Refused.
183	Widow Jean Mitchell, or Wilson	Covington	—	—	—	8	6	—	Refused.
184	Widow Jane Campbell, or Goudie	Coylton	—	—	—	—	—	8 —	Refused.
185	Jane Brown	Annan	—	—	—	—	2	—	— — 6	Ground of complaint removed.
186	Widow Robert Mackay	Abbey (Paisley)	—	—	—	—	3	—	Refused.
187	Widow Effy Livingston	Morven	1	5	—	—	—	— Minute issued.	
188	Widow Kate M'Dougald	Morven	—	17	—	—	—	—	Refused.
189	Ann Cameron, or Widow Grant	Urquhart (Abertarff)	Not in receipt of parochial relief						Refused.

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
	1849—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
190	Catherine Ingram	Barony	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
191	Donald Falconer	Cramond	House of refuge or Poor-house offered			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
192	Margaret Crybbace	South Leith	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
193	Allan Macfarlane	Kilfinichen	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
194	William Anderson	St. Ninian's	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
195	Agnes Burnside	Eastwood	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
196	Agnes Johnston	Tinwald	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
197	Widow Janet M'Dougall, or M'Casg	Kilmore	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
198	William Ranken	Lesmahagow	- -	- 8 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
199	Margaret Reid	Annan	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
200	John Gilmour	Lesmahagow	- -	- 5 -	- -	- 15 -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
201	Widow Jane M'Craken, or Ure	Barony	- -	- 6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
202	Bernard M'Michan	Barony	Offered admission to Poor-house; admitted to Poor-house and complaint withdrawn.							
203	John Somers	St. Cuthbert's	Not in receipt of parochial relief			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
204	Andrew Scott	St. Cuthbert's	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
205	Widow Mary M'Gill	St. Cuthbert's	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
206	Margaret Brown	St. Cuthbert's	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
207	Widow Margaret Dick	Barony	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
208	Catherine Crerar	North Bute	1 5 -	- -	- -	1 5 -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
209	Widow Susan M'Vey	Eastwood	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
210	John Little	Langholm	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
211	Widow Margaret Paker	Kirkowen	- -	- 10 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
212	Widow Margaret Miller, or Paisley	Parton	2 11 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
213	William Bell	Kirkmahoe	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- 2 8	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
214	Agnes M'Cracken, or Henderson	Dailly	- -	- -	- - 9	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
215	Angus Graham	Snizort	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
216	Widow Christian M'Vean	Inishail	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
217	Widow Duff	Nigg (Tain)	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
218	Widow Bridget Gallacher, or Hanlin	Campsie	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
219	Duncan M'Dougall	Jura	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- - 9	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
220	Widow Eliza Strathern, or Spence	Barony	- -	- 3 6	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
221	Robert Paul	St. Ninian's	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
222	Elizabeth Simpson, or M'Intyre	Bothwell	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
223	Elizabeth Simpson, or Black	South Leith	Children admitted to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
224	William M'Turk for John M'Turk	Balmaclellan	1 15 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
225	Donald Robertson	Edinburgh	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
1849—*continued.*			£. s. d	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
274	John Kippie	Edinburgh	- - -	- - -	- 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
275	Christian Milne	Huntly	- - -	- - -	- - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
276	Widow Elizabeth Ramsay	Muirkirk	- - -	- 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
277	Mary Fraser	Kirkcolm	- - -	- - -	- - 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
278	Flora M'Leod	Duirnish	- - -	- 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
279	Jane Grandison, or Ballantyne	Barony	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	- 7 -	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
280	Widow Lillias Mackenzie	Old Kilpatrick	- - -	- 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
281	Ann Lafferty Moore	Glasgow	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- 1 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
282	Mary Cameron M'Lachlan	Glasgow	- - -	- - -	- 2 9	- - -	- - -	- 1 3	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
283	Alexander Miller	Latheron	- 15 -	- - -	- - -	Minute issued.		—		
284	George Grant	Latheron	1 4 -	- - -	- - -	Minute issued.		—		
285	Ann Sutherland	Latheron	- 9 -	- - -	- - -	Minute issued.		—		
286	Widow Elizabeth Smith, or Bell	Dumfries	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
287	Elizabeth Galloway	Girvan	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
288	Agnes Kennedy, or Brown	Barony	- - -	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
289	Widow Fanny Flanagan	Rutherglen	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
290	David Nicol	Cockburnspath	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
291	Agnes Harley, or Jervis	Carnbee	- - -	- 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
292	Angus M'Donald	Applecross	- - -	- - -	- - 10	- - -	- - -	- - 2½	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
293	William Keith	Latheron	- 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
294	Widow Margaret Blair, or Virtue	Barony	- - -	- 3 6	- - -	- - -	- 1 6	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
295	Ann Anderson (Eastwood)	Eastwood	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
296	Widow Clark	Eastwood	- - -	- 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
297	Rosanna Murray	Gorbals	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
298	Widow Mary Williams	Dumfries	- - -	- - -	- - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
299	James Kirkwood, for Margaret Kirkwood.	Kilsyth	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
300	Widow Mary Thomson, or Hogg	Barony	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
301	Finlay Ross	Kilmuir Easter	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
302	John Ross	Rosskeen	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
303	Robert Hyslop	Tynron	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
304	Widow Mary M'Culloch	Nigg (Tain)	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
305	Francis Carruthers	Middlebie	- - -	- - -	- 3 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
306	Isabella Black	Hallkirk	- - -	- - -	- - 6	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
307	Jane Wilson	New Abbey	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
308	Widow Catherine M'Vicar, or Bell	Barony	- - -	- 7 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
309	Agnes Muir, or Jack	Lasswade	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
310	Amelia Ferguson, or Campbell	Madderty	- - -	- - -	- 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
311	Widow Agnes Marshall	Muchline	1 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
1849—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
360	Janet Mackay	Edinburgh	Offered admission to Poor-house, and admitted						Refused.	
361	Janet Meek, or Cunningham	Inveresk			– 5 6				Refused.	
362	Andrew Man	Barony		– 5 –			– 9 –			Ground of complaint removed.
363	Isabella Logan, or Mackay	Barony			– 2 –			– 8 –		Ground of complaint removed.
364	Jane Hamilton, or Todd	Barony		– 6 –			– 4 –			Ground of complaint removed.
365	Elspet Low	Kincardine O'Neil	– 15 –			– 11 –				Ground of complaint removed.
366	Mary Ross, or Gray	St. Cuthbert's		– 9 –					Refused.	
367	John M'Cogan	Rutherglen		– 4 –			– 2 –			Ground of complaint removed.
368	Mary M'Donald	Eaglesham			– 2 –				Refused.	
369	Widow Margaret Clark	Eastwood		– 8 –					Refused.	
370	Helen Hughes	Dundonald			– – 6				Refused.	
371	Thomas Watson	Walston		– 10 –					Refused.	
372	James Whitelaw	Kirkintilloch			– – 6				Refused.	
373	David Cook (Eastwood)	Eastwood		– 6 –		Clothing provided				Ground of complaint removed.
374	Widow Bell Munro, or Sutherland	Tarbat	– 5 –			– 10 –				Ground of complaint removed.
375	Georgina Macleod	Assynt			– – 6				Refused.	
376	Widow Janet Young, or Wilson	St. Monance			– 2 10				Refused.	
377	David Kinloch	Markinch			– 2 –				Refused.	
378	Mary Rae	Troqueer			– 2 –				Refused.	
379	Alexander Pirie	Turriff			– 1 6			– 1 –		Ground of complaint removed.
380	James Hutton	Tillicoultry			– 1 6				Refused.	
381	Alexander Georgeson	Edinburgh			– 1 6				Refused.	
382	James Gibson	Eckford	1 10 –			1 2 –				Ground of complaint removed.
383	Thomas Moer	Hoddam			– 1 6				Refused.	
384	Robert Mackenzie	Tranent			– 1 4				Refused.	
385	Ann M'Carraghar	Edinburgh	Offered admission to Poor-house						Refused.	
386	Christian Culbert, or Robertson	Anstruther, West			– 1 6				Refused.	
387	Widow Hannah Brown, or Kyle	Barony		– 5 –					Refused.	
388	James Barron	Forres			– 1 –				Refused.	
389	Margaret Bannerman	St. Cuthbert's		– 3 –					Refused.	
390	Peter M'Donald	Strachan	2 – –						Refused.	
391	Widow Janet Low, or Blackie	Barony		– 7 –		Admitted to Poor-house				Ground of complaint removed.
392	Thomas Arklie	Barry		– 4 –					Refused.	
393	Ann Hutton, or Fagan	Kirkcolm			– 2 6			– – 6		Ground of complaint removed.
394	Colin M'Dougall	Islay Combination			– 1 6				Refused.	
395	Alexander M'Lellan	Islay Combination			– 1 3			– 2 3		Ground of complaint removed.
396	Jean Dickson	Edenkillie		– 7 –			– 1 –			Ground of complaint removed.

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Application refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
	1849—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
444	Peter Burns	Dumbarton	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
445	Widow Sarah Robinson	Annan	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
446	Widow Catherine Ingram	Barony	- - -	- 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
447	Agnes Allan	Old Luce	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
448	Duncan M'Corqudale	Glenorchy and Inishail	- - -	- - -	- 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
449	John M'Callum	Morven	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- 12 6	- - -	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
450	Marjory M'Niven	Morven	1 2 6	- -	Board to be paid by Parochial Board	-	-	-	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
451	William Bell	Kirkmahoe	- - -	- 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
452	Janet Ross	Nigg (Tain)	- - -	- - -	- - 6	- - -	- - -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
453	Widow Mary Richardson, or Reid	Morton	- - -	- - -	- - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
454	Elizabeth M'Ewen	Edinburgh	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
455	Widow Euphemia Brown, or Kerr	Lochwinnoch	Not in receipt of parochial relief			- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
456	Elizabeth Honalson	Caerlaverock	1 2 6	- -	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
457	Ann Landell	South Leith	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
458	Duncan M'Donald	Balfron	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
459	Margaret Moffat	Dryfesdale	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
460	Alexander Robertson	Dunbar	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
461	Widow Janet Haig	Edinburgh	- - -	- - -	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
462	Mary Fraser	Kirkcolm	- - -	- - -	- - 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
463	Widow Margaret Reid or Ross	Edderton	- 8 6	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
464	Widow Margaret Stirling, or Cunie	Barony	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
465	James Crow	Barony	Offered admission to Poor-house			- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
466	Elizabeth Cameron	Moulin	- - -	- - -	- - 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
467	Mary Macleod	Halkirk	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
468	Widow Mary Porter, or Cairns	Barony	Offered admission to Poor-house			- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
469	James M'Neil	South Leith	- - -	- - -	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
470	Widow Margaret M'Kinlay	New Kilpatrick	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
471	Widow Ann Ross, or M'Donald	Rosskeen	- - -	- - -	- - 6	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
472	Widow Jean Simpson, or Smellie	Shotts	- - -	- 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
473	Widow Paterson, or Benson	Barony	- - -	- 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
474	James Weddell	Yetholm	- - -	- - -	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
475	Catherine Fraser	Cawdor	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
476	John Heath	Cramond	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
477	Widow Christy Swanson, or Sutherland.	Dunnet	Not in receipt of parochial relief			- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
478	Widow Helen Docherty, or Devine	Campsie	Parochial Board paid board for children			- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
479	Widow Margaret M'Bean	Edinkillie	- - -	- - -	- - 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
480	Margaret Ramsay, or Masson	Govan Annexation	- - -	- 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
1849—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
523	Widow Marianne Preston, or M'Millan.	Barony	- -	- 4 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
524	John Cassidy	Kilmarnock	Occasional relief	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
525	Widow Mary Clark, or Anderson	Edinburgh	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
526	Williamina Mackay	Farr	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
527	Widow Catherine M'Lachlan, or M'Donald.	Barony	- -	- 9 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
528	Edward Duncan	Barony	- -	- 3 2	- -	- -	- 2 10	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
529	Widow Mary M'Lachlan, or Nasmyth.	Barony	- -	- 12 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
530	Grace Carmichael	St. Cuthbert's	- -	1 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
531	Elizabeth Gerard	Canongate	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
532	Robert Brodie	Beith	- -	- -	- 2 -		- -	- -	Refused.	
533	Mary Macfarlane	Livingston	- -	- 6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
534	James White	Cathcart	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
535	Patrick Lochrey	Barony	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
536	Widow Christina M'Donald, or Munro.	Barony	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
537	William Hogg	Inveresk	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
538	Widow Ann Thomson	Earlston	- -	1 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
539	Widow Mary M'Carter	Canongate	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
540	Widow Rose M'Greesh	West Kilbride	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
541	Widow Elizabeth Herd, or M'Intosh	Markinch	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
542	Peter Low	Glammis	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
543	Widow Mary M'Innes	Canongate	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
544	George M'Cuhby	Gretna	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
545	Widow Hugh Campbell	Stewarton	- -	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
546	Widow Catherine Bonner	Bothwell	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
547	Widow Yardley	Bothwell	Occasional relief	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
548	Christian Fraser	Creich	Not in receipt of parochial relief			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
549	Mary Kirk (W.)	Whitsome	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
550	Samuel Richardson	Ruthwell	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
551	Christian Kennell	Aberdour (Fife)	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
552	William Anderson	Dollar	- -	- 7 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
553	Jean Patterson, or Hynd	Dollar	- -	- 8 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
554	James Kerr	Canongate	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
555	Jane Dall	Edinburgh	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
	1849—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
605	Sarah Flannery	Dumfries	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
606	John Donaldson	Dollar	- -	- 6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
607	Ann Cameron	Dollar	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
608	Hugh Robertson	Colinton	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
609	Widow Ann Scobie	Barony	- -	- 3 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
610	John Porteous	Colinton	- -	- -	- 3 3	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
611	Marion M'Donald, for Donald Boyd	North Uist	- -	- -	- 1 6	- Blankets provided		-	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
612	Mary Munro	Nigg (Tain)	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
613	Jessie Scott, or Cox	Methven	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
614	Widow Elizabeth Spence	Barony	- -	- 7 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
615	Hugh Watson	Old Monkland	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
616	Mary Macdougall	Kirkmichael (Ayr)	- -	- 17 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
617	Isabella Millar, or M'Bain	Elgin	- -	- -	- 2 9	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
618	Mary Interkin	Renfrew	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
619	Patrick Lochrey	Barony	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
620	Allison Patterson	Eyemouth	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
621	Bell Blair	Balfron	- -	- -	- 6 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
622	James Donnelly	Barony	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
623	Caroline Watt	Stirling	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
624	Mary Watson	Carnwath	1 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
625	Helen Black, or Smith	Ballingrey	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
626	William Anderson	St. Ninian's	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
627	Samuel Gowdir	Kirkmichael (Ayr)	- 7 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
628	Duncan M'Vicar	North Uist	- -	- 3 4	- -	- -	- 1 8	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
629	Mary Stoddart	St. Cuthbert's	- -	- 12 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
630	Barbara M'Indoe, or Crawford	Cardross	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
631	Helen Cuthbertson	Edinburgh	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
632	Jean Leggat	Stonehouse	Not in receipt of parochial relief			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
633	Widow M'Neish	Dailly	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
634	Betty Elder	Jedburgh	1 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
635	James Kennedy	Glasgow	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
636	Elizabeth Kirkpatrick	Stevenston	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
637	Agnes Millar, or Wotherspon	Barony	- -	- 7 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
638	Nicholas Fitsimons	Barony	- -	- 5 -	- -	- Admitted to Poor-house		-	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
639	John Arnot	Markinch	Not in receipt of parochial relief			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
640	Agnes Fairley	St. Cuthbert's	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
641	William Stewart	Dundee	- -	- -	- 3 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
642	Jean Patterson	Edinburgh	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
	1849—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
692	Widow Agnes M'Kelvie	Maybole	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
693	Widow O'Hara	Barony	Not in receipt of parochial relief			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
694	Andrew Macdonald	Govan Annexation	- -	- 15 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
695	Robert Adam	Bothwell	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
696	Widow Euphemia Develin	Edinburgh	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
697	Widow Mary M'Niven, or Henderson	Ardchattan	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
698	Widow Jane Mitchell, or Carse	Barony	- -	- 1 6	- -	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	Ground of complaint removed.
699	Widow Mary Watson, or M'Cracken	Barony	- -	- 12 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
700	Catherine M'Naughton	Fortingall	1 5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
701	Sarah Murphy	Edinburgh	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
702	Janet Taylor	Rothes	- - Temporary relief - -			- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
703	George Tait	Edinburgh	Offered admission to the Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
704	Robert M'Gregor	Latheron	- 12 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
705	Widow Robina Haldane, or Nixon	Kirkowan	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
706	Jane Harris	Kirkowan	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
707	Robert Ross	Barony	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
708	John Ross	Rosskeen	1 6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
709	David Duncan	Barony	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
710	Jane Bruce	Troqueer	- -	- 14 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
711	Jane Macintyre	Laggan	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
712	Margaret Crauford	Stirling	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
713	Widow Elizabeth M'Nicol, or Campbell.	Isla	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- 6 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
714	William M'Keoun	Shotts	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
715	Widow Elizabeth Murray, or Bennett	St. Cuthbert's	Offered admission to the Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
716	Widow Margaret Grant	Duthil	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- 3 6	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
717	Robert Kerr	Old Monkland	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
718	Widow Euphemia Stewart	Barony	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
719	Elizabeth Jardine	Annan	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- - 9	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
720	Grace M'Daid	Eastwood	- -	- 6 -	- -	Additional house accommodation			- -	Ground of complaint removed.
721	Norman Stewart	Cardross	- -	- 12 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
722	Widow Ann Kintoul, or Hogg	Orwell	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
723	Thomas Jeffrey	Humbie	- -	- -	- 2 -	- - Applicant died.				
724	William Anderson	St. Ninian's	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
725	Widow Ann Fraser, or Cumming	Urquhart (Abertarff)	- 5 -	- -	- -	- 7 6	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
726	Barbara Macdonald	Latheron	- 18 -	- -	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
727	Agnes Macdonald	Glenelg	1 5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
728	John Hamilton	Wiston and Roberton	- -	- 8 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
729	John Sharpe	Barony	- -	- 8 -	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.

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730	Widow Elizabeth Griffin	Edinburgh	- - -	- - -	- 1 6	- - - - - -	Refused.		
731	Widow Jean Gibson	Middlebie	- - -	- - -	- 3 6	- - - - - -	Refused.		
732	Robert Wilson	Troqueer	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
733	John Cassils	Bothwell	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - - - - 9	- -	Ground of complaint removed.	
734	Widow White	Portpatrick	- - -	- - - 4 -	- -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
735	George Sturgeon	Troqueer	- - -	Not in receipt of parochial relief		- - - - - -	Refused.		
736	Grace Charteris, or Dalgleish	Lochmaben	- - -	- - Occasional relief - -		- - - - - -	Refused.		
737	Margaret Stewart	Logierait	- - -	- - -	- 1 8	- - - - - -	Refused.		
738	David Black	North Leith	- - -	- - 15 -	- -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
739	James Berry	Dumfries	- - -	- - 10 -	- -	- - - 4 - - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.	
740	Elizabeth Somerville, or Johnston	Eddleston	- - -	- - -	- 3 6	- - - - - -	Refused.		
741	David Grant	Corstorphine	- - -	- - -	- 3 6	- - - - - -	Refused.		
742	Archibald M'Kinney	Barony	- - -	- - 2 6	- -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
743	John Brighton	Stonehouse	- - -	- - 10 -	- -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
744	Margaret Birrell, or Young	Kinross	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
745	Widow Mary Lindsay, or Thomson	Dumfries	- - -	- - -	- 3 6	- - - - - -	Refused.		
746	Mary Chisholm	Haddington	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
747	Margaret Gray, or Hunter	Cambusnethan	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - - - - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.	
748	Charles Murray	Govan Annexation		Not in receipt of parochial relief		- - - - - -	Refused.		
749	John Safely	Barony	- - -	- - 7 -	- -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
750	Widow Catherine Fletcher, or Murray	Barony	- - -	- - 4 -	- -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
751	Widow Robert Virtue	Barony	- - -	- - 5 -	- -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
752	James Denny	Barony	- - -	- - 2 6	- -	- - - 3 6 - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.	
753	Jane M'Kie, or M'Kean	Dumfries	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
754	Widow Elizabeth Dennett	Liff and Benvie	- - -	- - 12 -	- -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
755	James M'Colm	Portpatrick	- - -	- - 12 -	- -	- - - 1 6 - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.	
756	Widow Ann Rose, or Manson	Barony	- - -	- - 6 -	- -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
757	Widow Janet M'Mullan	Edinburgh	- - -	- - -	- 4 -	- - - - - 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.	
758	Margaret Munro	Bonhill	- - -	- - 3 -	- -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
759	Widow Margaret Alexander	Portpatrick	- - -	- - 6 -	- -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
760	Widow Janet Macintosh, or Yardley	Bothwell	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - - - - 6	Refused.		
761	Widow Mary Blake, or Forrest	Canongate	- - -	- - -	- - 9	- - - - - 3	- -	Ground of complaint removed.	
762	Widow Janet Boggie	Clackmannan	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
763	John Thomson	Colinton	- - -	- - -	- 5 6	- - - - - -	Refused.		
764	Widow Mary Campbell, or Bridgewood.	Barony	- - -	- - 3 -	- -	Offered Admission to Poor house	- -	Ground of complaint removed.	
765	Allan M'Arthur	Barony	- - -	- - -	- 2 6	- - - - - 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.	
766	Isabella Reid	Markinch	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - - - - 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.	
767	Widow Jean Collie	Brechin	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
768	Betsy Macpherson	Kingussie	- - -	- - 5 6	- -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
769	James Young	Eastwood	- - -	- - 8 -	- -	- - - 3 - - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.	
770	Alexander Budge	Latheron	- - -	Not in receipt of parochial relief		- - - - - -	Refused.		
771	Sarah Dixon	Stirling	- - -	- - -	- - 6	- - - - - -	Refused.		
772	Janet Graham, or Friar	Govan Annexation	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
773	Widow Mary Paterson, or Cook	Markinch	- - -	- - -	- 1 6	- - - - - -	Refused.		
774	Hugh Pollock	Girthon	- - -	- - -	- 2 6	- - - - - -	Refused.		
775	Grace Munro	Little Dunkeld	- - -	- - 4 -	- -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
776	Arthur Logan	Barony	- - -	- - 1 6	- -	- - - - - -	Refused.		
777	Widow Fanny Smith, or Burgess	Barony	- - -	- - 4 -	- -	Offered admission to Poor-house	- -	Ground of complaint removed.	

(*continued*)

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
	1849—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
778	Widow Catherine Macdonald	Edinburgh	Offered admission to Poor-house;			Admitted				Ground of complaint removed.
779	William Gair	Inverness			3				Refused.	
780	Hector Fraser	Inverness		8					Refused.	
781	George Budge	Latheron	6			6				Ground of complaint removed.
782	Widow Janet Blair, or Earson	Alyth			1	Minute issued.		—		
783	Mary Macdonald	Edinburgh			1	Offered admission to Poor-house				Ground of complaint removed.
784	James Douglas	Bothwell			1			1		Ground of complaint removed.
785	Elizabeth Lang	Borthwick			1				Refused.	
786	John Macintyre	Kilsyth	Not in receipt of relief						Refused.	
787	Widow Grace Deans	Newbattle			4				Refused.	
788	Ann Macpherson, or Gordon	Montrose	Not in receipt of parochial relief						Refused.	
789	Widow Catherine Henry, or Hamilton	Barony		5 9					Refused.	
790	Samuel Clark	Rerrick			2				Refused.	
791	Widow Catherine M'Ginn, or M'Quin	Barony		5					Refused.	
792	Barnard Rae	Barony		8					Refused.	
793	Widow Catherine Good	Duthil		6					Refused.	
794	William Cobban	Monquhitter			6			3		Ground of complaint removed.
795	Duncan Blair	Alloa			1 6				Refused.	
796	Daniel M'Inalty	Barony		3			2			Ground of complaint removed.
797	Thomas Copland	Dailly			1			6		Ground of complaint removed.
798	Isabella Robertson	Dunnett		3			6			Ground of complaint removed.
799	Widow Jean Allison, or Morgan	Stewarton		1 3					Refused.	
800	William Stewart	Logierait			2 6				Refused.	
801	Marion Hunter, or Hall	Barony		10					Refused.	
802	Widow Mary Davidson, or Crawford	Ardrossan			1 6				Refused.	
803	Widow Eliza Scott	Kirkwall		8					Refused.	
804	James Dickson	Canonbie			2			6		Ground of complaint removed.
805	Archibald Black	Lismore	15			10				Ground of complaint removed.
806	Widow Elspet Sutherland	Rogart	13						Refused.	
807	Widow Janet Kennedy	Kingussie		5			2			Ground of complaint removed.
808	Robert Brown	Galashiels			4				Refused.	
809	Widow Catherine Byres	Dumfries		10		Application withdrawn.		—		
810	Widow Patricia Heriot, or Bird	Ayton			1				Refused.	
811	Widow Agnes Garraway, or M'Candlish.	Kirkmabreck			2 3				Refused.	
812	Jane Findlay	Monquhitter			6			6		Ground of complaint removed.
813	William Hill	Caerlaverock	1 5						Refused.	
814	Widow Rosanna Harrison, or Cunningham.	Stoneykirk			3 3				Refused.	

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815	Margaret King	Stonehouse			1			Refused.
816	Euphemia Grant	St. Cuthbert's		4				Refused.
817	Donald Mackenzie	Rosskeen		4			4	Ground of complaint removed.
818	James Jackson	Glassford		3				Refused.
819	Widow Isabella Alston, or Galloway	Innerwick		18				Refused.
820	Catherine Macdonald	Inverness		2 6				Refused.
821	Widow Ann Campbell, or Murdoch	Inverness		7				Refused.
822	Widow Elizabeth Edgar	Caerlaverock	10			5		Ground of complaint removed.
823	John Macinilly	Bathgate	Offered admission to Poor-house					Refused.
824	Christian Lyall	Dunnett		1				Refused.
825	John Campbell	Glasgow			2 6			Refused.
826	Alexander Anderson	South Leith			1 6			Refused.
827	Barbara Roberts	Dundonald			9			Refused.
828	John Mackenzie	Glenshiell	1 4					Refused.
829	Elizabeth Kirkland	Campsie			2			Refused.
830	Andrew Vallance	Biggar			2 6			Refused.
831	Widow Jean Begg, or Agnew	Kirkmaiden			2 9		9	Ground of complaint removed.
832	Widow Mary Allan	Langton			1 6			Refused.
833	Robert Nisbet	Wilton			2			Refused.
834	Widow Janet Torrance	Stonehouse	Not in receipt of parochial relief					Refused.
835	Widow Margaret Fraser, or M'Lean	Auldearn		2			2	Ground of complaint removed.
836	Widow Gilbert Brown	Barony	Offered admission to Poor-house					Refused.
837	Widow Margaret Thomson, or M'Intyre.	Cardross		10			4	Ground of complaint removed.
838	Euphemia Nelson	Newton (Dalkeith)	Offered admission to Poor-house					Refused.
839	Elizabeth M'Leod, or Aitken	Barony		6		Offer of Poor-house		Ground of complaint removed.
840	James M'Nee	Irvine			6			Refused.
841	Donald Mackenzie	Killearnan			1 6			Refused.
842	Widow Mary Nicol	Cambusnethan	Not in receipt of parochial relief					Refused.
843	Widow Rose	Foulis Wester			1 6		1 6	Ground of complaint removed.
844	James Pringle	Coldingham		1				Refused.
845	Margaret Geddes	Caerlaverock	10			10		Ground of complaint removed.
846	Widow Catherine M'Laren, or Graham	Glassary			2		6	Ground of complaint removed.
847	Isobel Cameron	Kingussie		5				Refused.
848	Mary Davidson	Kilbride (Arran)		10				Refused.
849	James Brown	Old Monkland			3			Refused.

1850:

1	Widow Steven	Fraserburgh	5					Refused.
2	Henry Swan	Markinch			6			Refused.
3	Robert Edgar	Closeburn		13				Refused.
4	Widow Trenove	Barony	Offered admission to Poor-house;			Same offer for self and daughter		Ground of complaint removed.
5	Widow Martha Davidson	Temple			1			Refused.
6	Janet Sinclair	Cross and Burness	9					Refused.
7	John Munro	Balmaclellan			6	Struck off the roll		Refused.
8	Widow Agnes Lafferty	Beith			1			Refused.
9	Widow Gaitens	Eastwood		6				Refused.
10	Isabella M'Cormick	Govan Annexation			3 6			Refused.

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued*.

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
1850—*continued*.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
11	Elizabeth M'Mahon	Troqueer	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
12	Martin Jameson	Minnigaff	- - -	- - -	- 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
13	Catherine Malloy	Barony	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
14	Janet M'Millan, or Hannay	Barony	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
15	John Dykes	Stoneykirk	- - -	- 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
16	John Dobson	Isla Combination	- - -	- - -	- 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
17	John Elliot	Canonbie	- - -	- 6 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
18	Duncan M'Donald	West Calder	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
19	Hugh Runchie	Dundonald	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
20	Widow Agnes Whitson	Lasswade	- - -	- - -	- 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
21	Thomas M'Donald	Kelton	- - -	- 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
22	Alison Simpson	Canongate	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
23	Widow Helen Cameron	Barony	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
24	Catherine M'Sorley, or Jackson	Barony	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
25	Widow Catherine Hutton, or Connal.	Stirling	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
26	Widow Agnes M'Crindle	Dailly	- - -	- - -	- 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
27	Widow Gillespie	Barony	- - -	- 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
28	Robert Laird	Aberdeen	- - -	- - -	- 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
29	Widow Gardner	Rutherglen	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
30	Widow Janet Ross, or M'Donald	Urquhart (Inverness)	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	- 11 1	- - -	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
31	Peter Macdonald	Urquhart (Inverness)	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
32	James Grant	Mortlach	- - -	- 3 3	- - -	- - -	- 4 9	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
33	William Nelson	Barony	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
34	Widow Isab. Simpson, or Ormiston.	Barony	- - -	- 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
35	Mrs. M'Kinnon	Kirkintilloch	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
36	John M'Gibbon	Balfron	- - -	- - -	- - 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
37	Margaret Hair, or Johnston	Dumfries	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
38	Widow Margaret F. Clark	Duffus	Not in receipt of parochial relief			- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
39	James Clark	Mauchline	- - -	- - -	- 1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
40	Widow Agnes Milne Rae	Portpatrick	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- - -	- 2 -	- - -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
41	Widow Mary Macpherson	Nairn	- - -	- - -	- 1 6	- - -	- - -	- 1 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
42	Widow Catherine M'Millan, or Gallacher.	Barony	- - -	- 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
43	Widow Elizabeth Douglas	Canongate	- - -	- - -	- - 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
44	Widow Mary Greenlees, or Smith	Greenock	- - -	- 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	
45	Peter M'Kniven	Campbelton	- - -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Refused.	

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
	1850 – *continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
88	Robert Thomson	Middlebie	- -	- -	- 1 9	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
89	Jean Patterson	- - Kirkmichael (Lochmaben).	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
90	Elizabeth Rennie, or Lindsay	Edinburgh	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
91	Bernard M'Mahon	Barony	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
92	Widow Andrew Snadden	Bothwell	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
93	Widow Crauford Snadden	Bothwell	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
94	Peter M'Donald	Ladykirk	- -	- -	- 3 2	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
95	Widow Janet Terrigan	Edinburgh	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
96	Widow Ann Dick	Edinburgh	Occasional relief			- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
97	Christian Cameron, or Keith	Edinburgh	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
98	James Murdoch	Kirkmaiden	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
99	John M'Nellie	Kirkcowan	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
100	Widow Jean Martin	Tranent	Not in receipt of parochial relief			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
101	Widow Christina Irving	Dumfries	- -	- -	- 3 3	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
102	John Neil	Glasserton	- -	- -	- 3 9	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
103	Widow Alexander Hutchison	Glasgow	- -	- 13 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
104	Widow Janet Robb	Kilspindie	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
105	Widow M'Nicol	Dailly	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
106	David Boyd	Monkton	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
107	Maria Ewing	Crieff	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
108	Hugh M'Geachie	Barony	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- 8 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
109	James Torrence	Crichton	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
110	Widow Mary Jenner, or Balmer	South Leith	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
111	Christian Rankine, or Provan	Kilsyth	- -	- -	- - 9	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
112	Ellen M'Ghee	Edinburgh	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
113	Widow John Mackie	Barony	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
114	Mary Latimer, or Macdonald	Canongate	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
115	Mary Steven, or Blakely	Barony	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
116	Widow Mary Johnston, or Anderson	Barony	- -	- 4 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
117	Widow Mary Sharkie, or Donnochie.	Barony	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
118	Donald Macintyre	Ardchattan	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
119	Widow Margaret Marshall, or Atkin.	Stoneykirk	- -	- 6 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
120	Rosanna Leech	Ratho	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
121	Widow Elizabeth Cousins	Leswalt	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
122	Alexander Blair	Tranent	- -	- -	- 2 2	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
123	William Thompson	Govan Annexation	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued*.

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
	1850—*continued*.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
170	Esther Anderson	Douglas	- -	- -	- - 10	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
171	Elizabeth M'Ewan, or Glavin	Barony	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
172	Murdoch Campbell	Latheron	1 5 -	- -	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
173	Helen M'Gregor	Latheron	- 9 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
174	Joseph M'Beath	Latheron	- 9 -	- -	- -	- 11 -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
175	Widow Sinclair	Latheron	Not in receipt of parochial relief			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
176	Margaret Gunn	Latheron	- 9 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
177	Daniel Grant	Latheron	- 15 -	- -	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
178	Margaret M'Gregor	Latheron	- 12 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
179	Widow Sutherland	Latheron	- 15 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
180	Alexander Cumming	Latheron	1 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
181	Widow Christy Gunn	Latheron	- 6 -	- -	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
182	Adam Sutherland	Latheron	1 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
183	Widow Mary Calder	Latheron	- 9 -	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
184	Catherine Sutherland	Latheron	- 12 -	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
185	Sarah Hood	Stoneykirk	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
186	Robert Cothil	Dunbog	- 7 6	- -	- -	1 5 -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
187	Donald Macintosh	Edinkillie	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
188	Robert Gray	Dailly	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
189	Widow Janet M'Kay, or Smith	Mousewald	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
190	Widow M'Intosh, or Sutherland	Latheron	- 15 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
191	Jean Macintosh	Laurencekirk	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
192	Adam Sandilands	Broughton	2 3 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
193	Widow Eliz. Henderson, or Hay	Leslie (Fife)	Not in receipt of parochial relief			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
194	Widow Andrew Cameron	Stewarton	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
195	Hugh M'Gregor	Latheron	- 9 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
196	Ann Sutherland	Loth	- 6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
197	Agnes M'Keun	Troqueer	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
198	William Crosbie	Dunscore	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
199	Widow Rose Ann Millar, or Gray	Barony	- -	- -	- 1 9	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
200	Widow Jane Douglas, or Marshall	Lochmaben	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
201	Jane Thorburn	Newbattle	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
202	Isabella Coke	Scone	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
203	Widow Jane Munro, or Fraser	Rosskeen	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued*.

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of.			Amount of additional Relief granted.			Decisions of the Board of Supervision.	
			Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Quarter.	Month.	Week.	Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
1850—*continued*.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
249	Thomas Nicol	Auchterderran	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
250	Alexander Cramb	St. Martin's	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
251	Archibald Macintyre	Barony	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
252	James M'Bride	Stevenston	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
253	Donald M'Coll	Kilninver	- -	- -	- 1 3	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
254	Margaret Corrie, or Allan	Troqueer	- -	- 7 6	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
255	Widow Margaret Byres	Middlebie	- -	- -	- 2 3	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
256	Widow Thomas M'Crae	Ayr	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
257	Widow Couper	Barony	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
258	Dennis Dawson	Bothwell	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
259	Widow Henrietta Irvine Irevne	Govan	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
260	Widow Janet Adam, or Miller	Newton (Dalkeith)	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
261	Widow Elizabeth Craig, or King	Ditto	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
262	John Macdonald	Barony	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
263	Alexander Mackay	Latheron	- 6 -	- -	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
264	Margaret Macintosh, or M'Laren	Auchterarder	- -	- 8 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
265	Agnes Lyle	Kennoway	- -	- 6 8	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
266	Matthew Scott	Barony	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
267	Widow Elizabeth Bell, or Hamilton	Dumbarton	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
268	Widow Robert M'Credie	Maybole	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
269	Andrew M'Callum	Galston	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
270	Francis Ross	Coldingham	- -	- -	- 3 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
271	Arthur M'Dermott	Canongate	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
272	Alexander Duguid	Monquhitter	Not in receipt of parochial relief			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
273	Charles Grierson	Athelstaneford	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
274	Widow Hutchison	Cranston	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
275	James Paterson	Ochiltree	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
276	Widow Isabella Cockburn	Ladykirk	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
277	Agnes Kerr	Ladykirk	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
278	Ann Mullin	Eastwood	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
279	Mary and Ann M'Killop	Gorbals	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
280	Charles Burns	Barony	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
281	Widow Margaret M'Dougall, or Livingston.	Barony	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
282	George Bain	Wick	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
283	Isabel Robertson	Dull	1 2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	

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RETURN in reference to the Record of Applications to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in *Scotland*, &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF PAUPER.	PARISH.	Amount of Relief complained of: Quarter. £. s. d.	Month. £. s. d.	Week. £. s. d.	Amount of additional Relief granted: Quarter. £. s. d.	Month. £. s. d.	Week. £. s. d.	Decisions of the Board of Supervision: Applications refused.	Ground of Complaint removed.
1850—*continued.*										
330	James Moffatt	Symington	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
331	Marjory Sutherland	Latheron	This application was informal		-	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
332	Hugh M'Laine	Torosay	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
333	Widow Mary M'Clelland	Whithorn	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
334	Jane M'Kay	Latheron	Not in receipt of parochial relief			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
335	Donald Mackenzie	Latheron	This application was informal		-	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
336	Mary Sutherland	Thurso	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
337	Isabella Dickson	Ayton	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
338	Henrietta Telfer	Lamington	- -	- 15 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
339	Colin Mitchell	Killearnan	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
340	Jemima Taylor	Canongate	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
341	Widow Jane Burton	Hawick	Occasional relief		-	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
342	Robert Johnstone	Glencairn	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
343	Robina Mackay	Farr	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
344	Widow Margaret Clunar	Edderton	1 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
345	Widow Blair	St. Cuthbert's	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
346	Isabel Martin	Bonhill	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
347	Widow Margaret Whittens	Jedburgh	1 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
348	Helen Robertson	Dollar	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- 1 6	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
349	John M'Diarmid	Barony	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
350	Alexander M'Culloch	Rosskeen	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- 5 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
351	Adam Gordon	Drumblade	2 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
352	Widow Moneur's children	Barony	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
353	Helen M'Auley, or Cairns	Barony	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	Ground of complaint removed.
354	Widow Agnes Richardson	Kelso	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
355	Widow Janet Carmichael, or Ferguson.	Glasgow	- -	- -	- 4 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
356	John Lang	Gorbals	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
357	John Thomson	Edinburgh	Offered admission to Poor-house			- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
358	James Quin	Gorbals	- -	- 12 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
359	Widow Robert Lochead	Kilmarnock	- -	- 6 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
360	Widow Helen Grant	Edinkillie	- -	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
361	Widow Elizabeth Stevenson, or Laurie.	Stranraer	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
362	Thomas Gordon	Dumfries	- -	- -	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
363	Jane M'Kean	Dumfries	- -	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
364	Ann Ferguson	Ruthwell	- -	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	
365	Widow Isabella Seaton	Kirkmichael (Lochmaben)	- -	- -	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	Refused.	

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366	James Forbes	Latheron	– 18 –	– –	– 12 –	– –	– –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
367	Widow Elspet Fraser	Cromdale	– –	– 4 –	– –	– 1 6	– –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
368	Bell Millar	Cults	– –	– 11 8	– –	– 2 4	– –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
369	Widow Janet Haig	Edinburgh	Offered admission to Poor-house		– –	– –	– –	Refused.	
370	William Wilson	New Monkland	Offered admission to Poor-house		– –	– –	– –	Refused.	
371	Widow Mary Thomson	Dumfries	– –	– –	– 2 6	– –	– –	Refused.	
372	Widow Ann Crow, or Glass	Burntisland	– –	– –	– 2 –	– –	– –	Refused.	
373	Joseph Leslie	Cairnie	– –	– –	– 2 6	– –	– –	Refused.	
374	William Whitson	Lasswade	– –	– 4 –	– –	– –	– –	Refused.	
375	Helen Anderson, or Newlands	Cranston	– –	– 8 –	– –	– –	– –	Refused.	
376	Widow Mary Fleming	Dumfries	– –	– –	– 4 –	– –	– –	Refused.	
377	John Telfer	St. Mungo	– –	– –	– 1 6	– –	– –	Refused.	
378	Flora M'Callum	Kilbride (Arran)	1 – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	Refused.	
379	Andrew Hay	Hutton (Berwick)	– –	– –	– 3 –	– –	– –	Refused.	
380	Andrew M'Master	Old Luce	– –	– –	– 4 –	– –	– –	Refused.	
381	Isabella Buchan	St. Fergus	– –	– 3 4	– –	– 1 –	– –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
382	John Arnot	Markinch	– –	– –	– 1 –	– –	– –	Refused.	
383	Margaret Macpherson	Barony	– –	– 6 –	– –	– –	– –	Refused.	
384	Widow Mary M'Queen	Barony	– –	– 5 –	– –	– 7 –	– –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
385	Donald Sutherland	Thurso	– –	– –	– 1 6	– –	– –	Refused.	
386	William Clark	Dornoch	1 7 –	– –	– –	– –	– –	Refused.	
387	Mary Cumming	Kilbride (Bute)	– –	– –	– 2 –	– –	– –	Refused.	
388	Widow Beattson	Blairgowrie	– –	– –	– – 6	– –	– –	Refused.	
389	Caroline Penman	St. Cuthbert's	Not in receipt of parochial relief		– –	– –	– –	Refused.	
390	Ann Brown	St. Cuthbert's	Occasional relief		– –	– 5 –	– –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
391	Robert Kincaid	New Abbey	– –	– –	– 1 –	– –	– –	Refused.	
392	Widow Margaret Pennicuick, or Baxter	South Leith	– –	– –	– 3 –	– –	– –	Refused.	
393	Jean Craig, or Moffat	Kirkmichael (Lochmaben)	– –	– –	– 1 –	– –	– 1 9	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
394	Charlotte Patterson, or Laird	Dundee	– –	– –	– 1 6	– –	– –	Refused.	
395	Betty Mackay	Farr	– –	– 2 –	– –	– 2 –	– –	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
396	Widow Betty Lister, or Temple	Chirnside	– –	– –	– 1 –	– –	– – 3	– –	Ground of complaint removed.
397	John Snaddon	Barony	Offered admission to Poor-house		– –	– –	– –	Refused.	
398	Widow Fraser	St. Cuthbert's	Offered admission to Poor-house		– –	– –	– –	Refused.	
399	Widow Janet Sutherland	St. Cuthbert's	Not in receipt of parochial relief		– –	– –	– –	Refused.	
400	Jean Keith, or Binny	Dundee	– –	– –	– 2 –	– –	– –	Refused.	

John C. Brodie,
Crown Agent for Scotland.

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POOR RELIEF (SCOTLAND).

RETURNS, in reference to the RECORD of APPLICATIONS to the BOARD of SUPERVISION for RELIEF of the POOR in *Scotland*, for the Year 1848 (*in continuation of No. 450 of Session* 1849), and for the Years 1849 and 1850; stating the AMOUNT of RELIEF complained of; AMOUNT of ADDITIONAL RELIEF Granted; and the DECISIONS of the BOARD, whether Applications Refused or Ground of Complaint removed.

(*Mr. Edward Ellice.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *June* 1851.

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POPULATION, POOR RELIEF, &c., (SCOTLAND).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 March 1851;—*for*,

"RETURN showing the POPULATION, the ANNUAL VALUE of Property rated to the POOR'S RATE, the Expenditure for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor, the Rate in the Pound on the Value of Rated Property of such Expenditure; the Total Numbers of Paupers relieved, including Casual Poor; the Proportion per Cent. to the Population of the Persons relieved; and the Rate per Head of the Expenditure on the Total Number of Paupers relieved in the several Highland Counties of *Argyll*, *Inverness*, *Ross*, *Sutherland*, and *Caithness*, for the Years 1849 and 1850 respectively:"

"Similar RETURN in reference to the whole of *Scotland*, with the exception of the above-mentioned Counties of *Arygll*, *Inverness*, *Ross*, *Sutherland*, and *Caithness*, for like Periods respectively (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 395, of Session 1847)."

	Population in 1841.	Annual Value of Property Rated to the Poor's Rate. (*a*)	Expenditure for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor.	Rate in the Pound on the Value of Rated Property of such Expenditure.	Total Number of Paupers relieved, including Casual Poor.	Proportion per Cent. to the Population of the Persons relieved.	Rate per Head of the Expenditure on the Total Number of Paupers relieved.
1848:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
In the Highland Counties of—							
Argyll - -	97,528	265,889 14 2	13,907 12 4	– 1 – $\frac{1}{2}$	3,847	3·9	3 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inverness - -	101,099	178,958 5 2	13,084 – 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	– 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,284	4·2	3 1 – $\frac{3}{4}$
Ross - -	79,741	133,852 8 8	13,819 11 11	– 2 – $\frac{3}{4}$	4,079	5·1	3 7 9
Caithness - -	37,410	66,650 2 3	5,155 2 2	– 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,047	5·4	2 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sutherland -	24,015	34,787 3 6	3,803 15 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	– 2 2	1,042	4·3	3 13 –
TOTAL - -	339,793	680,137 13 9	49,770 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	– 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,299	4·5	3 5 – $\frac{1}{4}$
In the whole of Scotland, with the exception of the above-mentioned Counties	2,280,391	8,640,646 14 5	494,564 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	– 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	212,346	9·3	2 6 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1849:							
In the Highland Counties of—							
Argyll - -	97,528	265,889 14 2	14,614 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	– 1 1	4,040	4·1	3 12 4
Inverness - -	101,099	178,958 5 2	12,819 14 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	– 1 5	4,379	4·3	2 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ross - -	79,741	133,852 8 8	13,743 7 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	– 2 – $\frac{1}{2}$	4,233	5·3	2 4 11
Caithness - -	37,410	66,650 2 3	5,576 4 6	– 1 8	2,112	5·6	2 12 9
Sutherland -	24,015	34,787 3 6	3,619 17 9	– 2 – $\frac{3}{4}$	1,092	4·5	3 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL - -	339,793	680,137 13 9	50,373 7 10	– 1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,856	4·6	3 3 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
In the whole of Scotland, with the exception of the above-mentioned Counties	2,280,391	8,640,646 14 5	526,670 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	– 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	186,264	8·1	2 16 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

(*a*) There are no Parliamentary Documents which show the annual value of Property rated to the Poor's Rate in Scotland. The sums given under this head show the annual value of real property in Scotland, according to Returns laid before Parliament for the year 1843; but the annual value of means and substance liable to be assessed for the poor in certain parishes cannot be ascertained.

(*continued*)

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	Population in 1841.	Annual Value of Property Rated to the Poor's Rate. (a)	Expenditure for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor.	Rate in the Pound on the Value of Rated Property of such Expenditure.	Total Number of Paupers relieved, including Casual Poor.	Proportion per Cent. to the Population of the Persons relieved.	Rate per Head of the Expenditure on the Total Number of Paupers relieved.
1850:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
In the Highland Counties of—							
Argyll - -	97,528	265,889 14 2	14,702 11 8	– 1 1	4,268	4·3	3 8 10
Inverness - -	101,099	178,958 5 2	13,471 1 –	– 1 6	4,418	4·3	3 – 11
Ross - -	79,741	133,852 8 8	14,825 8 7	– 2 2	4,162	5·2	3 11 2
Caithness - -	37,410	66,650 2 3	6,296 12 1	– 1 10	1,902	5·0	3 6 2
Sutherland -	24,015	34,787 3 6	3,862 14 1	– 2 2	1,144	4·7	2 7 6
TOTAL - -	339,793	680,137 13 9	53,158 7 7	– 1 6	15,894	4·6	3 6 10
In the whole of Scotland, with the exception of the above-mentioned Counties	2,280,391	8,640,646 14 5	528,394 16 8	– 1 2	138,630	6·0	3 16 2

(a) *See* Note on preceding page.

Note.—The Returns being stated to be in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 395, of Session 1847, it has been deemed proper to make a Return for 1848, as well as for 1849 and 1850.

John A. Brodie,
Crown Agent for Scotland.

POPULATION, POOR RELIEF, &c. (SCOTLAND).

RETURN, showing the POPULATION, the Annual Value of Property rated to the POOR, the Expenditure for the POOR, the Rate in the Pound on the Value of Rated Property, and the Number of Paupers relieved, &c. in the several Highland Counties of *Argyll*, *Inverness*, *Ross*, *Sutherland* and *Caithness*, for the Years 1848, 1849 and 1850; similar Return for the rest of *Scotland*—(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 395, of Session 1847).

(*Mr. Edward Ellice.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *June* 1851.

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BELFAST UNION, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 June 1851;—*for*,

COPIES "of all COMMUNICATIONS between the Guardians of *Belfast* Union, the Poor Law Commissioners and the Board of Supervision in *Scotland*, relative to the REMOVAL of an INFANT named *John Stewart* from *Stranraer* to *Ireland*, in the Month of February 1851; including Copies of the Petition and Complaint of the Inspector of the Poor of the Parish of *Stranraer*; of the Medical Certificate and Removal Order; and of the Declarations made by the Master of the Workhouse, and the Relieving Officer of the *Belfast* Union."

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 4 July 1851.

W. STANLEY, Secretary.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 11 *July* 1851.

— No. 1. —

EXTRACT from MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS of the Board of Guardians, dated 19th March 1851.

(No. 15,483/51.)

THAT the clerk prepare a copy of the removal order which accompanied the child "John Stewart," aged 15 months, and whose parents are prisoners in the gaol of Stranraer; and that he forward the removal order to the Poor Law Commissioners, that they may communicate on the subject with the Board of Supervision, Scotland; and that the Commissioners be informed that, as the Guardians believe, and even suppose the order of removal to be "legal," they are strongly of opinion, that it never could have been the intention of the Legislature to remove a child from its parents during the temporary separation, as in this case, and especially so, as there is no means of providing whereby the child should be restored to its parents.

That the clerk communicate with Dr. Magee before forwarding the removal order of John Stewart to the Commissioners.

— No. 2. —

COPY LETTER from the Board of Guardians to the Commissioners, dated 24th March 1851.—[Four Enclosures.]

(No. 16,447/51.)

As directed by the Board of Guardians, Belfast Union, I beg herewith to enclose to you the removal order which accompanied the child "John Stewart,"

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aged 15 months, whose parents are prisoners in the gaol of Stranraer, in order that you may communicate with the Board of Supervision in Scotland on the subject, or make such other use thereof as to you may seem fit; as the Guardians believe, even suppose the order of removal to be legal, and are strongly of opinion, that it never could have been the intention of the Legislature to remove a child from its parents during the temporary separation, as in this case, and especially so, as there is no means providing whereby the child should be restored to its parents.

Enclosure 1 to No. 2.

PETITION and COMPLAINT of the Inspector of the Poor of the Parish of *Stranraer*, addressed to the Magistrates of the Royal Burgh of *Stranraer*, or any two of their number.

The Petition and Complaint of *Henry Watt*, Inspector of the Poor of the Parish of Stranraer,

Humbly sheweth,

That by Statute 8th and 9th Victoria, chapter 83, intituled, "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Relief of the Poor in Scotland," it is enacted, section 77, "That if any poor person born in England, Ireland, or the Isle of Man, and not having acquired a settlement in any parish or combination in Scotland, shall be in the course of receiving parochial relief in any parish or combination in Scotland, then and in such case it shall be lawful for the sheriff, or any two justices of the peace of the county in which such parish or any portion thereof is situate, and they are hereby authorised and required, upon complaint made by the inspector of the poor, or other officer appointed by the parochial Board of such parish or combination, that such poor person has become chargeable to such parish or combination by himself or his family, to cause such person to be brought before them, and to examine such person or any witness on oath, touching the place of the birth or last legal settlement of such person, and to take such other evidence or other measures as may by them be deemed necessary for ascertaining whether he has gained any settlement in Scotland; and if it shall be found by such sheriff or justices that the person so brought before them was born either in England or Ireland, or the Isle of Man, and has not gained any settlement in Scotland, and has actually become chargeable to the complaining parish or combination by himself or his family, then such sheriff or justices shall, and they are hereby empowered, by an order of removal under their hands, which order may be drawn up in the form of the Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed, to cause such poor person, his wife, and such of his children as may not have gained a settlement in Scotland, to be removed by sea or land, by and at the expense of the complaining parish, to England or Ireland, or the Isle of Man respectively, according as such poor person shall belong to England, Ireland, or the Isle of Man: Provided always, that no person shall be so removed until there has been obtained a certificate, on soul and conscience, by a regular medical practitioner, setting forth that the health of such person, his wife and children as aforesaid, is such as to admit of such removal: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any parochial Board or their inspector from making arrangements for the due and proper removal of such poor persons, either by land or water, provided the arrangement be made with the consent of such poor persons themselves."

And that, by Statute 10 & 11 Victoria, chapter 33, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Removal of Poor Persons from England and Scotland," it is enacted, section 2, "That it shall be lawful for any inspector of the poor, or other officer appointed by the parochial Board of any parish or combination in Scotland, to take and convey before the sheriff or any two justices of the peace of the county in which the parish or combination for which such inspector or officer acts, or any portion thereof, is situated, without previous complaint or warrant in that behalf, every poor person who shall be in the course of receiving parochial relief in any parish or combination in Scotland, and who, he may have reason to believe, is liable to be removed from Scotland under the secondly recited Act (8 & 9 Vict., cap. 83, sec. 77); and the sheriff or justices before whom any such person shall be so brought, shall make such examination, and proceed in the same manner in all respects, as if such person had been brought before him or them under and in the manner directed by that Act."

That John Stewart, now or lately in the prison of Stranraer, was born in Donaghadee, Ireland, and is in the course of receiving parochial relief from the parish of Stranraer, although the said John Stewart has not acquired a settlement in any parish or combination in Scotland, or, if acquired, has not retained such settlement: That the said John Stewart has actually become chargeable to the said parish of Stranraer, in consequence of which it has become necessary to remove the said pauper to Ireland.

That by the Act 10 & 11 Vict., cap. 33, sec. 4, it is enacted, that "the words justices of the

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the peace shall be understood to include and extend to a justice of the peace or magistrate of a county, county of a city or county of a town, or of any city or town corporate."

May it therefore please your Honors to inquire into and consider what is before set forth, proved in the manner prescribed by the said statute, that John Stewart was born in Ireland, and has not acquired, or if acquired, has not retained, a settlement in any parish in Scotland, and that he has actually become chargeable to the said parish of Stranraer, and that the health of the said John Stewart is such as to admit of his removal, to grant the necessary order for his removal to Ireland accordingly; or to do otherwise in the premises as your Honors may see cause, all in terms of the foresaid Acts of Parliament, according to justice, &c.

H. Watt, Inspector.

Enclosure 2 to No. 2.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE, dated 13th February 1851.

Certificate by a regular Medical Practitioner.

I HEREBY solemnly declare, on soul and conscience, that the health of John Stewart is good, and in a state to admit of his removal, as above craved, either by land or water.

Robert Wilson, Surgeon.

Stranraer, 13 February 1851.

Enclosure 3 to No. 2.

DEPOSITION of *James* and *Margaret Stewart,* dated 13th February 1851.

Stranraer, 13 February 1851.

DEPOSITION of James Stewart and Margaret Davidson, or Stewart, his wife, who, being solemnly sworn, declare that they are the parents of the before designed John Stewart, and that he was born in Donaghdee, in the county of Down, Ireland; that they came to Scotland about ten months ago, and that they have not acquired any legal settlement in any parish in Scotland; that they are not able to support their child, the said John Stewart, in consequence of their being prisoners in the gaol of Stranraer, and the child has thus become chargeable to the parish.

his
James × *Stewart.*
mark.
her
Margaret × *Stewart.*
mark.

Wm. Galbraith, Witness.
Henry Watt, Witness.

Enclosure 4 to No. 2.

REMOVAL ORDER, dated 13th February 1851.

Order for Removal to Ireland.

Stranraer, 13 February 1851.

WE, Alexander McDowall, esquire, and Hugh McDowall, esquire, two of the magistrates of Stranraer, county of Wigtown, having considered the petition and certificate, and the declaration of the said James Stewart, and Margaret Davidson, or Stewart, find the facts set forth in the petition proved, and we do hereby order and adjudge the within designed John Stewart, who has become, and is now actually chargeable to the parish of Stranraer, to be removed to Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, s. 77.

A. Mc Dowall, Provost.
Hugh. Mc Dowall, Bailie.

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— No. 3. —

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 2d April 1851.

(No. 16,447/51.)

I AM directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, forwarding, by direction of the Board of Guardians of Belfast Union, the order of removal of a pauper child named John Stewart, who has been removed from Stranraer to Belfast; and in reference thereto, I am to state, for the information of the Board of Guardians, that the Commissioners have forwarded a copy of your letter, together with the order of removal, to the Board of Supervision at Edinburgh, and have requested their observations thereon.

— No. 4. —

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Supervision, dated 3d April 1851.

(No. 16,447/51.)

I AM directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to forward to you, to be laid before the Board of Supervision, the enclosed copy of a letter which the Commissioners have received from the Board of Guardians of Belfast Union relative to the removal of a child named John Stewart from Stranraer to Ireland, together with a copy of the order for the removal of this child, which accompanied the clerk's letter; and in reference thereto, I am to request that the Board of Supervision will be so good as to favour the Commissioners with their observations on the subject.

I am at the same time to state that the Board of Guardians of Belfast Union question the legality of the removal.

— No. 5. —

COPY LETTER from the Board of Supervision to the Commissioners, dated 5th April 1851.

(No. 19,193/51.)

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 3d April, enclosing copy of a letter from the Board of Guardians of Belfast Union relative to the removal of a child named John Stewart from Stranraer to Ireland, together with a copy of the order for the removal of this child, which accompanied the clerk's letter.

The whole of these documents will be laid before the Board of Supervision, and their observations will be communicated to you.

According to the recent decisions of the courts of law in this country, I am disposed to think that the removal was not illegal, the child having been virtually deserted by its parents; and as the regulations of the General Prison Board do not permit a child of that age to be confined in gaol along with its parents, there must necessarily have been a separation from them, so that no additional hardship would arise from the child being removed to Belfast.

— No. 6. —

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— No. 6. —

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 12th April 1851.

(No. 19,193/51.

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th ult., forwarding, by direction of the Board of Guardians of Belfast Union, the removal order which accompanied a child, named John Stewart, who has been removed from Stranraer to Ireland, I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to forward to you, for the information of the Board of Guardians, the accompanying copy of a letter which they have received from the Board of Supervision on the subject.

— No. 7. —

EXTRACT from MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS of the Board of Guardians, dated 9th April 1851.

(No. 20,133/51.)

THAT the Commissioners be requested to favour the Guardians with the correspondence from the Board of Supervision, Scotland, in reference to the child, John Stewart, at convenience.

— No. 8. —

COPY LETTER from the Board of Supervision to the Commissioners, dated 19th April 1851.

(No. 22,727/51.)

I HAVE submitted your letter of the 3d of April, with the accompanying documents, relative to the removal of a child, named John Stewart, from Stranraer to Ireland, to the Board of Supervision.

I am directed to state, for the information of the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, that the Board of Supervision are not prepared to say that the removal of John Stewart by the parochial authorities at Stranraer was illegal, although it may have been a rigorous exercise of the law, and one which the parochial Board, in the exercise of a sound discretion, might perhaps have avoided.

— No. 9. —

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 30th April 1851.

(No. 22,727/51.)

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the removal of a child, named John Stewart, from Stranraer to Ireland, I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to forward to you, to be laid before the Board of Guardians of Belfast Union, the enclosed copy of a communication which the Commissioners have received from the Board of Supervision at Edinburgh on the subject.

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— No. 10. —

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Supervision, dated 30th April 1851.

(No. 22,727/51.)

I AM directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant, relative to the removal of a child, named John Stewart, from Stranraer to Ireland; and I am to express the Commissioners' thanks for your letter.

— No. 11. —

COPY DECLARATION of Master of the Workhouse, dated 10th May 1851.

(No. 36,036/51.)

County of Antrim, to wit. } I, William Tidd, master of the Belfast Union Workhouse, Belfast, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that a child named John Stewart, aged 15 months, was presented at the workhouse for admission, on an order signed by William Vance, relieving officer, on the 14th day of February 1851, when he was received into this workhouse, and remained as an inmate up till the 4th day of April 1851; on which last named day, a woman, who stated that she was mother of the child, John Stewart, came to the workhouse, and presented a document to the following effect, viz.:

"Stranraer, 3d April 1851.

"This is to certify that the bearer, Margaret Davidson or Stewart, is mother of John Stewart, the child who was sent from Stranraer to Belfast, and admitted into the workhouse on the 15th February 1851.

"*Henry Watt*,
"Inspector of Poor."

And I make the above solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and, by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, for the suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial oaths, and substituting declarations in lieu thereof.

(signed) *William Tidd.*

Declared and subscribed before me, at Belfast, this 10th day of May 1851.

(signed) *John Clarke*, J. P.

— No. 12. —

DECLARATION of Relieving Officer of Belfast Union, dated 10th May 1851.

(No. 36,036/51.

County of Antrim, to wit. } I, William Vance, relieving officer of the Belfast Union, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that a child named John Stewart, aged 15 months, was presented to me with a removal order from the Scotch authorities, on the 14th day of February 1851. I on the same day gave an order for the admission of said John Stewart into the Belfast Union Workhouse, where it was received.

And

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And I make the above solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of provisions of an Act made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, for the suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial oaths, and substituting declarations in lieu thereof.

(signed) *William Vance.*

Declared and subscribed before me, at Belfast, this 10th day of May 1851.

(signed) *John Clarke*, J. P.

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BELFAST UNION, &c.

COPIES of all COMMUNICATIONS between the Guardians of the *Belfast* Union, the Poor Law Commissioners, and the Board of Supervision in *Scotland*, relative to the Removal of an Infant, named *John Stewart*, from *Stranraer* to *Ireland*, &c.

(*Mr. Tennent.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *July* 1851.

529.

Under 1 *oz.*

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POOR LAW UNIONS (CLARE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 June 1851 ;—*for*,

COPY "of a LETTER addressed by the Poor-Law Commissioners for *Ireland*, appointing Doctors *Hughes* and *Hill* as Inspectors, under the Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 90, for inquiring into the Causes of the Mortality in certain Unions in the County of Clare."

No. 34,795/51.

Poor-Law Commission Office, Dublin,
21 June 1851.

Gentlemen,

THE Commissioners for administering the Law for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have been apprised of the desire of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that a special inquiry should be made into the causes of the mortality which has recently prevailed in certain of the Unions of the County of Clare; and his Excellency has named you to the Commissioners for appointment as Inspectors for a limited time, for this special purpose.

The Commissioners have been made aware of your willingness to undertake this duty, and they accordingly forward herewith to each of you his appointment as an Inspector under 10 & 11 Vict. c. 90, for a period of thirty days from the date of the appointment.

The Unions to which your inquiry will extend are the Unions of Ballyvaghan, Corrofin, Ennis, Ennistymon, Kilrush, Killadysert, Tulla and Scariff; and the points to which your attention is directed are the following: You will inquire and report,—

1. On the causes of the mortality which prevailed in the above-named Unions, or any of them, during the months of January, February, March, April and May 1851.

2. Whether the arrangements existing for the treatment and care, as well as the accommodation, of the sick and other inmates of the workhouse and auxiliaries of the above Unions, especially the inmates who enter the workhouse in a debilitated state, are proper and effective; or whether any, and what improvement can be made therein by the Guardians.

You will have the goodness to make and subscribe a joint report to the Commissioners of the results of your inquiry on these subjects.

By order, &c.
W. Stanley,
Secretary.

To James S. Hughes, Esq., M.D.,
24, Westland-row;
and
John Hill, Esq., M.D.,
22, Ely-place.

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POOR LAW UNIONS (CLARE).

COPY of a LETTER addressed by the Poor-Law Commissioners for *Ireland* appointing Doctors *Hughes* and *Hill* as Inspectors, under the Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 90, for inquiring into the Causes of the Mortality in certain Unions in the County of Clare.

(*Sir William Somerville.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *June* 1851.

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CLOGHEEN UNION.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 April 1851;—*for*,

COPIES "of all CORRESPONDENCE, since the 1st day of December last, between the CLOGHEEN BOARD OF GUARDIANS, the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS in *Ireland*, the POOR LAW BOARD in *England*, and the LAMBETH BOARD OF GUARDIANS, relative to the alleged Illegal Removal of a Pauper named *Margaret M'Carthy*, and her Two Children, from the Lambeth to the Clogheen Workhouse, last November."

Poor Law Board, Somerset House, 29 April 1851.

COURTENAY, Secretary.

— No. 1. —

The Guardians of the *Clogheen* Union to the Poor Law Board.

Clogheen Union, Ireland, 8 February 1851.

Gentlemen,

AGREEABLY to the direction of the Board of Guardians of the Clogheen Union, at their meeting held on the 4th instant, I beg leave respectfully to forward to you a copy of the statement made by Margaret M'Carthy, on her admission to the Clogheen Workhouse on 17th December last, together with copies of the correspondence with reference thereto, of Mrs. M'Carthy's depositions, and of the minutes of the Board of Guardians on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jos. Kettlewell*,
Clerk of Union.

To the English Poor Law Commissioners, Somerset House, London.

Referred to above.

Enclosure, No. 1.

MARGARET M'CARTHY, accompanied by two very interesting children, named Anne and Ellen, aged 14 and 11 years respectively, applied to the Board for assistance under the following circumstances:—Mrs. M'Carthy stated that she is a native of Shanbally, in the Clogheen Union; that 30 years since she changed her residence to London, where she married an Englishman, the father of the children then before the Board, and where she uninterruptedly resided during the last 30 years; that in July 1839 her husband died; that two years since, being destitute, she was relieved for a period of five months in the Lambeth workhouse, situate in the parish in which her husband had a settlement, and that having recently again become destitute, she repeated her application for relief in the Lambeth workhouse, and was admitted; that she received relief from the Saturday on which she applied until the following Friday, when she was ordered by the workhouse authorities before Mr. Frost, the agent for that purpose, with a view to her being passed to Ireland; that she submitted to be passed to Ireland herself, but remonstrated against being forced to take her children with her, and claimed for them their right of settlement; that she was nevertheless forced to take her children with her, and arrived in Ireland with them this day week. The Board having heard her statement, directed her when she should become destitute, to apply to the relieving officer of the Clogheen district, when she and her children would be admitted to the workhouse, and resolved that the Poor Law Commissioners' particular attention be requested to her statement, and that the clerk be directed to write to the clerk of the Lambeth Union, requesting to be informed of the grounds of the course pursued towards her.

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Enclosure, No. 2.

Clogheen Union, Ireland,
19 November 1850.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians of the Clogheen Union to forward to you, to be laid before the Board of Guardians of the Lambeth Union, the following extract* from the minutes of their proceedings on the 17th instant, and to request you will be good enough to communicate to me the observations of the Guardians of the Lambeth Union thereon.

* Enclosure, No. 1.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jos. Kettlewell,*
Clerk of Union.

To Clerk of Union, Lambeth, London.

Enclosure, No. 3.

Sir,

Lambeth Workhouse, 27 December 1850.

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians for the parish of Lambeth to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, together with an extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Clogheen Union, in reference to the removal of Margaret M'Carthy and her two children. The Board observe that the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners has been called to this subject, and as it is probable that a communication will be received from them, the Board reserve for the present a statement of the grounds upon which the removal was effected.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. T. Logan,* Clerk.

To J. Kettlewell, Esq.
Clerk to the Guardians, Clogheen Union,
Ireland.

Enclosure, No. 4.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
30 December 1850.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the resolution of the Board of Guardians of Clogheen Union on the 17th instant,* requesting the attention of the Commissioners to the case of a woman named Margaret M'Carthy, and her two children, who had been removed to Ireland from the Lambeth Union; and in reference thereto I am directed to request that the Commissioners may be furnished with a copy of the reply of the clerk of the Lambeth Union to the letter addressed to him by you on the subject.

* Enclosure, No. 1.

By order of the Commissioners,
(signed) *A. Moore,*
For Secretary.

To the Clerk of the Clogheen Union.

Enclosure, No. 5.

Gentlemen,

Clogheen Union, 1 January 1851.

IN accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo, I beg leave respectfully to forward to you the accompanying copy of the reply of the clerk of the Lambeth Union* to the letter addressed to him by me, on the subject of the removal to Ireland of Margaret M'Carthy and her two children.

* Enclosure, No. 3.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jos. Kettlewell,*
Clerk of the Union.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom-house, Dublin.

Enclosure, No. 6.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
11 January 1851.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., transmitting in reply to the Commissioners' letter of the 30th ult., a copy of the letter of the clerk of the Lambeth Union, relative to the removal of a woman named Margaret M'Carthy, and her two children to the Clogheen Union, and in reference thereto, I am to state that the Commissioners

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Commissioners have received the sworn depositions of Margaret M'Carthy, taken by their inspector, Mr. J. Burke, from which it appears that she was relieved in the workhouse of Lambeth about two years since, and was also subsequently relieved there, when she was removed to Ireland.

The Commissioners desire me to forward herewith a copy of the depositions, for the information of the Board of Guardians, and to state that they are not aware on what ground it can be contended that Margaret M'Carthy was irremovable from the parish of Lambeth.

With regard to her children, I am to state that the 3d section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict., c. 61, only interdicts removal when under 16 years of age, where the parent may not lawfully be removed.

By order of the Commissioners,

To the Clerk, Clogheen Union. (signed) *W. Stanley*,
Secretary.

Enclosure, No. 7.

MARGARET M'CARTHY, a pauper receiving relief in the workhouse, having been duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth :—

That she was born at Shanbally in the Clogheen Union; that about 30 years since she changed her residence to London, where about five weeks after her arrival, she married an Englishman, the father of the two children at present receiving relief in the Clogheen workhouse; that she resided uninterruptedly in London for the last 30 years; that in July 1839, her husband died; that about three years since, being destitute, she was relieved in the Lambeth workhouse for one month; that about two years since, being again destitute, she was relieved for a period of about five months in the Lambeth workhouse, situate in the parish in which her husband had resided, and that having about seven weeks since again become destitute, she repeated her application for relief in the Lambeth workhouse, and was admitted; that she received relief from the Saturday on which she applied until the following Friday; that on the Friday subsequent to her admission she was taken by the workhouse authorities before the court of magistrates at London Bridge; that the workhouse authorities referred to, applied to the magistrates for an order that she should be passed to Ireland, with her two children; that the magistrates refused to give the order on the ground that her children had a right of settlement; that Mr. Barnett, one of the workhouse officers, stated to the magistrates that she had no claim upon this parish, never having paid poor rate and taxes; that on the next day after the magistrates refused to order her children to Ireland, she was sent to Mr. Frost, the agent, for the purpose with a view to her being passed to Ireland with her two children; that she submitted to be passed to Ireland herself, but remonstrated against being forced to take her children with her, and claimed for them their right of settlement; that she was nevertheless forced to take her children with her, and arrived with them in Ireland about a month since; that her two children, at present in the workhouse, are aged 14 and 11 years respectively; that the elder child, Ann, had been for some time at service with Mrs. Knight at Manorville, Wandsworth-road, and that she left her service for the purpose of attending her in illness, with the permission of her mistress, who would have received her back into her service, if she had not been forced to leave England with her, the deponent.

her
Margaret × *M'Carthy*,
mark.

Sworn before me this 7th January 1851, having been first read to deponent,

(signed) *Joseph Burke*,
Poor Law Inspector.

Enclosure, No. 8.

Resolved,—THAT the Commissioners be informed, with reference to their letter of the 11th inst., that the ground on which the Board considered that Margaret M'Carthy was irremovable from the parish of Lambeth was her uninterrupted residence therein for a period of 30 years, and that the ground on which they conceived that her children ought not to be removed, was their birth by an Englishman, in the Lambeth parish.

Enclosure, No. 9.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
27 January 1851.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the resolution of the Board of Guardians of Clogheen Union, on the 14th instant, in reply to the Commissioners' letter of the 11th instant, on the subject of the

 removal

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removal to Clogheen of a pauper named Margaret M'Carthy and her two children, from the workhouse of Lambeth; and in reference thereto I am directed by the Commissioners to state, that in order to establish the right of irremovability it must be shown that the party has resided for a period of five years next before the application for the warrant of removal in any parish, &c. maintaining its own poor, whether parochial or extra-parochial.

Although Margaret M'Carthy has deposed that she resided uninterruptedly in London for the last 30 years, she does not depose that she was continuously resident in any parish in London, separately maintaining its own poor, for a period of five years next before the application for the warrant for her removal, which would establish her right to irremovability under the 1st section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66, and the Commissioners consider that this fact should be distinctly ascertained to enable the guardians to appeal successfully against her removal, in accordance with the 6th sect. of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 117.

With regard to the children, the Commissioners desire to state, that as they are each under 16 years of age the question of their removability depends upon that of the mother.

By order of the Commissioners,

(signed) *Wm. Stanley*,
Secretary.

To the Clerk of the Clogheen Union.

Enclosure, No. 10.

Resolved,—With reference to the Commissioners' letter of the 27th instant, that the clerk be directed to forward to the Commissioners the affidavit of Margaret M'Carthy, a pauper in the Clogheen workhouse, relative to the removal from the Lambeth parish to Ireland of herself and her two children.

Enclosure, No. 11.

Gentlemen, Clogheen Union, 29 January 1851.

In accordance with the direction contained in the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Clogheen Union, at their meeting held on Tuesday the 28th instant, I beg leave respectfully to forward to you the affidavit of Margaret M'Carthy, a pauper in the Clogheen workhouse, relative to the removal from the parish of Lambeth to Ireland of herself and her two children.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Michael Donovan*,
Clerk of Union *pro tem.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

Enclosure, No. 12.

Clogheen Workhouse, 28 January 1851.

The affidavit of Margaret M'Carthy, a pauper in this workhouse, who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith as follows:—

Before I was transferred from the Lambeth Union to Ireland I have been resident in the Lambeth Union and in the parish of Lambeth, and no other parish, for a period of 30 years, except for a period of one month, when I was sent by the Lambeth parish doctor to Battlebridge Fever Hospital (Doctor Duke) the 24th December 1847, and about Christmas 1848 I was also sent to the same hospital for about three weeks, and on my recovery I was removed to the workhouse at Lambeth, where I remained about a fortnight; that I was then brought before the Hon. G. C. Norton, the magistrate, who told the guardians he had no power to transfer me to Ireland (Mr. Bushell was the guardian who was with me at the police-office at the time).

her
Margaret × *M'Carthy*.
mark.

Sworn before me this 28th day of January 1851,

(stgned) *Samuel Wm. Barton*, J. P.

Enclosure, No. 13.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
3 February 1851.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, transmitting, in accordance with the directions of the Board of Guardians of Clogheen Union on the 28th ultimo, a further

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a further deposition of Margaret M'Carthy, relative to the removal of herself and two children from the parish of Lambeth to Ireland.

In reference thereto I am to state, that if the Board of Guardians wish to appeal against the removal of this pauper, they should formally address the Poor Law Board in England, in accordance with the 6th section of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 117, which provides "that if any Board of Guardians of any union in Ireland, or the heritors and kirk session, or borough of magistrates in Scotland, think themselves aggrieved by any removal of any poor person under the provisions of this Act, and if they forward to the Poor Law Commissioners a statement of the case, and of any grounds for concluding that such poor person is settled in any parish in England, or was not in law liable to be removed to Ireland or Scotland, as the case may be, and if they or any persons on their behalf give good security in England to the said Commissioners for the payment of all costs which may be incurred in any appeal against the warrant for the removal of such poor person, such Commissioners, if satisfied that it will be expedient so to do, may appeal on behalf of the persons so aggrieved, to the court of quarter sessions holden for the county or borough from which such removal was made, held at any time within six months after such removal was completed."

By order of the Commissioners,

To the Clerk to the Guardians,
Clogheen Union.

(signed) *W. Stanley*,
Secretary.

Enclosure, No. 14.

Resolved,—With reference to the Commissioners' letter of the 3d instant, that the clerk be directed to forward to the Poor Law Board in England, copies of all the documents connected with the case of Margaret M'Carthy, and to state the request of the Board of Guardians of the Clogheen Union, that the English Poor Law Board will take immediate steps to prosecute an appeal against the warrant for her removal from Lambeth parish to Ireland, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 117, informing them that the Board of Guardians are willing to give the necessary security required by the 6th section of the Act, and to request that the Poor Law Commissioners in England will be good enough to inform them of the nature and amount of the security required.

— No. 2. —

The Poor Law Board to the Guardians of *Clogheen* Union.

Poor Law Board, Somerset House,
15 February 1851.

Sir,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and its enclosures, relating to the case of Margaret M'Carthy, who was removed to Ireland from the parish of Lambeth in December last; and to state that the subject of your communication will receive the attention of the Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*,
Secretary.

To J. Kettlewell, Esq.
Clerk to the Guardians, Clogheen Union,
Ireland.

— No. 3. —

The Poor Law Board to the Guardians of *Lambeth* Parish.

Poor Law Board, Somerset House,
15 February 1851.

Sir,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to state, for the information of the guardians of the parish of Lambeth, that the Board have been applied to by the guardians of the Clogheen Union in Ireland to prosecute an appeal, under the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 117, against the warrant for the removal of Margaret M'Carthy and her two children from the parish of Lambeth to Ireland, which removal appears to have taken place in December last.

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Before the Board take any step in the matter, they think it right to afford the Lambeth guardians an opportunity of offering any observations which they may desire to make upon the case; and in order to enable the guardians to do so, the Board enclose herewith a copy of the statements made on oath by Margaret M'Carthy, in reference to the circumstances connected with the removal in question.

The Board wish to know whether there was any warrant of removal, and, if so, what justices granted it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay*,
Secretary.

W. T. Logan, Esq.
Clerk to the Guardians, Lambeth Workhouse.

— No. 4. —

The Guardians of *Lambeth* Parish to the Poor Law Board.

Lambeth Workhouse,
19 February 1851.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians for the parish of Lambeth to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and its accompanying copy of statements made on oath by Margaret M'Carthy, in reference to the circumstances connected with the removal of herself and two children to Ireland. In reply thereto, I am to state that Margaret M'Carthy and her two children have been repeatedly chargeable to this parish. On the 21st November last she was admitted into this house, and in conformity with the statute 10 & 11 Vict. c. 33, was taken before two magistrates for the county of Surrey on the 23d November, and examined upon oath; when it appearing to their satisfaction that she was a native of Ireland, and had not gained a settlement in England, they issued their warrant for her removal. From the statement of Margaret M'Carthy, it appears that she was married about 27 years ago to James M'Carthy, at the Catholic chapel, Dockhead, Bermondsey, according to the rites of the Roman-catholic Church, by whom she has the two children named in the warrant, and who were removed with her to Ireland, by virtue of the 2d section of the statute 8 & 9 Vict. c. 117. There appears to be no evidence existing of the said James M'Carthy being an Englishman, other than the vague assertion of the woman herself. With reference to her residence in this parish, it should be observed that lately, in consequence of some altercation, the interference of the police magistrate was necessary, when it transpired in course of evidence that Mrs. M'Carthy had previously been residing in the parish of Westminster.

I am also to transmit herewith a copy of the warrant for their removal, and of the examination upon which the same was granted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. T. Logan*,
Clerk.

To the Poor Law Board,
Somerset House, London.

Enclosure referred to above.

Parish of *Lambeth*, in the County of *Surrey*.

To the Constable of the Parish of *Lambeth*, in the County of *Surrey*, and to the Master of the Steam Vessel.

Surrey, to Wit. } WHEREAS complaint hath been made by the Board of Guardians of the parish of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, unto us, whose names are hereunto set and seals affixed, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Surrey, that Margaret M'Carthy, a person born in Ireland, hath become and is now chargeable to the said parish of Lambeth: And whereas, upon examination of the said Margaret M'Carthy, taken upon oath before us (which examination is hereunto annexed), it doth appear to our satisfaction that she was born in Ireland and hath not a settlement

in

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in England, and that she hath two children, viz.; Ann, aged 14 years; and Ellen, aged 11 years, neither of which children has any settlement in England: these, are, therefore, to require you, the said constable of Lambeth aforesaid, in the county of Surrey aforesaid, to convey the said Margaret M'Carthy and family aforesaid, to Ireland, in the manner directed by the regulations of the justices of the said county of Surrey, and approved by the Right Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in pursuance of the provisions of a certain Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to Amend the Laws relating to the removal of Poor Persons born in Scotland, Ireland, the Islands of Man, Scilly, Jersey, or Guernsey, and chargeable in England."

Given under our hands and seals, this 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1850.

(signed) *B. Donkin*, (L. S.)
R. Baggallay, (L. S.)

Surrey, to Wit. } At the general quarter session of the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, holden at St. Mary, Newington, in and for the county of Surrey, on Tuesday in the first week after the 28th day of December, to wit, the 6th day of January in the ninth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, before Thomas Puckle, Esq., the Right honourable William Earl of Lovelace, and others their fellows, justices of our said Lady the Queen, assigned to keep the peace in and for the county aforesaid, and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses, and other misdeeds, committed in the said county:

Whereas the justices of the peace for the county of Surrey, in this present general quarter session assembled, have now taken into consideration an Act passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the laws relating to the removal of poor persons born in Scotland, Ireland, the islands of Man, Scilly, Jersey, or Guernsey, and chargeable in England," which requires them to make regulations for the more effectually carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act: Now it is ordered by this court, that the following regulations, when approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, shall be observed and carried into effect by all justices of the peace, guardians, overseers, constables, and other persons, charged with or concerned in the removal of such aforesaid poor persons, in the said county of Surrey;

1st. That the guardians or overseers who shall apply for any warrant of removal under the said Act, shall nominate, to the justices making the same, some person to be conductor of the parties to the port of embarkation; and that all such warrants shall be directed to him, and to the master of the vessel to whom he shall deliver the same.

2dly. That all natives of Scotland to be so removed shall be conveyed by railway, or some other public conveyance, to London, and from thence by steamboat to the port of Aberdeen, Dundee, or Edinburgh; or by railway to Liverpool, and thence by steamboat to the port of Dumfries, Ayr, Greenock, Glasgow, Oban, or Inverness, whichever shall be nearest their place of destination.

That all natives of Ireland shall be conveyed by railway to Liverpool or Bristol, and thence by steamboat to the port of Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Derry, Belfast, or Dundalk, whichever shall be nearest the place of their destination.

That all natives of the Isle of Man shall be conveyed by railway to Liverpool, and thence by steamboat to the island.

That all natives of Jersey or Guernsey shall be conveyed by railway to Southampton, and thence by steamboat to the respective islands.

That all natives of the Isle of Scilly be conveyed by railway to Plymouth (or as near as may be), and thence by steamboat or other decked vessel to the island.

Where several persons are to be conveyed at the same time, there may be collected at some fit and proper place, to be appointed by the conductor, a reasonable time (not exceeding two hours), before the time when they are to start.

3dly. That the conductor shall see that the persons to be conveyed by sea are safely delivered to the master of the packet, on board the vessel, and shall not quit them until the vessel is actually under sail.

4thly. That he shall deliver a duplicate of the warrant to the master, and receive a note in writing, testifying to the receipt of the persons on board, and the payment of the passage-money.

5thly. That the following allowances shall be made:

To the clerk to the justices making out the warrant in respect thereof, the sum of 2*s.*; for each duplicate or copy thereof 1*s.*; for each copy of each examination 1*s.*

To the conductor for his time and trouble such sum, for his maintenance such sum per day, and for his travelling such sum per mile, as the persons appointing him shall think fit to direct.

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To the same for the maintenance and lodging of each person above the age of 16 entrusted to him, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per day, and of each person below the age of 16, 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per day.

For the travelling of each such person per mile, the sum actually to be paid for his or her conveyance.

By the Court,
(signed) *Richard Onslow,*
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

I approve of the foregoing regulations,
(signed) *J. R. G. Graham.*

Whitehall, 22 January 1846.

Surrey, to Wit. } The examination of Margaret M'Carthy, taken on oath before us, two of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the county of Surrey, this 22d day of November, in the year of Our Lord 1850, who on oath saith, that, according to the best of her knowledge and belief, she was born in Tipperary county, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, which she left about 38 years ago, and hath no settlement in that part of the United Kingdom called England, and hath actually become and is now chargeable to the parish of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, and that she hath two children, neither of which children hath gained a settlement in England.

The mark of
Margaret × *M'Carthy.*

Sworn, the day and year first above written, before us,
(signed) *Bryan Donkin.*
R. Baggallay.

— No. 5. —

The Poor Law Board to the Guardians of *Clogheen* Union.

Poor Law Board, Somerset House,
5 March 1851.

Sir,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board, in reference to your letter of the 8th ultimo, to forward herewith, for the information of the guardians of the Clogheen Union, copy of a letter which the Board have received from the guardians of the parish of Lambeth, in reply to a communication from the Board on the subject of the removal of the pauper Margaret M'Carthy and her two children to Ireland.

The Board desire to add, that if it can be proved that the husband of this woman was an Englishman, and the place of his settlement in this country can be clearly shown, there will be no doubt that then the warrant cannot be supported. If the guardians of the Clogheen Union are not in a position to establish such facts, it will be necessary that evidence should be furnished of a distinct character, to prove that the pauper herself resided in the parish of Lambeth for the five years preceding the application for the warrant, without having received relief from the poor rate, or it will be of no avail for them to appeal against such warrant.

Moreover, as the warrant was dated the 22d November 1850, and the sessions for Surrey commence on the 8th April next, the six months will soon have expired within which it is necessary that the appeal should be made; and as 21 days' notice of appeal must be given prior to the sessions, nothing can be done in the matter unless that notice be given on or before the 17th instant.

It will furthermore be necessary, if the guardians are prepared to prosecute the appeal, that they should pay a sum of money, not less than 100 *l.*, through the treasurer of the Clogheen Union to the account of the Poor Law Board, at the Bank of England, as a security for the costs of the appeal, and should immediately instruct some attorney in London to get up the case on their (the guardians) behalf, as the Board do not undertake to conduct such proceedings on their own responsibility.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay,*
Secretary.

To J. Kettlewell, Esq.
Clerk to the Guardians, Clogheen Union,
Ireland.

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— No. 6. —

The Guardians of *Clogheen* Union to the Poor Law Board.

Clogheen Union, Ireland,
12 March 1851.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians of the Clogheen Union to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, forwarding copy of a letter which you received from the guardians of the parish of Lambeth in reply to a communication from you on the subject of the removal of the pauper, Margaret M'Carthy, and her two children to Ireland; and with reference thereto, I am directed to convey to you the expression of the regret of the Board of Guardians of the Clogheen Union, that whilst they feel satisfied they could establish the fact of the birth in England of James M'Carthy, the shortness of the time defined for prosecuting the appeal precludes the possibility of their redressing the grievance inflicted on the Clogheen Union, by the illegality and injustice of the warrant for the removal of his widow and children to Ireland from the Lambeth parish.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jos. Kettlewell,*
Clerk of the Union.

To the Poor Law Board,
Somerset House, London.

— No. 7. —

The Poor Law Board to the Guardians of *Clogheen* Union.

Poor Law Board, Somerset House,
18 March 1851.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, stating, in reference to theirs of the 5th, that the guardians of the Clogheen Union are precluded by the shortness of the time limited by the Act of Parliament from prosecuting the appeal against the removal of the pauper, Margaret M'Carthy, and her two children from the parish of Lambeth to Ireland.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Courtenay,*
Secretary.

To J. Kettlewell, Esq.
Clerk to the Guardians, Clogheen Union,
Ireland.

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CLOGHEEN UNION.

COPIES of all CORRESPONDENCE, since the 1st day of December last, between the CLOGHEEN BOARD OF GUARDIANS, the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS in *Ireland*, the POOR LAW BOARD in *England*, and the LAMBETH BOARD OF GUARDIANS, relative to the alleged Illegal Removal of a Pauper named *Margaret M'Carthy*, and her Two Children, from the Lambeth to the Clogheen Workhouse, last November.

(*Mr. Scully.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *June* 1851.

399.

Under 2 oz.

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DINGLE UNION WORKHOUSE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 May 1851;—*for*,

COPY "of REPORT made by Captain *Spark* relative to certain CHARGES of PROSELYTISM in the WORKHOUSE of *Dingle* Union, and of the MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken by him on the Inquiry; together with Copies of any CORRESPONDENCE between the Poor Law Commissioners, the Protestant Chaplain, the Board of Guardians, and Captain *Spark* thereon."

Poor Law Commission, Dublin, 6 June 1851.

W. STANLEY, Secretary.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 24 *June* 1851.

No. 26,276/51, Dingle Union.

COPY REPORT from Captain *Spark*, Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 7 May 1851.

I BEG leave to transmit to the Commissioners a letter I received on the 1st instant from the Rev. Eugene O'Sullivan, P. P., Roman Catholic Chaplain, in which he makes complaint, and calls my attention to several abuses and violations of the Poor Laws.

1st. That a system of bribery is carried on in the workhouse for proselytising purposes: that Protestants and Catholics who become *perverts*, are in the habit of receiving money in the workhouse.

2d. That a different classification has been adopted in reference to such persons, and in some instances they have not been subjected to what they consider the *horrors* * of Liscarney Workhouse.

3d. That since the appointment of a Protestant master, perversions are on the increase; that, in fact, before his appointment it had no existence to any extent in the workhouse, but now is quite rife.

4th. The reverend gentleman makes complaint against the master that he introduced into the workhouse a very suspicious character from Ventry, the hotbed of perversion, who was not in distress, without a ticket of admission, and fed and clothed him at the expense of the Union.

5th. My attention is directed to the vast number of paupers who have no place of religious worship to attend on Sundays and festivals.

I beg to report that, on receiving this letter, I informed the reverend gentleman, in reply, that I considered it to be my duty to institute an immediate inquiry on oath into the matters referred to by him, and that I was ready to enter upon it whenever it suited his convenience to bring forward evidence to sustain the statements contained in his letter.

At Mr. O'Sullivan's request I summoned as witnesses the Reverend Mr. Goodman, Protestant chaplain and minister of the parish, the Reverend Samuel H. Lewis his curate, or assistant minister, and Mr. Thomas F. M'Kenna, and held the inquiry on the 5th instant at the workhouse.

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the evidence of Mary Breen and Johanna Lyne, two women who were formerly pauper inmates of the workhouse, which refers entirely to the 1st and 2d matters of complaint, and to a period

* I know of no horrors at Liscarney House, unless its isolated position may be so esteemed, which prevents the inmates from often seeing their friends, and from getting tobacco and other articles. It is a most healthy, well-managed house.—*T. S.*

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period when Sir Thomas Ross, and, latterly, Mr. O'Brien was temporary Poor Law Inspector, and also that of the Rev. Thomas Goodman, the only witnesses examined.

The evidence of the two women shows that they changed their religion from Roman Catholic to Protestant after they were admitted to the house, and that money in small sums, of one penny, two-pence and three-pence, was given to them and other Protestant inmates of the workhouse after prayers on Sundays by the Rev. Mr. Goodman, by his curate, and by a man named Lacy, who acted as clerk.

These witnesses do not prove that this money was given as a bribe, or in order to induce Catholic inmates to become Protestants, a motive that was most positively and most indignantly denied both by the Rev. Mr. Goodman and the Rev. Mr. Lewis,—by the former on oath, but only out of charity to assist them to get a little milk or bread for their children in addition to their rations. These gentlemen acknowledged that they had been in the habit, even until now, of distributing a portion of the collection made in the church in small sums from one penny to two-pence to Protestant paupers in the workhouse: on Sundays after prayers, and on festivals, when the collection was larger, as much as four-pence, and even sixpence each had been given. The evidence on oath of the Rev. Thomas Goodman proves that, generally, the portion of the church collection thus distributed amounted to no more than one shilling among all these people, a very small sum certainly to be used as a bribe, or to induce even paupers to abjure the faith of their fathers. Yet it was wrong to give even this, and I gave these reverend gentlemen to understand that the course they had pursued was wholly at variance with the principle of the Poor Laws; a pauper possessing money derived from any source could not be considered destitute, and entitled to remain in the workhouse. To purchase milk or other article of diet therewith was quite contrary to Article 20 of the workhouse rules. It is necessary I should state, that both the Rev. Mr. Goodman and the Rev. Mr. Lewis protested that they had acted in this matter out of charity only, and in ignorance of any principle of law, or any regulation against it. They stated that it had been done by them without the knowledge or consent of any officer of the workhouse, but that they made no *secret* of it.

As regards the second matter of complaint, that a different classification has been adopted in reference to Protestant converts, the evidence of Mary Breen and Johanna Lyne proves that during the period they were inmates no children of Protestant paupers were sent to Liscarney House, to which place at that time all the young children of Catholics above five and under fifteen years of age were sent, being placed under the care and instruction of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress. Protestants' children, I think, were allowed to remain at Dingle; not from any particular favour towards them, but that they might be under the eye and spiritual care of the Protestant chaplain, and that they might, as one of these witnesses states, "hear the word of God."

The Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan abandoned his third and fourth complaints or charges, which affected the character of the present master, Mr. Mason, on the ground, that on inquiry he had ascertained there was nothing improper in his conduct; but with reference to his third complaint, I have thought it necessary to examine the register, and I find that since the present master's appointment there have been 24 paupers discharged who were registered Protestants, whilst the admissions of registered Protestants as inmates amount to only 14; showing a a diminution of 10 in the number of Protestants, or pretended Protestants, since Mr. Mason took charge as master, and not an increase.

I believe Mr. Mason to be entirely adverse to the encouragement of any attempt at proselytising whatever, whether inside or outside the workhouse; and with respect to the other charge (the 4th), that, too, is without foundation; the man admitted was not a Protestant, nor a convert, but a Roman Catholic, and was registered as such, and was regularly discharged at his own request.

Another subject complained of by the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, the last in his letter, is the vast number of paupers in the workhouse and auxiliary houses, who have no place, or can go to no place of worship on Sundays. The truth is, that Mr. O'Sullivan and his curate cannot possibly attend to the spiritual wants of upwards of 4,000 persons; they cannot give masses sufficient in one day, the Sunday, nor duly attend the sick calls, and other sacred duties they have to fulfil. I beg leave to state that I see no remedy for this, except the appointment

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ment of another chaplain here in Dingle. It is a matter I have brought before the guardians; they are aware that another Catholic clergyman is necessary, but hesitate to require the appointment of one, because of the impoverished state of the Union. I beg, therefore, to be permitted to bring the Commissioners' attention to the subject.

COPY LETTER from the Rev. Mr. *O'Sullivan* to Captain *Spark*, dated 1 May 1851.

I CONSIDER that it is due to you, as Inspector of this Union, to make you acquainted with any abuses which may prevail in the workhouses here, before any complaint in reference to them be laid before the Poor Law Commissioners. Acting upon this principle, I beg leave to call your attention to several abuses and open violations of the Poor Law Act. The first to which I wish to direct your attention is a system of bribery carried on in the workhouse for proselytising purposes. It can be proved, beyond all question, that Protestants and Catholics who become perverts are in the habit of receiving money in the workhouse. Secondly, A different classification has been adopted in reference to the above-named persons, and also in some instances they have not been subjected to what they consider the horrors of the Liscarney Workhouse. Thirdly, I find, since the appointment of a Protestant master, that perversion is on the increase; in fact, before his appointment it had no existence to any extent in the workhouse, but now it is quite rife. In a short time after Mr. Mason coming to the workhouse there were fourteen soupers in the house; occasionally since there have been other cases of perversion, and so late as yesterday two persons abjured their faith. As you are aware, the Irish are very attached to the faith of their forefathers, and consequently, unless inducements were held out, and unless they had a certainty that their condition would be improved, beyond all doubt they would never have abjured their faith. Fourthly, A very suspicious character was introduced into the workhouse a few days ago. It was proved before the Board of Guardians that this man was not in distress; that he had no ticket of admission from the relieving officer; in fact that he did not belong to the union at all. Nothing could be ascertained in reference to him, but that he had left Ventry, the hot-bed of perversion, and brought into the house clandestinely by Mr. Mason, fed and clothed by him at the expense of the union, and afterwards dismissed by him when he became apprehensive that this gross violation of law would entail upon him the censure of the Board. In this, however, he miscalculated; for though in the presence of the Board he prevaricated different times, nevertheless he was not punished. Fifthly, I wish again to direct your attention to the vast number of paupers who have no place of religious worship to attend on Sundays and festivals. I expect that you will have the kindness of letting me know what course you intend to pursue in reference to those matters which I have laid before you. To other abuses, in a future communication, I shall direct your attention.

INQUIRY into the Complaint made by the Rev. Mr. *O'Sullivan*, that a System of Bribery is carried on in the Workhouse of this Union for proselytising Purposes.

Mary Breen sworn; and examined.

Were you for any period of time an inmate of the workhouse?—Yes.

When you entered the workhouse first, did you enter as a Protestant, or a Roman Catholic?—Was registered a Catholic.

Did you change your religion after you came into the workhouse?—I did, sir; I became a Protestant.

Were you offered any money by any person?—No, sir; I got a few pence after prayers to get milk and bread for my children, who were in the workhouse, sometimes four-pence, sometimes three-pence halfpenny, and sometimes sixpence.

Was that the reason, and in hopes of getting that you changed your religion?—It was, sir; and to have my children left with me.

How long were you in the habit of receiving that money?—About eighteen months, until I left the workhouse.

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Were you receiving this money from the time you entered the house, and became a Protestant, until the time you left it?—I was.

Who gave you the money during that period of time?—The Rev. Thomas Goodman until Mr. Lewis came home, and then Jack Lacy.

Did you get money from any other person besides the Rev. Mr. Goodman and Lacy?—I did, sir; I got sixpence from Mr. Lynch, down at the Colony, and the Rev. Mr. Lewis gave sixpence back to Lynch out of his pocket, and it was by Mr. Lewis's directions that Mr. Lynch gave me the sixpence.

Was Mr. Lewis present upon the occasion that Lacy gave you the money?—Mr. Lewis gave it out of his pocket to Lacy; I saw him give it, sir.

Did you upon those occasions when you received money from the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Parson Goodman and Lacy, see either of them giving money or sharing money to other persons who had changed their religion?—Every one of them used to get it.

Could you name any of the parties who received this money?—Joan Lyne, alias Hearty, and her child; Joan Sullivan, alias Kennedy, and her child; Joan Moriarty, and her child; Peg Kennedy; John Keating; there was a woman, a Protestant, Kate Thomas, who received it; a woman named Day, and her children, used to get it.

Were your children left with you because you became a Protestant?—Yes, they were; for they would have been taken from me if I'd be a Catholic.

Did all your children become Protestants in the workhouse?—Yes, all but one, my eldest little boy, who was sent to Liscarney. Mr. Lewis used to send for this boy, and he would not come; he would remain a Catholic. My eldest boy was sent to Liscarney, because he would not change his religion.

If he had changed his religion, would he have been left with you?—He would, sir, certainly, with my other children.

Were other little boys left in the workhouse at Greys of the same age because they had changed their religion?—Yes.

Were any of the Protestant children removed from their parents while you were in the workhouse?—They were not to my knowledge.

What objection had the children to go to Liscarney?—Because it was so bad; they used to be coming home and dying on the road.

Mary Breen's Examination continued by the Rev. Mr. *Lewis* and Captain *Spark*, P. L. I.

Who was the master of the workhouse at Grey's at the time referred to?—Mr. Day; he was a Roman Catholic. Mrs. Grey was mistress of the house, a Roman Catholic; all the officers of the house were Roman Catholics. Sir Thomas Ross was Poor-Law Inspector when I was first admitted; he was a Protestant; and afterwards Mr. O'Brien, who was a Roman Catholic.

Did any one promise you that if you became a Protestant your children would be left with you?—Yes, Sir Thomas and Mr. Lewis told me that my children would be left by me, in order to go to hear the Word of God every Sunday; that it was right to leave them by me to hear the Word of God.

Who was present when Sir Thomas Ross promised you that if you became a Protestant your children would be left with you?—All those who had turned; it was the next Sunday when we came up to hear prayers in the Board-room.

Was Sir Thomas present then?—He was not, sir.

Who sent your eldest son to Liscarney workhouse?—Mr. Day said, that as you do not go to church with your mother, you must go to Liscarney.

How long is it since you left the workhouse?—Twelve months last Shrovetide.

Examined by Rev. Mr. *Lewis*.

Where do you now live?—I live in Green-lane, next door but one to the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan's.

How did you support yourself during the last year?—By my husband's labour.

Has the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan given you any support during the last year?—He has not, only the first week.

How much did you get during that week?—I got bread and tea.

How many more that came out of the workhouse got bread and tea with you that week?—All who came out of the workhouse with me.

Do you remember how many came out with you?—I can count them; Joan Hearty

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Hearty and child, Joan Brosnan and child, myself and three children, Peg Kennedy, Mary Sheehy.

Did all these live in the house next door to the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan?—They did, sir, the first week I was with them; on my oath, I did not stay more than one week in that house.

Who paid the rent for that house?—The woman of the house, Margaret Manning.

Did you pay anything during your stay in it?—I did not.

Did the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan pay for your support?—Yes, the first week.

Did you get out-door relief since you left the workhouse?—I did not get a grain of it since I left the workhouse.

Do you remember any conversation you had with the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan before you left the workhouse?—No; I sent a woman to know whether he would receive me back, because my heart opened with gladness when I saw him.

Who was the woman you sent?—Mary Fitzgerald.

What word did the woman bring you back?—She told me that he would take me back again. I told her that every night I used to be dreaming and crying. At the workhouse I threw myself on my knees before him, and asked forgiveness.

Was that in the workhouse before you came out?—Yes, sir, it was.

How long did you remain in the workhouse after you had thrown yourself on your knees before him?—Two days.

Did the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan promise to provide lodging for you after leaving the workhouse?—He did not; but I threw myself on my knees, and asked him for God's sake to take me out. All I wanted was a gown, petticoat, handkerchief and chemise; my own clothes had been stolen from me, and I could not go out in the workhouse dress.

Do you remember how often during the last month you came to Mr. Lewis to take you back to the church?—Twice; I did it to see if he would promise me any thing, as I found him soft.

What did you say to Mr. Lewis on those occasions; did you say your heart opened to him when you saw him?—I did, sir; I knew that a great many besides me came to him to get something from him. He told me to go to church, and he would meet me.

Were you ever in gaol?—No, nor my husband, but while in gaol in the poor-house; no gaol but that.

Did you ever hear of any charge of robbery against your husband?—No, whatever happened his brothers.

Re-examined by the Rev. Mr. *O'Sullivan.*

Have you since you left the workhouse been in the greatest distress?—I have been in the greatest distress.

Have you been frequently during two or three nights without food since you left the workhouse?—I have, sir, and have sold the clothes to my chemise, to buy food for my children.

At the time you applied to Mr. Lewis to go back to church, were you not in the deepest distress?—I was.

During the eighteen months that you were a Protestant in the workhouse, did you ever believe in anything connected with Protestantism?—When they used to be running down the Blessed Virgin Mary that she had no power, and praising Queen Victoria in place of her, I used to tremble, and had a bit of bread, and gnawing the bread before I'd be listening to him running down the religion I was born in.

By the Rev. Mr. *Goodman.*

Do you believe in God the Father?—I do, sir.

Do you believe in God the Son?—I do.

Do you believe in God the Holy Ghost?—I do.

Do you believe that Christ can save you?—I do.

Mr. *Goodman.*] That is the religion we teach and profess.

Johana Lyne sworn; and examined by the Rev. Mr. *O'Sullivan.*

Were you for any time in the workhouse?—I was, about the 5th of October; I was admitted two or three years ago; I was in the house from a year and a

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quarter to a year and a half; I was registered a Catholic when I first entered the workhouse.

Did you change your religion afterwards when in the house?—I did.

Why did you change your religion in the workhouse?—That I might not be always left in the workhouse, and be taken out at some period.

Did any person in the workhouse, or at any other place, promise you, that if you changed your religion, you would be taken out?—They did not.

At any other time were you told that you would be taken out of the workhouse?—I expected Mr. Lewis would take me out.

Did Mr. Lewis ever promise to take you out?—He told me the last week when I was going to leave it, that he would take me out the following week.

Did you ever receive money when in the workhouse from any person?—A penny, three halfpence, and two-pence on Sundays, two-pence and three-pence halfpenny from Mr. Goodman to buy a drop of milk for my children, then in the workhouse.

Did your child ever get any money from any person in the workhouse?—No, sir, except what I used to get from these persons.

Who were these persons?—Mr. Goodman used to give it to buy a drop of milk for the children, and I suppose he brought it from the church.

Did any other person give you any money in the workhouse besides Mr. Goodman?—John Lacy used to give it from Mr. Lewis, the bachelor, I suppose.

Did you ever see the Rev. Mr. Lewis give money to Lacy for that purpose?—I did not.

Who is Lacy?—Does not know; he used to give a sermon in Irish; he used to attend those reverend gentlemen at church.

Did you ever see any other person giving money to other persons in that house?—Saw that there were nine or ten persons, and a shilling or thirteen pence was divided between them.

How long was that system of giving money carried on in the workhouse?—Nearly half a year, as far as I remember.

In the beginning Mr. Goodman did not give it; never got any money from Mr. Lewis.

Was your child ever separated from you when you were in the workhouse?—She was not.

Why not?—Because Mr. Goodman spoke to Mr. O'Brien to leave them their children.

Were the children of others in the house who had become Protestants taken from them?—No, they were left with their parents.

Was the same line of conduct observed in reference to other persons who had not become Protestants in the house?—It was not; they were separated from their parents.

Where were they sent to?—To Liscarney and Monaree.

Did the parents of Catholic children consider it a great hardship that they should be treated differently from any other persons?—They complained, and were jealous that our children were left with us.

When Mr. Lewis first saw you in the Brewery, had you not a child in your arms?—I had my only child.

Were you not allowed, then, whilst you were Roman Catholic to have your child with you?—Yes, because the children were not then separated from any person.

In your case is it not true that you had the same privileges whilst you were Roman Catholic as when you were Protestant?—I had the same; I expected that I should be taken out. Mr. Lewis told the matron to take good care of them, and when he returned he would take us out.

How long had you been a Protestant, when you said that promise had been made to you?—Not long; about four or five Sundays.

When you became a Protestant, what reasons did you give the Board of Guardians for becoming a Protestant?—Gave no reason; but said I wished to become a Protestant.

How long is it since you left the workhouse?—A week before Shrovetide, last year.

How have you supported yourself since?—A day's work here and there, by God's grace I got sufficiency from time to time. Lived in the house with Mrs. Breen, when I first came out.

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How long did you live in the house with Mrs. Breen?—I lived a long time in the house with Mrs. Breen; cannot bring to recollection how long.

Is Mrs. Breen living in that house now?—Yes.

Was Mrs. Breen living a month or two months in that house?—She was; she was living some period of weeks after she first came out of the workhouse.

Did you get out-door relief after leaving the workhouse?—I did not.

Had you bread and tea with Mrs. Breen in that house?—I had not; where would I get it; we had some money of Mr. Lewis's, after leaving the house, and bought coffee and bread for it.

Was not Mr. Lewis in the north at that time?—Mr. Lewis had been in the north; after his return home we expected to be taken out of the workhouse, and get blankets and houses, and the means of support.

Then when you found the Rev. Mr. Sullivan had a house for you, and the means of support, you went to him, and that Mr. Lewis did not give it to you?—Father Owen * never told me he had a house to give me; how could he give what he had not?

When you left the workhouse, did you not go to a house where the Rev. Mr. Sullivan supported people who came out of the workhouse?—When I came out of the workhouse I had a week here and there; how could Father Owen support us? What had he gained by them?

Did you not get something from Father Owen when you left the workhouse?—If I had got the clothes that were stolen from me, I would not have remained with Mr. Lewis.

How many conversations had you with the Rev. Mr. Sullivan before you left the workhouse?—None; never had any.

How did you let the Rev. Mr. Sullivan know you wished to come out?—Mary Breen, on going to Mass this Sunday, when the Rev. Mr. Lewis was coming in, Mr. Lewis asked her where was Mrs. Breen.

He was told that she went to Mass on that day?—I asked Mr. Lewis when would he take me out. He asked me how long I had been in the workhouse. I said if I thought I should have been so long, I would not have remained with him. Did not tell anybody, and did not send anybody to him.

Where did you see the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan to speak to him, after you wished again to become a Roman Catholic?—In the workhouse, where he used to come in to see the people as chaplain.

What did you say to him?—Said nothing; was afraid to speak to him.

By the Rev. Mr. *O'Sullivan.*

Would you, or any other parties who have become perverts in the workhouse, have become perverts from the Roman Catholic faith, if inducements had not been held out to you, and you expected that your condition would have been improved by it?—Why should they do it? I would not have changed my religion, only I expected a good bribe.

Did you ever hear any other persons say they were influenced by the same motive as yourself?—I did not.

By Mr. *Lewis.*

When you left the Protestant church, and went back to mass, why did you go to the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan's new colony in Green-lane, instead of staying in the workhouse, and thereby proving your sincerity?—Because I am too long in by them. Did not hear of any such place.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Rev. Mr. Goodman and the Rev. Mr. Lewis both admitted that they had been in the habit of distributing money in small sums, from one penny to two-pence, to individuals in the workhouse, and on festivals larger sums, and the following evidence was thereupon taken on oath.

The Rev. *Thomas Goodman* sworn; and examined.

Have been in the habit of giving money to Protestant paupers in the workhouse on Sundays and festivals only, out of the collection made at the church.

To

* The Rev. M. O'Sullivan.

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To what amount did you distribute the money in question to each individual?—I was not exact in dividing it; but I generally gave more to those who were originally Protestants, and gave a portion to those who had been converts from the Roman Catholic Church also, when there was money sufficient.

To what did it amount generally?—Generally the portion of the collection given to the pauper Protestants amounted to about one shilling.

What number of paupers have you generally had in the workhouse to whom you gave this money?—I could not give a correct answer to this question; it amounted sometimes to a penny each, sometimes to sixpence; the latter on festivals.

Do you think that the gift of this money had a tendency to cause Roman Catholic poor to become Protestants?—I could not say, I never gave it to them until they became Protestants; I have not given it in order to lead Roman Catholics to become converts to Protestantism.

Do you think there would have been a single convert from the Roman Catholic faith in the workhouse, if this money had not been given?—I think there would, because there were converts in workhouse before I took charge as Protestant chaplain.

Were those whom you call converts made converts in the workhouse, or were they so before they were admitted?—Many were converts before they were admitted.

Were any made converts since their admission to the workhouse before you took charge?—Some of them were; I heard so.

During your chaplaincy, what was the greatest number of Protestant inmates of the workhouse, who had become converts from the Roman Catholic religion?—I cannot tell; there were some who had become converts before I took charge.

(The Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan abandoned his charges against the master, having on inquiry ascertained that there was nothing improper in his conduct.)

No. 26,276/51, Dingle Union.

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 17 May 1851.

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, have received from their Inspector, Captain Spark, a report of the inquiry made by him into certain complaints preferred by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, regarding alleged abuses in the workhouse of Dingle Union.

The Commissioners forward for the Guardians' information the evidence taken by Captain Spark in this inquiry, together with a copy of a letter the Commissioners have addressed to the Rev. T. Goodman, the Protestant Chaplain, on the subject.

I am to request that the enclosed evidence may be returned when perused by the Board of Guardians.

No. 26,276/51, Dingle Union.

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Rev. *Thomas Goodman*, Protestant Chaplain to the Workhouse, dated 17 May 1851.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to inform you that they have received from their Inspector, Captain Spark, a report of an inquiry which he instituted upon oath into certain charges made by the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, the Roman Catholic Chaplain of the workhouse of Dingle Union, relative to abuses alleged by him to exist in that workhouse; and the Commissioners have also received a copy of the evidence given by yourself and the other witnesses examined on the inquiry, by which they observe that you admit having been in the habit of giving money to Protestant inmates in the workhouse on Sundays and Festivals, out of the collection made at church.

It further appears, that some of the inmates state the receipt of such money to have partly influenced them in professing a change of religion from Roman Catholic to Protestant.

The Commissioners observe, that the intention of influencing the inmates of the workhouse to a change of religion by the use of such means, is altogether disavowed

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disavowed by yourself and Mr. Lewis. I am directed, however, to point out to you the great and obvious impropriety of giving money under any circumstances or for any purpose to the inmates of the workhouse, as such a system must inevitably prove subversive of discipline, and cause discontent among the inmates not partaking such advantages, and may lead to a suspicion, as in the present instance, of improper motives on the part of those who supply such indulgences to the inmates.

These objections are of peculiar weight in reference to clergymen performing the duties of Chaplain in the workhouse; and, after the evidence laid before them, the Commissioners feel obliged to require from you, on your own part, and that of your curate, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, an assurance that such a practice will not be pursued by either of you in future.

No. 26,276/51, Dingle Union.

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Captain *Spark*, dated 17 May 1851.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the inquiry instituted by you into the charges made by the Roman Catholic Chaplain of the workhouse of Dingle Union relative to abuses alleged by him to exist in the workhouse of that union. The Commissioners have addressed the Rev. Mr. Goodman on the subject of that part of the evidence which affects his conduct, and that of his curate, the Rev. Mr. Lewis.

One of the complaints being, that the vast number of paupers in the workhouse have no place of religious worship to go to on Sundays, I am directed by the Commissioners to request that you will be good enough to inquire, and report whether the present Chaplain could arrange to celebrate an additional Mass on Sundays and holydays, and on what terms; and if not, what other arrangement can be made to provide all the Roman Catholic inmates with the means of conveniently attending Divine worship.

No. 28,836/51, Dingle Union.

COPY LETTER from the Rev. *Thomas Goodman*, Protestant Chaplain to the Workhouse, to the Commissioners, dated 20 May 1851.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your secretary's letter, No. 26,276/51, and bearing date the 17th instant, in which he mentions that, after the evidence laid before you, you feel obliged to require from me, on my own part, and that of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, an assurance that the practice of giving money to any inmate of the workhouse will not be pursued by either of us in future.

I, without hesitation, pledge myself, that neither the Rev. Mr. Lewis, my worthy fellow-labourer, nor I, will give money to any inmate of the workhouse in future, while they continue inmates of the workhouse, now that I have been told that it is contrary to the law or regulation of the house: while I give this pledge, I must say most truly, in palliation of the offence, that I did not know, until the investigation, that I was committing a breach of any law or regulation; nor until two witnesses were examined, did I understand what the accusation rightly was; as soon as I did, I candidly acknowledged, which I would have done in the commencement had I understood it, that I was in the habit of carrying a shilling in halfpence, seldom more than that, and dividing it among my congregation publicly after service: the cause of it was, about six months after I commenced doing duty in the workhouse, my congregation complained to me that their children were in great want of milk, and that if I brought them a few halfpence from the collection in the church, it would be a great comfort to them: the following Sunday I brought a shilling with me, and divided it among my own congregation, and no other,* and continued to do so until the investigation, but not by way of bribe. With disdain I repel the charge; for I never, in the house, nor out of the house, gave a farthing, by way of bribe, to induce any one to change from their religion to ours; we had no occasion to stoop to such improper

* On Festivals, namely, on Christmas and Easter, I used to give sixpence, but to the heads of families only.——*Thos. Goodman.*

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proper means; for if we wished to accept persons indiscriminately as they offered themselves, we would have had many indeed.

Before I conclude, I must say, in justice to my dear fellow-labourer, Mr Lewis, that he had nothing to do with giving the money above; for when he took my duty at the workhouse, which I think was not more than 20 times altogether, I used to give 1*s.* in halfpence to the man who acted as our clerk, to distribute it in my absence; but I must also say that Mr. Lewis, as well as myself, did not know that it was a breach of any law or regulation to do so.

No. 28,836/51.

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Rev. *Thomas Goodman*, in reply, dated 23 May 1851.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th instant, in which you pledge yourself that neither the Rev. Mr. Lewis, your curate, nor yourself, will in future give money to any inmate of the workhouse of Dingle Union; and, in reference thereto, I am directed by the Commissioners to state that they are satisfied with the assurance given by you, on the part of yourself, as Protestant chaplain of the workhouse, and of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, as your curate.

No. 28,836/51.

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 23 May 1851.

ADVERTING to the letter addressed to the Board of Guardians of Dingle Union, on the 17th instant, transmitting a copy of a letter addressed by the Commissioners to the Rev. Mr. Goodman, the Protestant Chaplain of the workhouse, relative to the recent inquiry into the charges made by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, to state, for the information of the Board of Guardians, that they have received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Goodman, in which he pledges himself that neither the Rev. Mr. Lewis, his curate, nor himself, will in future give money to any inmate of the workhouse of Dingle Union; and the Commissioners have intimated to him that they are satisfied with the assurance given by him.

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DINGLE UNION WORKHOUSE.

A COPY of the REPORT made by Captain *Spark* relative to certain Charges of PROSELYTISM in the WORKHOUSE of *Dingle* Union; with the MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken by him on the Inquiry.

(*Mr. Reynolds.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *June* 1851.

427.

Under 2 oz.

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ENNISTYMON UNION.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 February 1851 ;—*for*,

COPIES "of any CORRESPONDENCE which may have taken place in relation to the Dismissal of the BOARD of ELECTED GUARDIANS of the ENNISTYMON UNION, and the Appointment of paid Officers therein."

Poor Law Commission, Dublin, 1 March 1851.

W. STANLEY, Secretary.

(*Mr. French.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 10 *April* 1851.

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COPIES of any CORRESPONDENCE which may have taken place in relation to the Dismissal of the BOARD of ELECTED GUARDIANS of the ENNISTYMON UNION, and the Appointment of Paid Officers therein.

No. 1.—EXTRACT from a Report from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, 23 November 1850.

(No. 65,039/50.)

THE demand for admission into the workhouse is increasing; from want of room admission must be refused, except in urgent cases, and in many cases where several applications had been made.

No. 2.—COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 28 November 1850.

(No. 65,060/50.)

THE Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union on the 22d instant, and have observed by the return of inmates which is entered thereon, that there were 3,312 persons in the workhouses on the 16th instant, while the number which, according to the same return, they are calculated to contain is but 2,875, thus showing an excess in the number of inmates, over the amount of accommodation, of 437 persons; and on reference to the return for the week ended the 23d instant, this excess appears to have increased to 450.

The Commissioners have also received a report from Mr. Briscoe, in which he states that the demand for admission into the workhouse is increasing, and that from want of room admission must be refused, except in urgent cases, and in many cases where several applications had been made.

The Commissioners will not permit the workhouses of Ennistymon Union to continue in their present overcrowded state; and, under the circumstances described, they think it is absolutely necessary that the Guardians should not only cease to admit additional numbers into the workhouse, but take steps for efficiently relieving out of the workhouse such of the present inmates as may be legally relievable out of it, so as to bring the numbers within the existing limitation order, and so as to enable them to admit destitute persons who are not relievable out of the workhouse under the 1st section.

The Commissioners are aware of the inconvenient results which may follow the adoption of this course; but, pending the provision of additional workhouse accommodation now in progress, the Commissioners do not see any other mode by which the requirements of the Irish Poor Relief Acts, in regard to the relief of destitute poor, can be duly carried out in Ennistymon Union.

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No. 3.—EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, dated 29 November 1850.

(No. 66,289/50.)

THE following letters from the Poor Law Commissioners and others were read by the clerk, and directions given to answer them respectively, to the following effect (or orders made on them respectively, as follows) :—

Present:—In the Chair, C. O'Brien, Esq.

Other Guardians—Francis G. Moony, John Rynne, Michael Keane, James Neagle, Peter O'Loughlin, Andrew Lysaght, John M'Namara, Michael Considine, Francis O'Brien, Michael Ryan, Francis M'N. Calcutt, Timothy Marmian, John M'Namara, jun., John Donnellan, Thomas Stack and Captain M'Namara.

(No. 65,060/50.)

28 November 1850.—About the overcrowded state of the workhouse and the several auxiliaries, and directing not to admit any more paupers, and to discharge any that could be legally relieved under the 1st section of the Poor Relief Acts.

The Board postponed the consideration of the foregoing letter until this day fortnight.

No. 4.—COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 3 December 1850.

(No. 66,289/50.)

I AM directed by the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland, to acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union, on the 29th ultimo, from which it appears that the Board postponed for a fortnight the consideration of the Commissioners' letter of the 28th ultimo, in which they drew the attention of the Board of Guardians to the overcrowded state of the workhouse and the several auxiliaries, and stated that they would not permit the workhouses to continue in their present overcrowded state, and that they thought it absolutely necessary that the Guardians should not only cease to admit additional numbers into the workhouse, but should also take steps for efficiently relieving out of the workhouse such of the present inmates as may be legally relievable out of it, so as to bring the numbers within the existing limitation order, and so as to enable them to admit destitute persons who are not relievable out of the workhouse, under the 1st section.

The Commissioners regard, with the utmost surprise and anxiety, the course the Guardians have deemed it fitting to take in postponing the consideration of this most important subject for one fortnight.

Under the circumstances of the Union, as reported to the Commissioners, this resolution amounts in effect to a suspension of the administration of relief to the destitute poor for one fortnight.

The Commissioners must therefore peremptorily call on the Guardians to take immediate steps to afford efficient relief to the destitute poor; on failure whereof the Commissioners will be constrained to resort to the exercise of the extraordinary powers confided to them by the Legislature, to be used in the event of any Board of Guardians abandoning the performance of their duty.

No. 5.—COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, dated 3 December 1850.

(No. 66,289/50.)

I AM directed by the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland, to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter which the Commissioners have this day addressed to the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon

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Ennistymon Union, in reference to a statement appearing on the Guardians' minutes, to the effect that the consideration of the Commissioners' letter of the 28th ultimo, on the subject of the overcrowded state of the workhouses, has been postponed for a fortnight.

The Commissioners feel great anxiety at this postponement, and they wish an extraordinary meeting of the Guardians to be summoned, to consider the subject of the Commissioners' letter, if that can be done previously to the next ordinary meeting.

In the meantime, the Commissioners' rely upon your admonishing the Relieving Officers of their responsibility, in reference to the exercise of their provisional powers in any case of sudden and urgent necessity.

No. 6.—COPY LETTER from Mr. *Briscoe* to the Commissioners, dated 4 December 1850.

(No. 66,983/50.)

With reference to No. 66,289/50, I have the honour to state, that calling an extraordinary meeting of the Guardians previous to the ordinary day (the 6th instant) would result in only a few attending, who I am confident would not direct out-door relief.

The Relieving Officers are aware of their duties in urgent cases.

Last Sunday, with some of the Board, I was inspecting premises, with the view of additional house accommodation, and shall continue to do so.

No. 7.—EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, dated 6 December 1850.

(No. 67,672/50.)

The following letters from the Poor Law Commissioners and others were read by the clerk, and directions given to answer them respectively, to the following effect (or orders made on them respectively, as follows):—

Present:—In the Chair, F. M'N. Calcutt, Esq.

Other Guardians—John Donnellan, Michael Kenny, Burdet Moony, Michael Ryan, Timothy Marmian, John M'Namara, John Ryan, Francis O'Brien, Andrew Lysaght, James Neagle, Michael Considine, Thomas Stack and Peter O'Loughlin.

H. H. Briscoe, Esq., Poor Law Inspector.

(No. 66,289.)

3 December 1850.—About the Guardians postponing for a fortnight the consideration of the Commissioners' letter of the 28th ultimo, in reference to the overcrowded state of the workhouses, and calling upon the Guardians to take immediate steps to afford relief to the destitute poor, &c. &c.

Resolved,—That with reference to the Commissioners' letter of the 3d instant, No. 66,289, this Board can assure the Commissioners that they are most anxious to carry out the due administration of the Poor Law Acts. That this Board considers that out-door relief, however limited, even as a temporary expedient, would result in a pressure to an extent that would render it impossible for the Board to resist, and that without funds. This Board have foreseen the necessity of extended in-door accommodation, as may be seen by reference to previous resolutions of this Board. Even last Sunday, a committee of the Board was viewing premises as additional accommodation, and by a resolution of this day a committee was appointed to inspect premises, and report to an adjourned meeting of this Board, to be held to-morrow.

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No. 8.—EXTRACT from Minutes of the Board of Guardians, dated 7 December 1850.

(No. 67,673/50.)

Present:—In the Chair, F. M'N. Calcutt, Esq.

Other Guardians—Andrew Lysaght, Francis O'Brien, Michael Considine.

H. H. Briscoe, Esq., Poor Law Inspector.

THE Committee appointed upon the 6th instant report, that they recommend that the following houses at Lahinch be taken at the rents specified, as additional workhouse accommodation, until 1st May 1851:—

	£.	s.	d.
John Quin's two houses, Strand-street, for - - -	5	–	–
Mrs. Reidy's house - ditto - - - - -	3	–	–
Mrs. Egan's two houses - ditto - - - - -	4	–	–
Mr. Hanrahan's house - ditto - - - - -	2	15	–
Mr. Liddy's Ball-room, and two opposite houses, High-street	8	–	–
Thomas Clare's two houses, Slipper-street - - -	4	10	–
Widow Considine's house, High-street - - - -	3	10	–
James M'Mahon's house - ditto - - - - -	3	–	–
Mr. Carmody's house - ditto - - - - -	4	–	–

Resolved,—That we adopt the Report of the Committee.

No. 9.—COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe* to the Commissioners, dated 8 December 1850.

(No. 67,633/50.)

WITH reference to the proceedings of the Board of Guardians at their meeting upon the 6th instant, at which No. 66,289/50 was read, I have the honour to report, that the Board are unanimous in the desire to carry out the provisions of the Poor Law Acts, so far as to relieve destitution by in-door accommodation. The opinion of the majority is, that they would not be able to resist the pressure consequent upon out-door relief; and if such be adopted, the affairs of the Union ought to be managed by paid officers. Yesterday a committee of the Board viewed several houses in Lahinch, close to our present auxiliaries; and at an adjourned meeting of the Board these houses were taken until the 1st of May next, at which period the additional buildings lately contracted for will be got for occupation.

Until a late period of last night, with some of the Board, I was purchasing bedding and clothing for the additional houses at Lahinch, and I trust that arrangements may be made to meet the present pressure.

I can assure the Commissioners that every exertion has and will be made by me to induce the Board, under any circumstances, to continue in the exercise of their legitimate duties. I have not a Board of Guardians in my district that are more anxious to perform their duties, and have, under very trying circumstances, evinced more moral courage.

I shall give my best attention to the affairs of this Union, and consider that for some time my head quarters ought to be at Ennistymon, in which place I shall fix them, if it meet with the Commissioners' sanction.

The estimate for bedding and clothing, as directed by No. 65,547/50, shall be forwarded.

I have upon several occasions reported, that this Union is the most destitute and impoverished in Clare. Every other Union have had, and now have, vacancies in their workhouses—this never had. The Union is for the greater extent grass lands, upon which there are not cattle; and few farms have any quantity of corn.

The Ennistymon Union requires and deserves the best consideration of the Commissioners; and for the assistance they have afforded to the Union, the Board of Guardians have at all times expressed their thanks.

The Relieving Officers are provided with funds to meet urgent cases of destitution, and I have reminded them of what their duties are.

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No. 10.—COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 12 December 1850.

(No. 67,672/50, 67,673/50.)

THE Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Ennistymon Union, on the 6th and 7th instant, the former containing a resolution in reply to the Commissioners' letter of the 3d instant, expressing the anxious desire of the Board to carry out the due administration of the Poor Law Acts, but deprecating any resort to out-door relief, and the latter containing a resolution adopting a report of a committee of the Board of Guardians, to hire a number of houses for the purpose of affording additional workhouse accommodation.

The Commissioners concur with the Guardians in the expediency of providing additional accommodation, but they were under an impression that suitable buildings for this purpose were not to be obtained within the limits of the Union.

The Commissioners fear that, notwithstanding the exertions which they are glad to perceive the Guardians are making to provide accommodation, suitable buildings to the required extent cannot be found; and in this case, they must again urge on the attention of the Guardians the absolute necessity which they are informed exists for relief to distressed applicants, beyond that which can be afforded in the workhouses of the Union.

No. 11.—COPY of LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, dated 12 December 1850.

(No. 67,633/50.)

I AM directed by the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland, to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 8th instant, relative to Ennistymon Union, and I am to express the Commissioners' concurrence in your suggestion that you should make Ennistymon your head quarters for some time.

I am at the same time to enclose for your information a copy of a letter which the Commissioners have addressed to the Board of Guardians on the subject of your report, and I am to request that you will be good enough to urge on the Guardians the necessity of affording relief beyond that which they appear to be enabled to afford at present in the workhouses of the Union; and I am also to request that you will report to the Commissioners immediately what additional room the houses lately taken will provide for the reception of inmates.

No. 12.—EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, dated 13 December 1850.

(No. 69,067/50.)

THE following letters from the Poor Law Commissioners and others were read by the clerk, and directions given to answer them respectively to the following effect (or orders made on them respectively, as follows):—

Present:—In the Chair, C. O'Brien, Esq.

Other Guardians—T. Marmian, John Donnellan, John M'Namara, senior, Burdett Moony, John O'Dwyer, John M'Namara, Peter O'Loughlin, Andrew Lysaght, Michael Kenny, John Doherty, Captain M'Namara, Major M'Namara, Francis O'Brien, Thomas Stack, Michael Considine, James Neagle, Peter Scules, Michael Ryan, Michael Doherty, Henry Comerford and F. M'N. Calcutt.

H. H. Briscoe, Esq., Poor Law Inspector.

(No. 67,672, 67,673.)

12 December 1850.—Reply to the Guardians' resolutions of the 6th and 7th instant, in reference to the due administration of relief in this Union, and intimating that the Commissioners were of opinion that suitable buildings could not be had within the limits of the Union.

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Resolved,—That the Board do adjourn until to-morrow for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the occupying of the houses taken at Lahinch, and that the same committee do report as to the additional workhouse accommodation to be procured at Miltown; viz., Merville House, Arran View, and other premises in the neighbourhood.

No. 13.—COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe* to the Commissioners, dated 15 December 1850.

(No. 69,333/50.)

With reference to the latter part of No. 67,633/50, requesting a report of what additional room the houses lately taken will provide for the reception of inmates, I have the honour to state that, from the inclemency of the weather, the Guardians were unable to inspect the houses yesterday; this day I was making arrangements for three houses, and expect, in a few days, to be enabled to report the extent of accommodation that can be obtained.

No exertion has or shall be wanting upon my part to enable the Guardians to be in a position to meet the wants of destitution in the Union.

No. 14.—COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, dated 18 December 1850.

(No. 69,333/50.)

I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in reply to the inquiry contained in the Commissioners' letter of the 12th instant, as to what additional room the houses lately taken by the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union would provide for inmates.

The houses referred to appear to have been hired by the Board of Guardians on the 7th instant, and the Commissioners have therefore received your statement, that on the 14th instant (after an interval of seven days), the Guardians were unable to inspect the premises, owing to the inclemency of the weather; and the Commissioners, with much regret, cannot forbear remarking that it does not appear that exertions at all commensurate with the urgency of the case are being made to provide due relief for the destitute poor in Ennistymon Union; and the Commissioners desire again to draw your attention to that part of their letter of the 12th instant, in which they requested that you would urge on the Guardians the necessity of affording relief beyond that which they appear to be enabled to afford at present in the workhouses of the Union, and to the fact that the Commissioners do not find it stated in any of the reports since received from you, that you have taken any step in pursuance of that direction.

As to the statement in your monthly report, that the medical officers have expressed an opinion that the workhouse can accommodate more than the number fixed in the limitations order, the Commissioners cannot, on an indefinite statement of this nature, make any alteration in the existing orders.

No. 15.—COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 18 December 1850.

(No. 69,067/50.)

The Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union on the 13th instant, containing a resolution in reference to the Commissioners' letter of the 12th instant, and to previous correspondence on the subject of the due administration of relief to the destitute poor in Ennistymon Union, by which the Guardians agreed to adjourn to the following day for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for occupying the houses taken

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taken at Lahinch. The Commissioners find, however, that no meeting took place, and although more than a week has elapsed since the houses in question were agreed to be hired, no steps have yet been taken for occupying them, notwithstanding the fact, that the workhouse is overcrowded, and, as appears from reports which the Commissioners have received, that many applicants for admission are rejected, solely on the ground that there is no room in the workhouse.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners desire again to press strongly upon the attention of the Board of Guardians the necessity of affording relief to destitute poor persons, beyond that which can be afforded in the workhouses of the Union, at least until additional workhouse accommodation is available.

No. 16.—COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Lynch*, District Inspector, dated 18 December 1850.

(No. 69,067/50.)

I AM directed by the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland, to transmit to you the enclosed correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the administration of relief to the destitute poor in Ennistymon Union.

It appears, by the Guardians' minutes of Friday last, that on reading the Commissioners' letter of the 12th instant, again urging upon them the absolute necessity for affording relief to distressed applicants, beyond that which can be afforded in the workhouses of the Union, the Guardians resolved to adjourn to the following day, for making the necessary arrangements for occupying the houses taken at Lahinch, but from information which the Commissioners have since received, it appears that no meeting took place on that day.

The houses having been hired on the 7th instant, the Commissioners cannot but think that the arrangements ought to have been completed by this time for occupying them; and it was with much regret that they learnt that the Guardians had not, on the 13th instant, made the requisite arrangements, and that it was only on reading the Commissioners' letter that they proposed to do so on the following day.

That proposition not having been carried out, and looking to the great amount of destitution which, according to the statements made to you by some members of the Board of Guardians in Limerick, appears to exist in the Union, the Commissioners deem it necessary to request that you will attend the next meeting of the Ennistymon Board, and press upon them the absolute necessity of providing more extensive relief than at present, and until sufficient workhouse accommodation can be obtained and made available of giving out-door relief, so far as may be necessary, under the 1st section of the Poor Relief Extension Act.

The Commissioners will be glad to receive from you, after your visit to the Union, a special report of the state of the Union, the amount of destitution, and the steps taken by the Board of Guardians to provide for that destitution.

No. 17.—EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, dated 20 December 1850.

(No. 70,361/50.)

THE following letters from the Poor Law Commissioners and others were read by the clerk, and directions given to answer them respectively, to the following effect (or orders made on them respectively, as follows):—

Present:—In the Chair, C. O'Brien, Esq.

Other Guardians—Michael Kenny, Tim. Murrium, Francis O'Brien, John M'Namara, John Donnellan, Andrew Lysaght, John O'Dwyer, Michael Ryan, Thos. Stack, Peter O'Loughlin, F. M'N. Calcutt and J. B. M'Namara.

R. M. Lynch, Esq. and H. H. Briscoe, Esq., Poor Law Inspectors.

(No. 69,067.)

18 December 1850.—About the Guardians adjourning to 14th instant, with the view of making arrangements for the occupation of the houses in Lahinch,

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and that no meeting took place, and urging the Guardians to give out-door relief,

Resolved,—That in consequence of the present overcrowded state of the several workhouses of the Union, that we afford relief to destitute poor persons out of the workhouse, relievable under the 1st section of the Act, to a limited extent, and that the following Guardians do form a committee, with a view of taking additional workhouse accommodation, viz.; John O'Dwyer, Thomas Stack, Francis O'Brien, Peter O'Loughlin and John M'Namara; and that the same committee do take possession of Mervill House, at 40*l.* per annum, to be surrendered at any time on payment of the current year's rent, and to get portion of the field in front and rere of the house, and that they also inspect Arran View House, in the same neighbourhood.

No. 18.—COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe* to the Commissioners, dated 21 December 1850.

(No. 70,325/50.)

With reference to No. 69,333/50, I have the honour to report that the Board of Guardians, at their meeting upon the 20th instant, resolved that out-door relief be given under section 1, and continued exertions be made to procure additional house accommodation.

I have not failed in urging the Board to the necessity of affording relief beyond that which they appear enabled to afford at present; and my exertions have been unceasing in every way that I considered such could be accomplished.

The general feeling of the Board was, that the pressure consequent upon out-door relief they could not resist, and that the administration of such relief ought to be entrusted to a different Board. Being aware that the Commissioners considered the Board as now constituted was the legitimate body to carry on the affairs of the Union, I lost no opportunity in endeavouring to impress upon the several members the duties they were imperatively called upon to fulfil.

The relieving officers have been provided with funds, and meal has been ordered to the necessary depôts.

The applications for relief have not been numerous for the last Board days.

With reference to the numbers in the workhouses, I forward a copy of the medical officers' report (Minutes, 20 September 1850).

From the want of funds there is much difficulty in obtaining supplies of milk. I have requested the attention of the medical officers to this subject, with the view of naming a substitute, during the winter months, that there would be a certainty of commanding.

No. 19.—Enclosure in foregoing.

(No. 70,325/50.)

Medical Report in reference to Workhouse Accommodation.

In compliance with the directions of this Board, I have, aided by my colleague, Doctor Shannon, carefully inspected the several auxiliary houses of this Union, with the view of ascertaining how many persons, under the present urgent circumstances, eight might safely contain at Ballykeale. I would advise that all the sick be sent to the parent house; the wards now in use as an infirmary would then be available: the store should be made a day-room; the kitchen, which the master has, a store; the wards now used as a day-room be made dormitories: 20 louvres will ventilate well this house, which, in my opinion, can contain 600 women.

At Lahinch, I find that the matron and schoolmistress occupied to themselves apartments, the corresponding one to which I found, at 11 o'clock last night, to contain, and safely, 61 persons; another room should be assigned them; altogether the Lahinch house can, I think, contain 617 children.

At Sandfield, the class of paupers are principally infants and young children: there are at present 65 nurses there; altogether 161; if children only be put there in future (leaving the adult females as they are), I think it might contain 160 cubic feet of air for each 167.

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At Miltown the class are boys; and here there is ample day-room: the house is thoroughly ventilated, the air pure and bracing; under such circumstances, I think 160 cubic feet of air for each sufficient; you would then accommodate at the Bates, 650; at the Farm-yard, 200. (The medical officer at Miltown agreed in our opinion.)

(signed) *Charles Finnucane*, M.D.
James Shannon, M.D.

It was resolved that the medical officers' report be adopted.

			Additional Number by the above Report.
Main Workhouse - - - -	900	- - Sealed Order.	—
Lahinch House - - - -	300	- - ditto - -	87
Ditto - ditto - - - -	230	- - ditto - -	
Miltown - ditto - - - -	500	- - ditto - -	150
Farm-yard ditto - - - -	150, estimated	- - - - -	50
Sandfield - ditto - - - -	145	- - Sealed Order -	22
Ballykeale ditto - - - -	500	- - ditto - -	100
Permanent Fever Hospital - -	50	- - ditto.	
Moymore - ditto - - - -	100, estimated.		
	2,875		409
Additional number, by report -	409		
	3,284		

No. 20.—COPY REPORT from Mr. *Lynch* to the Commissioners, dated 22 December 1850.

(No. 70,345/50.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, transmitting the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the administration of relief to the destitute poor in Ennistymon Union; and in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioners, I proceeded at once to Ennistymon and Lahinch on Thursday last, and lost no time in making myself acquainted with the exact state in which the Guardians stood in reference to the houses at Lahinch, which were taken on the 7th instant, for the purpose of increasing the existing accommodation.

On the 7th December, the Guardians resolved upon taking 12 or 13 houses in the village of Lahinch; of these, however, they had obtained possession of but two, up to the time of my visit, viz., Mr. Liddy's ball-room, and the house opposite; but no steps whatever have as yet been taken to prepare these houses for occupation; they have not been even cleaned out or whitewashed. The owners of all the other houses now object to give possession, except at rents far higher than they at first consented to take. Mr. Liddy's houses, if fitted up, would accommodate over 100 children, who should be taken during the day to the large house, in which there are already nearly 500 children; and I would strongly recommend the Guardians not to take any further sleeping accommodation at Lahinch, without at the same time providing additional day-room.

There were over 600 inmates at Lahinch, though the number for these three houses is limited by sealed order to 530; of these, 100 are in hospital; and what are termed healthy, look by no means so well as when I last saw them in October. They are most insufficiently clad, and so small is the supply of linen, that it is with difficulty that each child can have her shift changed once in six weeks. The supply of fuel is very irregular, and the turf supplied is often of an inferior quality. The healthy children have not tasted milk for the last six weeks, and no substitute has been provided for breakfast. At dinner, class 4, from 9 to 15, receive a pint each of an inferior description of soup, without onions or any other kind of vegetable: class 5, children from 5 to 9, were ordered milk instead of soup for dinner. They get neither; and for the last five or six weeks, these little children (over 100) have been permitted to dine on dry bread.

I found the infirmary at the Main house most inconveniently overcrowded; in one ward, as many as six children in the same bed; there are 200 sick inmates in wards not capable of accommodating more than half the number. The female

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infirm ward is also much overcrowded. The Main house has at present 200 inmates more than the number permitted by the Commissioners' sealed order. There are 300 children without a teacher; but at my suggestion, the Guardians directed their clerk to advertise at once for another assistant schoolmistress; but I could not induce them to offer more than 6*l.* per annum; at which I fear it will be very difficult to secure the services of a competent person.

At Ballykeale there are over 500 women, who are most wretchedly clad: there is not a spare change of linen in the establishment, not even for the sick; and the practice is to take off their shifts and wash them, often putting them on imperfectly dried; and thus adding to the number in hospital. The day-room in this house is very insufficient, and it is absolutely necessary that the two wards at present used as an infirmary should be given up for this purpose, and the sick removed to the Main house. The two day-rooms now occupied are together but 57 by 22 feet, and 10 feet high, and in these I found 400 women, without fireplace or any description of furniture, not even a seat, and no employment whatsoever provided for them. The meals are, I fear, irregularly served. It was after 12 o'clock when I called there yesterday, and many of the women had not received their breakfast, and the stirabout was little better than gruel. The master is evidently addicted to drink, and at the time of my visit yesterday he had not perfectly recovered from the effects of the excess of the previous night. His excuse for being so late with breakfast was, that there was not a sufficient supply of tins. I afterwards discovered 200 tins in the store which had never been put into use, though he admitted they had been there for two days previously.

The general health of the inmates is not satisfactory. I found 539 persons on the medical officer's books, not including children suffering from skin diseases. The deaths for the previous week were 28, and for 10 weeks to 14th December, they amounted to 242. I attribute this to overcrowding, bad clothing and irregular dietary, as well as the serious delay which has, in many cases, taken place between the date of the first application for relief and admission to the workhouse.

I attended the meeting of the Board of Guardians on Friday, and did not fail to point out to them the many serious defects which came under my notice at Lahinch and at the Main house. It was after the meeting of the Board I visited Ballykeale.

I was present when the Commissioners' letter of the 18th December, calling the Guardians' attention to the necessity of affording relief to destitute poor persons, beyond that which can be afforded in the workhouses of the Union, was read; and, having previously taken the evidence on oath of the Relieving Officers in charge of the three most distressed districts of the Union, I was fully prepared to combat the many statements brought forward to prove that no real destitution was permitted to remain unrelieved; and, at the suggestion of the chairman, the question of commencing out-door relief was postponed till I had an opportunity of seeing the class of applicants who were in attendance; and though the number who sought relief was not great, the appearance of many, added to the fact that the houses already contained several hundreds beyond what they can safely accommodate, so completely corroborated my previous statements, that I had not much difficulty in convincing the Board that the time had arrived when it became their duty, as Guardians of the poor, to extend out-door relief to the parties who can be legally relieved out of the house, till sufficient additional workhouse accommodation can be made available; and a resolution to this effect was most reluctantly placed on their minutes; and those persons who applied, and who came under the 1st section of the Extension Act, were at once placed on out-door relief. The Relieving Officers were called in, and received directions as to the course they are to adopt, &c. I was, however, very sorry to find that the Guardians have made up their minds not to allow children from 9 to 15 more than half a pound of meal each per day, which, in my opinion, is not sufficient to sustain life.

On my recommendation, the Guardians have determined not to discharge any of the present inmates on out-door relief. Such a course has invariably led to an increase in the number of applicants for admission to the workhouse, with the view of thus qualifying themselves for out-door relief. After a little, many of the class who are now in the house, and who are proper objects for out-door relief, will apply for their discharge, for the purpose of coming before the Board

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Board as new applicants; and in this way, I have no doubt that, in the course of a very short time, a large number will be gradually transferred to the out-door lists, and thus leave sufficient room in the workhouse at the disposal of the Guardians for all the able-bodied class who may be considered proper objects for admission.

I return the papers forwarded to me on the 18th instant; I also transmit, for the information of the Commissioners, the minutes of evidence of the three Relieving Officers, who I examined on oath, as to the present condition of the poor in their respective districts in Ennistymon Union.

No. 21.—Evidence of three Relieving Officers as to the state of the Union, enclosed in foregoing.

(No. 70,345/51.)

Henry Daly sworn.—I am the Relieving Officer of the Electoral Divisions of Ennistymon, Magharareigh and Cloony. Since the 29th September last, in Ennistymon division, I had but 107 cases of application for relief, including 147 persons; of those, 104 were ordered admission into the house, and 43 were refused of the 104; 102 have obtained admission; in some instances there was some delay, not often exceeding a week or 10 days. For the other two divisions I had 44 applicants, of whom 31 were ordered admission, and 27 were received into the house; in these numbers I do not count re-applications. I have taken the above numbers from my application and report book. I take all applications made to me, and report them to the Board of Guardians on my application and report book. I am aware that during the month of September several persons, chiefly single men and women, were discharged by the Guardians from the workhouse, and many of these persons have since applied to me in great distress, and some have been since admitted to the house, and some have been refused. I am aware that some of the young women who were thus turned out belonging to my district have since become prostitutes. I am led to this conclusion from seeing them frequently in company with the most abandoned characters.

H. Daly.

Sworn before me, at Ennistymon, this
19th day of September 1850,
Richd M. Lynch.

Thady Cotter sworn.—I am the Relieving Officer of Ballyea, Fermoyle and Clownahaha, and during the last three months I have had many applications for relief. I took down every case when required to do so by the applicant; but in many cases which were not very urgent, I told the parties that I did not think they would be admitted; and many of the poor people found that they got tickets of admission, and were not admitted for want of room; they gave over applying to me, and some are now begging about the country in great distress. There were many persons who received tickets who have not been as yet admitted to the workhouse from want of room. I am quite certain that if there was room in the house, I would have probably ten applicants for one I have now of really distressed persons. I have not given any provisional out-door relief since the 29th September, except in the way of providing conveyance in extreme cases to the fever hospital and workhouse. I have no instance of any person being refused at the fever hospital. My expenditure in the conveyance of paupers since the 23d of last February has not exceeded 20*s.*; the Board of Guardians are very unwilling that any money should be expended in the conveyance of paupers.

Thady Cotter.

Sworn before me, at Ennistymon, this
20th day of December 1850,
Richd M. Lynch.

James Clancy sworn.—I am the Relieving Officer of the Milltown Malbay district, comprising four divisions, and within the last three months I have had very numerous applications for relief, during some weeks as many as 40 or 50 cases;

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50 cases; those I brought before the Board of Guardians, and the most urgent cases were admitted to the workhouse. Very many really destitute persons were refused from want of room, and many of those who received tickets of admission were refused at the gate from want of room, and had to come several times before they were admitted. I knew one case of an old woman, named Mary Moony, aged 71, who applied with a ticket seven times, and has not been as yet admitted; she lives about seven Irish miles from the workhouse. I am certain that if there was sufficient room in the workhouse, I would have considerably more applications. I have often told the people that they had better not come to the Board of Guardians, as there was no chance of their being relieved. In my opinion, if there was room in the house, I would have for the next two months from 40 to 50 cases in each week of really destitute persons. There were two deaths lately in my district from want; there was an inquest on one, viz., Hogan, and the other, named M'Mahon, was dead when I reached his house; I had previously offered him a ticket to the workhouse, which he refused; in my opinion he would have been admitted, as it was a bad case, and I offered to provide a mode of conveyance for him. I did not spend one shilling in provisional relief since 29th September. I have no funds at my disposal belonging to the Union. In extreme cases I send to the Milltown auxiliary house, and get the car and horse belonging to the Union to convey paupers to the fever hospital and Main house.

James Clancy.

Sworn before me, at Ennistymon, this
20th day of December 1850,
Rich[d] M. Lynch.

No. 22.—COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 26 December 1850.

(No. 70,345/50.)

THE Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union on the 20th instant, containing a resolution, that in consequence of the overcrowded state of the several workhouses of the Union, relief be afforded out of the workhouse to a limited extent to destitute poor persons relievable under the 1st section of the Irish Relief Extension Act; and that a committee be formed with a view of taking additional workhouse accommodation.

The Commissioners are glad to find that the Guardians have at length resolved to adopt this course; but it is now their duty to take serious notice of the extremely unsatisfactory state in which the several workhouses are, and the insufficiency of the relief which appears to have been administered during the period in which the Commissioners have been remonstrating with the Board of Guardians on the subject, and pointing out to them the necessity of affording relief beyond that which they were enabled to give in the several workhouses of the Union.

From a report which the Commissioners have received from their Inspector, Mr. Lynch, it appears that, on the 19th instant, there were 600 inmates in the auxiliary houses at Lahinch, although the number is limited by sealed order to 530; of these 100 are in hospital; and those who are termed healthy, Mr. Lynch states, look by no means so well as when he last saw them in October. Mr. Lynch adds, that they are most insufficiently clad; that the supply of clothing is so small that it is with difficulty that each child can have her shift changed once in six weeks; that the supply of fuel is very irregular, and the turf supplied often of an inferior quality. The healthy children had not tasted milk for the previous six weeks, and no substitute had been provided for breakfast. At dinner, Mr. Lynch states, the children from 9 to 15 receive each a pint of an inferior description of soup, without onions or any other kind of vegetable; the children from 5 to 9 were ordered milk instead of soup for dinner; but, notwithstanding this order, they do not get either milk or soup, and for the last five or six weeks these young children, upwards of 100 in number, have been permitted to dine on dry bread.

Mr. Lynch further reports, that the infirmary of the Main house is most inconveniently

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inconveniently overcrowded; that in one ward there were as many as six children in the same bed, and that there are 200 sick inmates in wards not capable of accommodating half that number. The female infirm ward, he states, is also much overcrowded, and the number at present in the Main house exceeds by 200 the number permitted by the Commissioners' sealed order. There are 300 children without a teacher, and although the Guardians, at the suggestion of Mr. Lynch, agreed to advertise for an assistant schoolmistress, the salary offered (6 *l.* per annum) is not by any means sufficient to secure the services of a competent person for the office.

At Ballykeale, it appears that there are upwards of 500 women, who are most wretchedly clad; there is not a spare change of linen in the establishment, not even for the sick; and the practice is to take off their shifts and wash them, often putting them on imperfectly dried; and thus adding to the number in hospital. The day-room is very insufficient; the two day-rooms now occupied measuring together 57 feet by 22, and 10 feet in height. In these rooms Mr. Lynch found 400 women without a fireplace or any description of furniture, or even a seat; and no employment whatever provided for them. The meals appear to be irregularly served. It was after 12 o'clock when Mr. Lynch called at Ballykeale on the 21st instant, and many of the women had not then received their breakfast, and the stirabout was little better than gruel. Mr. Lynch states that the master of this house is evidently addicted to drink, and that at the time of his visit he had not perfectly recovered from the effects of the excess of the previous night. His excuse for being so late with breakfast was, that there was not a sufficient supply of tins; but Mr. Lynch afterwards discovered 200 tins in the store which had never been put into use, and which the master admitted had been there for two days previously.

The general health of the inmates appears far from satisfactory; there were at the time of Mr. Lynch's visit, 539 persons on the medical officers' books, not including children suffering from skin diseases; the deaths in the previous week were 28, and for 10 weeks to the 14th instant, they amounted to 242. Mr. Lynch attributes this large mortality to overcrowding, bad clothing and irregular dietary, as well as the serious delay which has, in many cases, taken place between the date of the first application for relief and the admission to the workhouse.

Independently, however, of the unsatisfactory state of the several workhouses, and the imperfect relief administered in them, the Commissioners think that the Guardians have incurred a most serious responsibility in prolonging to this period their attempt to administer relief exclusively in the present workhouses of the Union.

It must have been manifest to the Board of Guardians, from the occurrence of such cases as those which the Commissioners brought under the notice of the Board at their last meeting (in one of which, that of Mary Mooney, a woman 70 years of age, a ticket for the workhouse was given so far back as the 20th of September last, and yet admission to the workhouse had not been obtained by her on the 20th of December), that the workhouse accommodation of the Union was not sufficient to enable the Guardians to afford adequate relief to all the destitute poor of the Union; and in confirmation of this view, the Commissioners enclose copies of depositions of three of the Relieving Officers, taken on oath by Mr. Lynch, in which they detail facts which clearly show the absolute necessity of affording more extensive and effectual relief than has at the present time been given in Ennistymon Union.

The Commissioners cannot but regret, therefore, that the steps which have been taken to provide additional workhouse accommodation were not followed up with greater promptitude and energy than they have been, it appearing by Mr. Lynch's report, that of the number of houses at Lahinch which were agreed to be taken on the 7th instant, the Guardians had at the date of his visit obtained possession of only two, and had not taken effectual steps to prepare these two for occupation, the houses not having been either cleaned out or whitewashed.

Upon a review of all the circumstances of the case, the Commissioners feel bound to state that they cannot longer place reliance on the Guardians exerting themselves so as to relieve effectually the destitute poor of the Ennistymon Union; and they have, therefore, although with much reluctance, arrived at the conclusion that it is their duty to supersede the Guardians in the execution of their duties by the appointment of paid officers; an order to which effect will be issued in due course.

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No. 23.—COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, dated 26 December 1850.

(No. 70,325/50.)

I AM directed by the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland, to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 21st instant, relative to the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union, at their meeting on the previous day, and I am to draw your attention to a letter which has been this day addressed to the Board of Guardians on the subject of the unsatisfactory and inefficient administration of relief by them. The report of Mr. Lynch, which is referred to in that letter, contains a most distressing picture of the state of the Union, for which the Commissioners were not prepared by your recent report.

In reference to the existing amount of workhouse accommodation, and to the copy of the medical officers' report of the 20th September last, which is annexed to your communication, and which it is presumed you forwarded in support of your previous statement, that the medical officers are of opinion that the houses can contain more than the number limited by the sealed order, I am to draw your attention to the Commissioners' letter to the Board of Guardians, dated the 26th September last, in reference to that report, in which the Commissioners stated that they did not see anything in the report to justify them in sanctioning a departure from the sealed order, and at the same time drew attention to the fact that ophthalmia being prevalent, it was peculiarly important to avoid overcrowding the buildings in which the children were placed; and I am to state that the Commissioners are still without data which will enable them to judge whether the limitation order ought to be extended; the facts stated in Mr. Lynch's report, however, lead the Commissioners to think that such extension could not properly be made.

In regard to your observations as to the difficulty of obtaining milk, I am to state that the Commissioners understand from Mr. Lynch that at Lahinch the healthy children have not tasted milk for the last six weeks, and that no substitute has been provided for breakfast; that an order was given that the children from 5 to 9 should receive milk instead of soup for dinner, but that in fact they received neither; and that for the last five or six weeks these young children, upwards of 100 in number, have been permitted to dine on dry bread. The Commissioners think that so serious a defect as this should have been remedied sooner.

In reference to your observation as to the small number of applications for relief lately made to the Guardians, I am to observe that the Commissioners cannot, with the information they have before them, regard this as arising from any other cause than the difficulty experienced by the destitute poor in obtaining efficient relief when they make application for it.

No. 24.—COPY LETTER from the Board of Guardians to the Commissioners, dated 27 December 1850.

(No. 70,898/50.)

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians to forward you copy of a resolution passed at their meeting on this day in reference to the Commissioners' letter of the 26th instant, No. 79,345.

"*Resolved*,—That this Board have had before them the letter of the Commissioners, intimating their intention of dissolving the present Board, and in reference thereto beg to state, that the Board have, in compliance with the wish of the Commissioners, ordered out-door relief to the extent required by the existing destitution of this Union, and that they are determined to do everything in their power to alleviate the present distress, and obtain necessary clothing and diet for the inmates.

"That our difficulties have arisen very much from the necessity imposed upon us of supporting paupers from the Ballyvaughan and Corrofin Unions.

"That this resolution be forwarded by this day's post, and that an extraordinary meeting of the Guardians be held on Monday next, to receive the answer of the Commissioners."

No. 25.

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No. 25.—COPY LETTER from the Commissioners, in reply, dated 28 December 1850.

(No. 70,898/50.)

I AM directed by the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, forwarding a copy of a resolution passed by the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union, at their meeting on that day, in reply to the Commissioners' letter of the 26th instant, intimating their intention of dissolving the present Board; in which the Guardians state that they have ordered out-door relief to the extent required by the existing destitution of the Union, and express their determination to do every thing in their power to alleviate the present distress, and obtain necessary clothing and diet for the inmates.

In reply, I am directed by the Commissioners to state, that on a review of the circumstances which led them, with much reluctance, to determine on the dissolution of the Board of Guardians, and the appointment of paid officers to execute the duties of the Guardians, they have this day signed an order, under the seal of the Commission, in pursuance of the intention communicated in their letter of the 26th instant, a copy of which order is herewith enclosed.

The Commissioners have given due weight to the determination expressed by the Guardians to do every thing in their power to alleviate the present distress in the Union, and to provide necessary clothing and diet for the inmates of the workhouse; but they are not prepared to be responsible for the possibility of a recurrence of that omission of duty in these respects, which has been the occasion of the Commissioners resorting to the exercise of their powers under the 18th section of the Irish Poor Relief Extension Act.

No. 26.—COPY ORDER of DISSOLUTION enclosed in foregoing.

(No. 70,345/50.)

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Ennistymon Union; to the Clerk of the said Union; and to all other persons whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, through the default of the Guardians of the Poor of the Ennistymon Union, the duties of the Board of Guardians of the said Union have not been duly and effectually discharged according to the intention of the Acts in force for the Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland:

Now, therefore, we, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, do hereby, in exercise of the powers by the said Acts vested in us in this behalf, declare the said Board of Guardians to be dissolved, and the said Board is hereby dissolved accordingly.

Sealed with our seal, this 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1850.

(signed) *A. Power.*
W. M. Somerville.
T. N. Redington.

No. 27.—EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, dated 27 December 1850.

(No. 71,637/50.)

Present:—In the Chair, F. M'Calcutt, Esq.

Other Guardians—Michael Kenny, Andrew Lysaght, Francis O'Brien, Peter O'Loughlin, John Donnellan, T. Murrinum, Thomas Stack, Captain M'Namara, James Neagle and Michael Considine.

H. H. Briscoe, Esq., Poor Law Inspector.

THE following letters from the Poor Law Commissioners and others were read by the clerk, and directions given to answer them respectively, to the following effect (or orders made on them respectively, as follows):—

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(No. 70,345/50.)

26 December 1850.—With extracts from Mr. Lynch's report on the general state of the Union, the overcrowded state of the several workhouses, the destitution unrelieved within the Union, depositions as taken by him on oath from three of the Relieving Officers, and intimating that the Commissioners have directed an order to be prepared, under seal, for the dissolution of the Board of Guardians, and to appoint paid officers.

Resolved,—That the Board of Guardians of this Union have had before them the letter of the Commissioners, intimating their intention of dissolving the present Board, and in reference thereto beg to state, that the Board, in compliance with the wishes of the Commissioners, have ordered out-door relief, and are determined to do every thing in their power to alleviate the present distress, and obtain necessary clothing and diet for the inmates.

That our difficulties have arisen much from the necessity imposed upon us of supporting paupers from the Ballyvaughan and Corrofin Unions. That an extraordinary meeting of the Guardians be held on Monday next, to receive the answer of the Commissioners, and that this resolution be forwarded by this day's post.

Resolved,—That the difficulties of the Ennistymon Union are in a great measure caused by the state in which the late Vice-Guardians left the affairs of that Union before the elected Board came into office: they found every thing in the greatest confusion; there was no correct workhouse register or relief list, and the greatest laxity of discipline prevailed; and that it is an extreme hardship to be compelled to pay for auxiliaries rents in many cases three times more than their letting value; and that in the expenditure incurred on the houses in Lahinch and at Miltown, there has been the most culpable extravagance and recklessness; and this Board fears very much that if paid officers are again appointed, it will have the effect of causing such a general panic and discontent amongst the rate-payers, that in a short time there will be a fearful abandonment of land, and consequent diminution in the rateable property of the Union; that the Board are making every effort to extend in-door accommodation, and have ordered out-door relief.

That they have used every exertion to surmount the very serious difficulties which they have had to encounter in the management of the affairs of this Union, and that they think it hard that the defects of which the Commissioners complain should not be attributed rather to those difficulties than want of zeal on their part.

No. 28.—COPY LETTER from Mr. *Briscoe* to the Commissioners, dated 29 December 1850.

(No. 71,594/50.)

With reference to the proceedings of the Board of Guardians at their meeting upon the 27th instant, I have the honour to report, there was an unanimous desire that the management of the affairs of the Union should be continued with them, and a determination expressed to give increased attention to the administration of the laws for the relief of the destitute poor in the Ennistymon Union.

No. 29.—COPY LETTER from the Commissioners, in reply, dated 30 December 1850.

(No. 71,594/50.)

I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, relative to the proceedings of the late Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union on the 27th instant, and in reference thereto, I am directed by the Commissioners to inform you, that they have directed that an order under seal be issued, appointing Messrs. Mark S. O'Shaughnessy and Kerry Moone to be Vice-Guardians of Ennistymon Union, and I am to request that you will have the goodness to co-operate with them in the performance of their difficult duties.

No. 30.

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No. 30.—COPY LETTER from Mr. *Briscoe* to the Commissioners, dated 29 December 1850.

(No. 71,595/50.)

With reference to No. 70,325/50, I have the honour to state, that in a report of mine, dated 26th October 1850, I said, "destitution is fast increasing; if in-door accommodation be not provided without delay, it will be the imperative duty of the Board of Guardians to afford out-door relief." In another report, 24th November last, I stated the demand for admissions was unceasing: from want of room, except in urgent cases, admission to the house was refused, and clothing required. In my monthly reports for November and December, I stated the want of clothing and other articles. That in answer to my November report, the Commissioners directed an estimate to be forwarded for clothing and bedding.

Previous to my report of the 24th November, I was constantly urging the Board to provide house accommodation, otherwise they must resort to out-door relief.

Upon Sunday, the 1st instant, the Vice-chairman, Captain M'Namara, and I viewed the premises of Holywell as an auxiliary.

Upon the Board day, 6th instant, after the receipt of No.65,039/50, I urged, in the strongest manner I could, the necessity of affording relief where required. The entire Board were disinclined to out-door relief, and stated they would rather take any amount of house accommodation. The Board adjourned to the next day, 7th instant, and confirmed the report of a Committee for taking 15 houses in Lahinch. The several owners were directed to forthwith put them in order, and a matron was named to take charge of them. This day I gave money to the clerk to distribute among the Relieving Officers for out-door relief. This same evening (7th instant), one of the Guardians, the Clerk of the Union and I, were occupied until between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, purchasing, upon my security, bedding and clothing for the use of these houses. Requesting the attention of the Committee of Guardians to make the necessary arrangements, I proceeded to the other portions of my district, and did not return until the next Board day, the 13th instant. I was informed that a combination had taken place among the owners of the houses for higher rents. The Board considered that any rent was more advisable than out-door relief. The Board was adjourned to the next day (14th instant), to receive the report of a Committee that were to go to Lahinch. The day was so inclement, a perfect hurricane, and considerable danger from lightning (one person killed, and several injured within the distance of a few miles), the Committee did not meet me, and I proceeded a distance of eight miles to view and measure premises as an auxiliary. The next day, the 15th instant, with some of the Guardians, I went to Lahinch to make further arrangements, and then proceeded to other parts of my district. The subsequent Board day out-door relief was decided upon.

With reference to the want of milk at Lahinch, I have repeatedly directed the attention of the Board to the subject, that money should be placed in the hands of the assistant matron to procure supplies when the contractor failed in delivery. Money was upon several occasions given at my request to the contractor, who then promised regularity (to him a large sum was due). The Commissioners are referred to the want of milk at Lahinch to the reports in minutes, November 1st, 8th, 15th and 22d, and December 6th and 7th.

With reference to the children's house, the assistant matron, Mrs. Edwards, informs me, that in the infirmary linen was supplied weekly, and oftener if necessary; to classes 5 and 6, weekly; to class 4, for a period of two or three months; the longest period of the majority was these of four weeks; the remainder washing them themselves within school periods.

The matron in the parent house always informed me that the children received a change weekly; I considered this referred to all the children. No complaint by her, Mrs. Edwards, or Mrs. O'Donnell, the schoolmistress, was made to me as to the want of a change, and I had no opportunity otherwise of knowing it.

Irrespective of the want of this change and good clothing, the children have been kept clean, particularly their hair.

Of the 100 in hospital, the medical officer states it is not more than usual: 40 are skin diseases.

With reference to the want of a teacher at the parent house, I have several

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times brought the subject before the Board. Upon the 11th October, upon the motion of John O'Brien, M. P., Miss Mulqueeney was appointed schoolmistress at parent house, and it was resolved to advertise for a second. Upon the 1st November, Miss Davoren was appointed. Upon the 8th November, Commissioners refused their sanction to Miss Mulqueeney, and an advertisement ordered to appoint one in her place upon the 22d November, upon which day no candidate offered.

Upon the 8th November, money was sent to Dublin for school requisites, which only arrived the 21st instant.

With reference to Ballykeale auxiliary, I repeatedly reported to the Board the insufficiency of the clothing, the want of fire-places in the day-rooms, tins, materials for employment, &c.; also to the Commissioners in my monthly report; and they are referred to a report of a Committee relative to Ballykeale in the minutes of the 25th October last.

Two months ago, I directed a stove to be forwarded from the parent house to Ballykeale. The fittings in the infirmary are deficient, but bedding clean. When room, patients to be sent to parent house.

Upon the 7th December instant, 11 stone of wool was sent to be worked up; and upon the 14th instant, 16 stone was bought.

In reference to the master of Ballykeel (Mr. Carrigg), his appearance is not that of a temperate person. I have often inquired from the Guardians and others, and they reported he was a person of sober habits. I regret Mr. Lynch's report, as I have considered Mr. Carrigg an efficient officer, and his house, yards, privies, &c. in excellent order.

With respect to the mortality, I have to report that this year Moymon Fever Hospital is now an auxiliary, and the cases on the medical officers' books, and deaths included in the returns, which were not done last year.

Mortality, week ended 21st December, 17.

The bedding in the parent house and auxiliaries is clean and in good repair; the blankets and ticks were washed during the summer.

The dormitories in all the houses could not be in better order. To the infirmaries particular attention is always paid, not only to the bedding linen of patients, but every other thing connected with them, which is shown by the purity perceptible when you enter. The state of the several houses, yards, privies, sewers, is excellent. Some damage was done by a late storm in some of the auxiliaries, which has been repaired or in progress.

I consider the state of the houses would reflect credit upon any Union.

The provisions have been generally of the best description, and well cooked.

Irregularity on the part of contractors, and from the want of funds to buy tins, has caused much delay, often in the time of meals.

Irrespective of the want of clothing, the appearance of the inmates is clean, particularly their hair.

The Commissioners are aware that, since the dismissal of the late master, the Board have not been able to procure another, and have to contend with many difficulties in consequence, especially in the supervision of the auxiliaries.

In my frequent visits to the houses I have taken full notes, and always directed the attention of the Board to the most minute detail.

It is not my practice to have my suggestions entered upon the minutes. I consider the quieter I endeavour to have things carried out, the more effective is the result.

The Commissioners cannot be aware of the difficulties I have had to contend with, particularly in the Ennistymon Union. When there was a probability of overcoming such, I have considered it more advisable not to report to the Commissioners: in this I may have been in error.

I give up the entire of my thoughts, attention and time to the duties of my office, from an early to a late hour; and from the period I had the settlement of the liabilities of Ennis, Kilrush, Ennistymon and Gort, every Sunday has been occupied in travelling and official business.

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No. 31.—COPY LETTER from Sir *Lucius O'Brien* to the Commissioners, dated 6 January 1851.

(No. 1,010/51.)

I BEG to forward a copy of resolutions agreed to at a meeting of rate-payers and inhabitants of the Union of Ennistymon, on the 3d January.

I can only say for myself, that I was anxious to learn the state of public feeling on the subject, and I must say, that it was entirely favourable to the continuance of the old Board, and I am convinced that with a little assistance they might have administered the affairs of the Union.

The greatest alarm prevails at the recollection of the abuses which existed under the former administration of Vice-Guardians.

No. 32.—COPY RESOLUTIONS passed at a Meeting of Rate-payers of Ennistymon, enclosed in foregoing.

(No. 1,010/51.)

AT a public meeting of the rate-payers of the Ennistymon Union, convened by requisition, held in the Court-house, Ennistymon, on Friday the 3d January 1851, the following resolutions, having been proposed and seconded, were unanimously adopted: --

Resolved,—That as members of the late Board of Guardians of the Ennistymon Union, we feel called upon to give public expression to the feeling of indignation with which we received from the Poor Law Commissioners, a few days since, an order for the dissolution of our Board, with an intimation that paid Vice-Guardians would be appointed in our stead.

That this unconstitutional exercise of power was resorted to without any justifiable cause, but, as we believe, in submission to a party who clamour for a lavish expenditure of money and to a private influence, which the Commissioners had not courage to resist, and which (though it does not at present appear) may ere long be brought to light.

That for two years previous to November 1849, when we were called into office, the experiment had been tried of administering the affairs of this Union by a succession of Vice-Guardians, the result of which was to bring the Union to the verge of bankruptcy, to crush industry, and demoralize the people to a fearful extent. More than 17,000 persons were receiving meal out of doors. Rates to the amount of about 11 *s.* in the pound on a high valuation were levied within ten months, which, with the Government advances, made an expenditure within the year not much short of 20 *s.* to the pound on the valuation of the Union, to support a system of undisguised plunder. Shoes, clothing, blankets in large quantities were stolen from the house; a kind of a market was established near it for the sale of those things by the paupers, who went out and returned when they pleased. A correct relief list was not to be found, nor could the master tell on any one day who were fed in the house the day before. Rations were drawn for paupers who had been long absent—some in America, some in their graves—while profligacy and vice prevailed in the house to an appalling extent. Such was the condition of the Union under Vice-Guardians.

That by firmness on our part, and that local knowledge which enabled us to discriminate between real and pretended destitution in a manner that strangers could not do, we speedily and largely reduced the numbers by new and correct lists; while by improved discipline, by strict ecomony and reduction of extravagant salaries (when the Commissioners allowed us to do so), we got through the year with a diminished amount of Government aid and rates within the capacity of the rate-payers to pay. The result was a revivor of industry and of hope to the tenant farmer, that he would be allowed to enjoy the fruits of his labour, and not have the whole torn from him by rate collectors; but his hope is vain; and by the fiat of the Commissioners, the property of every landholder in the Union is doomed to confiscation.

That the only excuse offered for this abuse of power is the report of Mr. Assistant Commissioner Lynch, containing no imputation on the integrity of the Board, and which report we designate as frivolous and unsubstantial—in part exaggerated, in part untrue, and on the whole a laborious effort to concoct an

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excuse for the despotic act which the Commissioners had previously decided upon, as we believe, in obedience to the influence already alluded to. Some of the charges against us are these: "that the houses are too much crowded; that we did not take additional houses as soon as we ought; that we did not give relief as freely as they conceived we should, though we fancied ourselves the constitutional judges of that question; that the clothing was deficient; that the stirabout at Ballykeale was too thin; and that from these causes mortality had increased to an unusual extent; and that the master at Ballykeale looked as if he had drank the night before.

That we deny the truth of the picture which Mr. Lynch has attempted to draw, and that we now publicly call on the Commissioners to select an impartial tribunal to inquire into the circumstances of this case. Let them name two or three gentlemen of station and character, unconnected with this Union or its late Guardians, on the one hand, or with the Commissioners or their paid officers on the other, and to their judgment we shall bow with submission; but we feel assured that such a tribunal would not hesitate to pronounce the conduct of the Commissioners towards us to have been harsh, unconstitutional, and we believe illegal; for we do not think the Legislature ever meant the extreme power of dissolving a Board to be exercised in a capricious or arbitrary manner, but as a last resort when a Board was found corrupt in its administration, or contumaciously neglectful of the orders of the Commissioners; neither of which imputations could be applied to us.

This resolution of the Guardians was submitted to a meeting of rate-payers and inhabitants of the Union.

Resolved,—That our Chairman do transmit a copy of this resolution to the Commissioners, with a request that they would comply with its prayer, by instituting such an inquiry as upon public grounds it is our duty and our privilege to seek.

Resolved,—That we regard with the utmost alarm the dismissal of the late Board of Guardians of this Union, and the appointment of paid Guardians; that it is a measure calculated to abate the reviving industry and confidence of the rate-payers, who must now consider themselves at the mercy of strangers, with an unlimited power of taxation, and that our experience of our late Board has led us to place the utmost reliance on their industry, ability and zeal.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

Lucius O'Brien, Chairman.
Thomas Green, Secretary.

No. 33.—COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Sir *Lucius O'Brien*, in reply, dated 16 January 1851.

(No. 1,010/51.)

I AM directed by the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, transmitting a copy of a resolution agreed to at a meeting of rate-payers and inhabitants of Ennistymon Union, in which they adopt a resolution passed by the members of the late Board of Guardians, deprecating the dissolution of the Board, and express their alarm at the dismissal of the late Board and the appointment of paid Guardians, as calculated to abate the reviving industry and confidence of the rate-payers, who must now consider themselves, the resolution states, at the mercy of strangers, with an unlimited power of taxation.

In reply, I am directed by the Commissioners to state, that it was with very great reluctance that they resorted to the extreme measure of superseding the late Board of Guardians; but while they feel, upon a review of the proceedings of that Board, that no other course was open to them, they confidently trust that the main object which they had in view in resorting to that step, viz., the due and efficient relief of the destitute poor of Ennistymon Union, will be attained by the exertions of the gentlemen who have been appointed to administer its affairs, without imposing any extraordinary burthen upon the rate-payers, or affording ground for the alarm which the Commissioners regret to learn, from the resolution and from your letter, prevails on the subject.

At the close of August last, when the administration of out-door relief was discontinued by the Board of Guardians, there were 936 persons on the out-door relief

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relief lists, while the workhouses of the Union contained no less than 3,172 persons, or 275 beyond their proper number. In this respect the circumstances of Ennistymon Union were different from those of every other Union in the county of Clare, there being in all those Unions a sufficient amount of workhouse room available to render the discontinuance of out-door relief, free from difficulty and from risk; accordingly the Commissioners, on the 5th of September last, addressed the Guardians of Ennistymon Union, requesting that no further admissions to the workhouse might be admitted until the number of inmates was reduced within proper limits, or until additional accommodation was obtained; and the Commissioners suggested that in the meantime the Guardians should not totally discontinue out-door relief to persons to whom such relief might be legally given, under the 1st section of the Irish Relief Extension Act.

The Guardians, however, did not act on the suggestion of the Commissioners, but entirely ceased to afford out-door relief.

On the 23d of November, Mr. Briscoe, the temporary inspector in charge of the Union, reported to the Commissioners as follows:

"The demand for admission into the workhouse is increasing from want of room; admission must be refused, except in urgent cases, and in many cases where several applications had been made."

On the receipt of this information, the Commissioners urgently addressed the Guardians on the necessity of their affording relief, beyond that which they were enabled to afford in the workhouse; and it was with much pain that the Commissioners found the only reply which was made by the Guardians, on the receipt of that suggestion, was, "The Board postpone the consideration of the letter for one fortnight."

The Commissioners lost no time, after this expression of indifference on the part of the Board of Guardians, in warning them, that a continuance in this course would lead to their dissolution; and on the receipt shortly afterwards of Mr. Lynch's reports of the state of the Union, the Commissioners found themselves unable to take any other course than that which they had previously declared it would be necessary for them to take.

In conclusion, the Commissioners have to observe, that while they regret the statements which are contained in the resolution, and in your letter regarding the administration of the affairs of the Union by former Vice-Guardians, they think it only just to remark that the Vice-Guardians, on the former dissolution of the Board, assumed their functions under very great and peculiar difficulties; and that the period during which they administered the affairs of the Union was one of far greater difficulty than the present; and the Commissioners do not doubt that, when the additional workhouse accommodation, which is now in course of preparation, is ready, the difficulties of the Union will be materially lessened; but the Commissioners felt that they could not take upon themselves the responsibility of permitting the administration of the affairs of the Union to be continued by the late Board of Guardians, after their protracted and deliberate postponement of those measures which the Commissioners thought necessary to be taken for the effectual relief of the destitute poor.

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ENNISTYMON UNION.

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE which has taken place in relation to the Dismissal of the Board of Elected Guardians of the ENNISTYMON UNION, and the Appointment of paid Officers therein.

(*Mr. French.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *April* 1851.

203.

Under 4 oz.

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POOR LAW (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 14 April 1851;—*for*,

COPIES "of the CORRESPONDENCE between the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS of *Ireland* and their INSPECTORS, relative to the Statements contained in an Extract from a Book, entitled 'Gleanings in the West of Ireland.'"

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, April 1851.

W. STANLEY, Secretary.

(*Sir William Somerville.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 15 *April* 1851.

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COPIES of the CORRESPONDENCE between the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS of *Ireland* and their INSPECTORS, relative to Statements contained in an Extract from a Book, entitled "Gleanings in the West of Ireland."

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *R. Bourke*, Poor Law Inspector, dated 8 November 1850.

(No. 785, M./50.)

THE Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland forward herewith an extract from a book, entitled "Gleanings in the West of Ireland, by the Honourable and Rev. S. G. Osborne."

Mr. Osborne purports in his book to have derived his knowledge regarding the management of workhouses in Ireland from a visitation of workhouses situate in the following Unions: Limerick, Kilrush, Ennis, Gort, Ballinasloe, Galway, Clifden, Westport, Castlebar, Ballina and Tuam.

At the time of Mr. Osborne's visitation of these Unions, the Gort, Galway, Clifden, Westport, Castlebar, Ballina and Tuam Unions were under your superintendence, as permanent inspector of the district containing them, and the Commissioners, therefore, send to you the enclosed extract, in order that you may have the opportunity of addressing to the Commissioners any observations regarding the circumstances of the above Unions, and the state of the workhouses within them at the time in question, which you may desire to make after a perusal of Mr. Osborne's statements, in addition to such official reports as have been already received from you on the subject of these Unions.

The temporary inspectors who were in charge of the Unions of Gort and Clifden at the time referred to, are not now in the service of the Commission, and the Commissioners are not able, therefore, to address them on the subject of these Unions; but they have addressed Captain Hamilton regarding Ballina, Mr. Lucas regarding Tuam, and Mr. Hall on the subject of Galway Union.

With regard to Castlebar and Westport, the Commissioners have received a recent report from Captain Farren regarding the state of those Unions at the time of his retirement from the service of the Commission, which report is sent herewith for your information.

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Colonel *Clarke*, Poor Law Inspector, dated 8 November 1850.

(No. 786, M./51.)

THE Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland forward herewith an extract from a book, entitled "Gleanings in the West of Ireland, by the Honourable and Rev. S. G. Osborne."

Mr. Osborne purports in his book to have derived his knowledge regarding the management of workhouses in Ireland from a visitation of workhouses situate in the following Unions: Limerick, Kilrush, Ennis, Gort, Ballinasloe, Galway, Clifden, Westport, Castlebar, Ballina and Tuam.

At the time of Mr. Osborne's visitation of these Unions, the Union of Ballinasloe was under your superintendence as permanent inspector of the district including it, and the Commissioners, therefore, send to you the enclosed extract, in order that you may have the opportunity of addressing to the Commissioners any observations regarding the circumstances of the above Union, and the state of the workhouses within it, which you may desire to make after a perusal of Mr. Osborne's statements, in addition to such official reports as have been already received from you on the subject of that Union.

COPY

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COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Lynch*, Poor Law Inspector, dated 8 November 1850.

(No. 787, M./50.)

THE Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland forward herewith an extract from a book, entitled "Gleanings in the West of Ireland, by the Honourable and Rev. S. G. Osborne."

Mr. Osborne purports in this book to have derived his knowledge regarding the management of workhouses in Ireland from a visitation of workhouses situate in the following Unions: Limerick, Kilrush, Ennis, Gort, Ballinasloe, Galway, Clifden, Westport, Castlebar, Ballina and Tuam.

At the time of Mr. Osborne's visitation of these Unions, the Kilrush, Ennis and Limerick Unions were under your superintendence as permanent inspector of the district including them, and the Commissioners, therefore, send to you the enclosed extract, in order that you may have the opportunity of addressing to the Commissioners any observations regarding the circumstances of the above Unions, and the state of the workhouses within them, which you may desire to make after a perusal of Mr. Osborne's statements, in addition to such official reports as have been already received from you on the subject of these Unions.

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to their Inspectors, *John Hall*, Esquire, (1); Captain *Hamilton*, (2); and *W. H. Lucas*, Esquire, (3); dated 8 November 1850.

(No. 784, M./50.)

THE Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland forward herewith an extract from a book, entitled "Gleanings in the West of Ireland, by the Honourable and Reverend S. G. Osborne."

Mr. Osborne purports in this book to have derived his knowledge regarding the management of workhouses in Ireland from a visitation of workhouses situate in the following Unions: Limerick, Kilrush, Ennis, Gort, Ballinasloe, Galway, Clifden, Westport, Castlebar, Ballina and Tuam.

At the time of Mr. Osborne's visitation of these Unions, you were in charge of the (1) Galway Union, as temporary inspector, and the Commissioners, therefore, send to you the enclosed extract, in order that you may have the opportunity of addressing to the Commissioners any observations regarding the circumstances of the above Union, and the state of the workhouses within it, which you may desire to make after a perusal of Mr. Osborne's statements, in addition to such official reports as have been already received from you on the subject of that Union.

(2) Ballina.
(3) Tuam.

EXTRACT referred to in foregoing Letters.

"WERE the rules and orders of this document carried out, I have no hesitation in saying, I should, on the whole, think the in-door paupers of Ireland fairly dealt with. I have, however, no hesitation in asserting that they are very generally in the West of Ireland grossly neglected, cunningly evaded, or openly defied. By these rules, all I have said above, as to things fitting to be found for the paupers in the houses, are clearly laid down as to be found for them by the Guardians. The former chapters of this little work will prove how these orders are carried out, or rather, with what open contempt they are treated.

"Suppose, reader, that you had a population equal to that of an English county town of some magnitude, shut up within walls, you would, I presume, at once admit, that to preserve order amongst them, especially when they were of the class I have described, you would have a sufficient staff of trustworthy, well-paid officers.

"You would not place 700 or 800 women under the care of one woman, at a low salary, with an unpaid assistant or two of the same sex, with the further aid of a low paid man, or a pauper unpaid, called a porter or wardsman, armed with a stick or whip to force, by force, order at meals, &c. You would not place 500 or 1,000 boys or girls under some two or three, at the most, very young, very low paid young women or men, and call this education, when you have not even given these instructors the commonest necessaries of a school, leaving to these young men or women, with the aid, perhaps, of an adult pauper or two, the whole management and supervision, by day and by night, of these numbers of children, sick or well.

"You would not so regulate departments of your walled-up community, that women with the most loathsome diseases should be herded with the rest, or at best, only imperfectly separated. You would not allow children eat up with vermin, evidently affected with contagious

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gious disease, to mingle in the massed hundreds of your schools. You would not stow away, by night, your men, your women and your children, each in three separate departments, so crammed on the mattresses on the dormitory floors, that when all are on the ground, those floors present thick masses of hot steaming life, all decency defied, the weak at the mercy of the tyranny of the strong, in the scramble for room to rest. Knowing the common necessities of our nature, you would not adopt insufficient disgusting expedients to meet them at night, or, as sometimes is the case, have no provision whatever for these necessities; you would not, by day, leave the same necessities to seek relief under circumstances of publicity and scanty provision, which outrage every sense of decorum or cleanliness.

"If you had many hundreds of children suffering from chronic diarrhœa or dysentery, I presume you would not place them by 30, 40, 50 or 60 in a ward, two, three, sometimes four, in the same bed; sometimes four so placed in a narrow bed, that two of them have their heads on the pillow, two their heads on the foot of the bed—this even when the disease is dysentery!

"Water is not an expensive article. Cleanliness, when the people are in masses, becomes a necessary element to the common safety. You would not then leave many, very many hundred children utterly unwashed for weeks and weeks together. You would not leave them in filthy rags, as well as unwashed. You would not herd hundreds, more or less, of women, infants at the breast, children, with here and there an idiot, in wards, with no choice but to crouch down on the bare floor of the one small day-room, or on the bare ground of the one confined yard; keeping them for weeks in the dirt and filth in which they sought shelter from you; causing them to sleep at night naked or in their rags, their beds foul mattresses, thrown on a shed floor, with a foul blanket their only covering; the hours of each night to be thus spent; these people, of various ages, left each night to seek rest in this filth, this promiscuous, almost naked contact.

"When the meals were to be served, say, to a class of some hundreds of women, you would not have them served by men with sticks in their hands to keep them, as men do pigs, from the trough till each is served in turn. You would not suffer the periods of serving the meals to be such times of disorder, that when I told one official I had just seen the women being fed in one of his workhouses struck with sticks by men, his reply was, 'I am glad of it; it is time something was done to keep order.' I say, reader, no one possessed of common sense, common humanity, would permit such ways to exist in the walled communities of which we are speaking, and yet, I assert, many of such ways are common to very many Unions."

COPY REPORT of Mr. *Hall*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 11 November 1850.

(No. 62,621/50, Galway Union.)

Letter, 8 Nov. 784, M./50.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, No. 784, M./50, accompanying an extract from a recent work by the Honourable and Reverend S. G. Osborne, entitled "Gleanings in the West of Ireland," and stating that the extract was forwarded with the object of affording me an opportunity of addressing to the Commissioners any observations on the circumstances of the Galway Union, and the state of the workhouses and auxiliaries therein, which I might desire to make after a perusal of the document adverted to.

Preliminary Observations.

Before entering on the matters mentioned in the extract, I may premise, that the visit of the Reverend Mr. Osborne to the West of Ireland was made at a period of the year when the greatest destitution, and consequently the greatest pressure, on the workhouses occurs, and the state of these establishments on the occasion of his visit should not be taken as indicating their ordinary condition.

The reverend gentleman has, I think, fallen into another error. In going over the several workhouses which he enumerates, he has observed what he considers an improper proceeding in one, a deficiency of certain requisites in another, an inefficient officer in a third, and so on; and at the termination of his tour, he combines all the isolated cases of irregularity he has witnessed into one general accusation, which may be taken to apply to all the houses he has visited. That such an opinion is held by many who have read the pamphlet, and who have no opportunity of judging for themselves, is, I believe, manifest from the comments of some of the English and Irish newspapers; and I therefore deem it a duty incumbent on all those engaged in the administration of the Poor Law in the Unions mentioned by Mr. Osborne, to examine carefully the statements advanced in that portion of his work which is contained in the extract forwarded to me, and see how far they apply to the workhouses under their charge.

Holding this view, and having been actively engaged in working the Poor Law in

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in the Galway Union at the period of the reverend gentleman's inspection of the workhouse and auxiliaries in that Union, I consider myself called on to ascertain to what extent his observations are applicable to the condition and management of those establishments.

As to general allegation, that the Commissioners' Rules are violated, &c.

For convenience sake, it appears to me desirable that the paragraphs in the extract should be taken separately, and, therefore, commencing with the first, in which it is alleged that the rules of the Commissioners for the management of workhouses "are generally in the West of Ireland grossly neglected, cunningly evaded, or openly defied," I understand him to mean that the acts of evasion, neglect and defiance are those of the persons administering the law, or of the officers acting under them. Now, during the entire of the period that I have been acting in the Union of Galway, I cannot bring to mind any instance in which the persons having the management of the Union, whether paid officers or a Board of Guardians, laid themselves open to this charge, and in the instances, which were very few, where workhouse officers committed any breach of the Commissioners' regulations, they were immediately removed from their situations. It has indeed occurred, but not often, that from a sudden influx of great numbers at a period when the resources of the Union were nearly exhausted, that a portion of the inmates had to wear the whole or a part of their own clothes for a few days, until a supply of material could be obtained, and the required articles made up, but the parties so circumstanced were kept separate from the other inmates, until properly dressed. The same observations apply to the article of bedding, of which there was a scarcity for a short time during the past summer, until the Commissioners sent down funds to purchase a supply. However, these occurrences were neither caused by a desire to neglect, evade or defy the law, nor by an indisposition on the part of the Guardians to carry it out properly, for none regretted the irregularity more than they did, and no remedy was left untried by them to remove the evil; but in no case has the supply of food been deficient. To obtain a sufficient supply of food of good quality, was the primary object of the Guardians in periods of difficulty; and at all times the full rations have been issued at the regular hours, and in an orderly manner.

In short, the only violations of the regulations committed by the persons in charge of the Galway Union were those of absolute unavoidable necessity. They occurred only at periods of extraordinary difficulty, when circumstances rendered it impossible to adhere strictly to the regulations. The deviations from the prescribed rules were of comparatively little importance, five in number, and immediately remedied, and certainly did not operate prejudicially on the health or morals of the persons subjected to them. I think it right here to mention a fact which Mr. Osborne has entirely overlooked; namely, that the greatest obstacle to carrying out the Commissioners' regulations in workhouses is found in the paupers themselves. In my experience of the Galway workhouse, I have seen many take their discharge in preference to putting on the Union clothing; I have seen others go away, sooner than submit to be washed. Being deprived of the free use of tobacco has caused the departure of several; and some leave the house in consequence of being obliged to go to bed and get up at a regular hour. The most obnoxious regulation, however, is that which requires the able-bodied to be kept at work. To recent admissions especially, and more particularly among the adult males, anything like labour is objectionable. If employed away from the overseer, they neglect their work; and if under his superintendence, they evade his scrutiny, and not unfrequently openly defy him. At last they generally leave the house, taking with them, sometimes, a large family; and many an unfortunate wife and children may be seen endeavouring to obtain a precarious support by begging about the country, having been forced out of the workhouse by the husband and parent, in consequence of his objection to submit to that rule of the Commissioners which requires that the able-bodied should be set to work.

Principal difficulties in carrying out the rules found in the paupers themselves.

The same opposition to the workhouse regulations, the same efforts to evade, and the same attempts to violate them, are exhibited by many of the females. The sole object of some women who come into the workhouse seems to be, to do as much mischief as possible, and oppose every effort which is made to maintain order, regularity and discipline. They cannot be made to work; they plead ignorance of the most ordinary domestic occupations. They watch every opportunity of abstracting food, in which they carry on a traffic. They tear and damage their bedding, and cut pieces from their clothes. They are continually quarrelling

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with the other inmates, and they seize on every opportunity of committing nuisances about the yards and passages, though every requisite convenience is provided. They are always endeavouring to create disturbance; and to the inmates of any standing who know and obey the rules, and desire that others should do the same, they entertain the utmost hostility.

These, then, and the others that I have described, are really the parties who habitually and constantly grossly neglect, cunningly evade, and sometimes openly oppose, the workhouse regulations, and render it almost impossible to maintain cleanliness, order and industry in a workhouse.

But it is not to be supposed that these constitute a majority of the inmates of the Galway workhouse. No; I feel pleasure that they are comparatively few in number; while the greater portion of the paupers, male and female, children and adults, show by their healthy appearance, cheerful looks, cleanliness of person, orderly habits and respectful manner, that they have become obedient to the rules laid down for their observance; that they are contented with their situation, and that they neither fear injustice, nor deserve any harsh treatment. The former seldom remain long in the house, which accounts for their number being small; but the latter stop in till an opportunity of bettering their condition occurs, and will not go out to lead a life of mendicancy, which the others frequently pursue.

As to general charges against officers.

The next paragraph impliedly gives it to be understood, that the staff of officers in the workhouses he has named is insufficient, underpaid, and not trustworthy. I must acknowledge that the charge of under-payment has taken me by surprise. On almost every former occasion, when parties have animadverted on the working of the Poor Law in this country, the excessive staff of overpaid officials has been set down as one of the principal grievances. In fact, so accustomed have the people become to this statement, from hearing it repeated by each successive writer, that a great portion of those not intimately acquainted with the matter believe that "all the rates are swallowed up by the officers." Besides, in asking the question contained in the paragraph now under consideration, the Rev. Mr. Osborne has altogether omitted one very material element, which would exercise a very powerful influence on the reply given to this query by any person connected with the administration of the law in the Western Unions. He makes no inquiry as to the resources of the party questioned, or as to where the funds are to be obtained for carrying out his suggestions. In short, he seems to take it for granted, that persons engaged in the management of Unions in this country have an unlimited command of pecuniary means, which is a very great mistake, as far as the Western Districts are concerned.

However, notwithstanding the difficulties which, during the last few years, have beset the distressed Unions, I do not think the staff of officers employed in the Galway workhouse and its auxiliaries for the last 12 months, is either insufficient for the ordinary requirements of these establishments, underpaid for their labours, having regard to the remuneration allowed to persons employed in other public departments, or generally untrustworthy;—undoubtedly instances have occurred, but they have recently been very rare, in which it has been necessary to remove officers or assistants for misconduct or neglect; but removals on similar grounds take place in all establishments, public or private, in which a large number of persons are employed, and generally to a much greater extent than at the Galway workhouse; and in speaking of the number of officers required in a workhouse, the facilities afforded them for supervision and superintendence should be taken into consideration. A little experience in the management of these institutions would have convinced the reverend gentleman, that for a house containing not more than 500 paupers of all the classes, a greater staff is required than for a house whose inmates amount to 1,000, where the classes are limited to two or three; and so at auxiliaries, where the inmates, though numerous, consist of only one class, a small staff is sufficient, while an increase in the classes, though attended with a diminution of numbers, would require additional officers. Moreover he would learn, that in an extensive building with large apartments, two officers can exercise a more perfect supervision over 1,000 paupers, than double the number could exercise over 300, located in detached premises with small rooms.

As to number of women in one department under one or two officers.

The succeeding paragraph commences with an animadversion on the practice of placing 700 or 800 women under the care of one woman, at a low salary. In reference to this, I have to observe, that at the period of the Rev. Mr. Osborne's visit,

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visit, and for some time after, we had at the Merchant's-road auxiliary (Clark's), about 800 able-bodied females under the charge of two assistant matrons, whose salaries were not considered low in this part of Ireland, as several respectable persons have, from time to time, become competitors for the office. They had a young lad, who had been taught in the house to keep the accounts, and they selected from amongst the most steady inmates a sufficient number of "wards-women," two or more to each room, whose duty it was to see that the floors were properly scoured and washed, the apartments cleaned, and the beds regularly made up; all being subject to the general supervision of the paid matrons. The apartments were all very large, the five principal ones being about 120 feet long by 24 wide. It contained a large open yard surrounded by a high wall, and was well lighted and well ventilated. In all my experience of this auxiliary, I saw no deficiency in the number of officers; I saw no irregularity occur which could have been prevented, even though the staff had been quadrupled. The premises were kept perfectly clean, the clothing and bedding in good order, as far as the limited means of the Guardians permitted; but, at any rate, that which depended on the exertions of the officers was done—they were kept clean and well mended. No accident occurred through neglect or inattention; in short, no want of superintendence was observable.

As to irregularities at meals, and allowing sticks to be used.

The next passage may be disposed of by me in a few words: in no instance whatsoever, either at the workhouse or any of the auxiliaries, except at Dangan, have the male paupers anything to do with the preparation or serving out of food, or with maintaining order at meals; women alone are employed in performing the two former duties; and one or more of the paid officers always superintends the dining-hall during the period that the paupers are at breakfast or dinner; and in no instance whatsoever is any pauper, male or female, or any officer, principal or subordinate, allowed to carry or use a stick or switch for the purpose of maintaining order at meal hours, or for enforcing any other regulation. At Dangan auxiliary the cooking is done by the boys, and the food is served out by them, but in no instance are they allowed to use any violence to the other inmates, nor indeed is it required, as they come to their meals in an orderly and regular manner, and are invariably superintended thereat by the paid officers.

As to workhouse schools.

The concluding passage in this paragraph adverts to the management of workhouse schools, and commences with objections as to the number, the remuneration, but more especially as to the youth of the teachers. It is a remarkable fact that he entirely overlooks character, acquirements, ability, diligence, activity and moral habits, appearing to consider age and a good salary as the principal requisites for a good schoolmaster or schoolmistress. Now we that are engaged in the administration of the Poor Law look on these latter as matters of secondary importance, and hold the former to be essential qualities, so that if a candidate possess them, we look upon his age as of little consequence, or rather we prefer a young person to an old one; and, with regard to remuneration, such an amount is given as is usual to officers filling similar situations, and as the circumstances of the union will afford.

At the period of the Rev. Mr. Osborne's visit, we had two schoolmasters and two schoolmistresses, all of whom were young: the former had then charge of 723 boys, since reduced to 450; and the latter had charge of 669 girls, since reduced to 362. In addition to these officers, we had at Dangan an agricultural instructor, who had then charge of 247 boys, from 15 to 16 years of age, who have been since reduced to 124. All those officers still continue in the employment of the Union. They have obtained the approval of successive Inspectors of the National Board. Several of the boys have obtained such a knowledge of writing and accounts as to be capable of assisting in the master's office, and of keeping some of the books at the auxiliaries; others have left the workhouse and obtained situations or employment outside, on account of their literary acquirements; and even, if I mistake not, Mr. Osborne himself is a witness of the satisfactory manner in which the boys are taught by the two young men who have charge of them. Had he examined a class of the girls on the occasion of his visit to their school, I have no doubt but his testimony would be equally favourable, though the more advanced have been from time to time selected for emigration, and are now in Australia, maintaining a good character and doing well.

In both schools every thing required for instruction is supplied. In no instance has

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has any application of the teachers for books, papers or other requisites been refused, neglected or passed over. This portion of the extract certainly does not apply to the Galway workhouse.

The entire management of the Dangan auxiliary, subject to the supervision of the master of the workhouse, and the general control of the Board of Guardians and visiting committee, is and has been left to the agricultural instructor, the schoolmaster and the assistant schoolmaster, and as yet nothing has occurred to render an alteration of this arrangement desirable. No pauper exercises any control in the school, or in the dormitories, except those few of the more advanced boys who have been selected as monitors in the school, in accordance with the National System, and such steady lads as have been placed in charge of a dormitory, to report any irregularity which may occur. No sick children are allowed to remain at Dangan, and even such as are delicate are kept at the workhouse until they recover strength.

A somewhat similar arrangement with regard to monitors, and the appointment of steady girls to the care of dormitories, existed in the girls' school, at the West-house, before they were removed from that establishment to the workhouse, where the same system as regards monitors is carried out. The schoolmistress and her assistant have the entire supervision of the girls, subject to the same general control of the workhouse master and Guardians as in the boys' department; and I have no reason to think that the trust reposed in these two officers has been betrayed or neglected. They are both young, and I am free to admit that I consider their youth an advantage, for I have invariably found that young officers of workhouses are more ready to receive advice, and adhere to the regulations laid down for their guidance, than officers who have arrived at a mature age, the latter having acquired settled habits and fixed ideas, which it is difficult, if not impossible, to remove or alter.

For some time during the past summer a few delicate young children, principally convalescents from hospital, were placed in a separate apartment at the West-house auxiliary, under the charge of two steady women, and subject to the supervision of the schoolmistress. They were visited daily by the medical officer, and received such food and treatment as he directed. The cause of their removal was the belief that they would sooner recover their health and strength, when placed in a building with children of their own sex and age, and where they could have the undivided care of their attendants, than if left at the principal workhouse along with the able-bodied. The proceeding was adopted at the recommendation of the medical officer, and was attended with satisfactory results.

As to irregularities generally.

The next paragraph consists of a detailed series of irregularities and improper practices which the reader is led to infer exist, and are of common occurrence in the several workhouses which the writer visited. Taking them one by one, the first impliedly alleges, "that women with the most loathsome diseases are herded with, or imperfectly separated" from, the rest of the workhouse inmates. Now, as far as the Galway Union is concerned, this is directly the reverse of the fact. In workhouses situated in large towns, where there is no other institution for their reception, unfortunate females suffering from disease will generally be found, because when so suffering they are utterly and entirely destitute, and cannot be refused admission; but at Galway they are not only separated from the rest by being placed in the hospital, but also separated from the other hospital patients by being placed in a ward specially appropriated to this class of cases, having separate attendants, and having no communication with any other class of inmates, healthy or sick.

Placing diseased with healthy females.

As to allowing children with vermin or contagious disease to mix with the others.

The passage following this, adverts to an alleged practice of allowing children having vermin and suffering from contagious disease to associate and mix up with the other children in the schools.

First, with regard to vermin, I can decidedly assert that the charge does not apply to the children in the schools of the Galway workhouse; and secondly, with respect to children affected with contagious disease being allowed into the schools, I can state with equal truth, that in no instance has any such proceeding been permitted in the Galway Union, unless children who have suffered from sore or scald head may be so considered, when they have been discharged from hospital in an improved state, and where they are still undergoing such a course of treatment as the medical officer recommends. Instances of this kind have certainly occurred, but the parties were carefully attended to and kept separate from the other

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other children till they were well. Cases occasionally are brought under notice where children, recently admitted and but slightly affected, have succeeded in concealing the disease for a short time, but they have soon been discovered and removed to hospital, or to a separate ward.

As to overcrowding of dormitories, and defective classification.

The next passage in the paragraph alludes to overcrowding of dormitories, and, as regards the Galway workhouse, gives an exceedingly erroneous idea of workhouse management. It would seem to imply that the inmates of workhouses were divided, for purposes of dormitory arrangement, into but three classes, namely, men, women and children. Now, leaving the sick altogether out of the question, we have at Galway the other inmates divided into nine classes, as follows; viz.—

Aged and infirm males.
Aged and infirm females.
Able-bodied males.
Able-bodied females.
Boys from 15 to 16 (agricultural class).
Boys from 5 to 15.
Girls from 5 to 15.
Children from 2 to 5.
Nurses, and infants under 2.

Each of these classes has a separate dormitory and day rooms, and are, as far as practicable, placed in separate buildings.

There is no overcrowding in the dormitories; the beds are sufficient, not too close, and the covering abundant. No necessity exists for the strong exercising their tyranny over the weak, and no complaint of this nature is ever made.

Provision of utensils, &c. requisite for decency and cleanliness.

The next paragraph in the extract relates to the provision of chamber utensils and night buckets in the dormitories, and of privy accommodation during the day; in regard to which, I may shortly state that a full supply of every requisite article for the night is provided in the dormitories; and the requisite arrangements for preventing exposure, and for ensuring decency and cleanliness in the yards attached to the day and work rooms, have been always in existence since I came to Galway.

Placing two, three and four sick children in one bed.

The succeeding paragraph adverts to a practice which it would appear prevails in western workhouses, of putting two, three, and sometimes four children suffering from dysentery together in one bed—two with their heads at the head of the bed, and two with their heads at the foot. I pass over the former part of the paragraph which relates to the numbers, because if a workhouse be so unfortunate as to have many hundreds of children suffering from dysentery or chronic diarrhœa, they must receive medical treatment; and as to the number which I would place in a ward, that would altogether depend on the size of the ward, which the writer has omitted to give.

On some occasions, when dysentery and other diseases have been very prevalent among children; when hundreds were admitted every week, many of them fit subjects for the hospital; when increasing pressure on this department has shown the necessity for further extension, and while the arrangements for this purpose were in progress, it has been necessary to put two, and in some rare and extraordinary occasions three, sick children in one bed, for a short period, not exceeding a few days; but in no instance have four been so placed, nor even three, except while further provision was being made for their accommodation. There are various sized beds in the hospital; a large sized bed may be occupied by two small children with as little inconvenience as a small bed by a grown man or woman; when it became necessary to place two, and in the few cases where it occurred, three children in one bed, the largest bed ticks and covering were selected for the purpose. I think it right to give this explanation of what has been the practice during periods of extraordinary pressure, such as that which existed when the Rev. Mr. Osborne visited the Galway workhouse. I was absent from Galway on that day, and therefore did not go with him through the house; but I am informed he expressed much disapprobation at seeing in one of the wards three or four beds, in each of which were three patients, young children, some of them lying feet to feet in the manner before described. From the inquiries I subsequently made, I learned that this circumstance occurred in a ward exclusively appropriated to children labouring under small-pox, which at that

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time was very prevalent in and about Galway, and cases of which in a state of utter destitution were daily coming in. The medical officer had directed a ward in some measure separated from the rest of the hospital to this disease, and in this he placed all the cases of small-pox which came in or occurred in the house. There was a large number of patients suffering from other diseases in the hospital, and an additional ward for small-pox cases could not be spared. At the same time a shed capable of containing 80 or 100 patients was in course of preparation to relieve the pressure on the hospital. On the 8th of June the Board, on the recommendation of the medical officer, had ordered this shed to be fitted up for the purpose, and on the 21st of June it was finished and occupied. On the 18th of June the Rev. Mr. Osborne visited the workhouse, and matters were then in the state I have described—a large number in hospital, which presented a crowded appearance, and a shed nearly ready to relieve the pressure on that department, capable of containing 80 or 100 patients. To return again to the small-pox ward, just at that time the number of patients labouring under this disease was greatest, and it was open to the medical officer to confine them to one ward, placing in some instances three children in one large bed in the manner described, or bring some of them into another ward among other patients, thereby incurring the danger of infecting the latter, and through them spreading the disease throughout the entire establishment. He knew that arrangements were in progress with the committee of the Town Fever Hospital to appropriate a ward in that institution for small-pox cases, and he knew that even if the negotiations then pending with this object should fail, that the additional shed at the workhouse would be ready for the relief of the hospital department in a few days, where he could make use of another ward altogether for cases of small-pox. Under these circumstances, he adopted the former alternative, namely, that of confining the small-pox cases to one ward for a few days, even though some of the patients were obliged to lie in the manner mentioned, sooner than incur the risk of spreading the disease through the house. In thus acting, I think he exercised a sound discretion, and in the peculiarly difficult position in which the Union was then placed, from increasing destitution and diminishing resources, I do not think any blame is attributable, on this head, either to the Guardians of the Union or the officers acting under them.

Further alleged general irregularities.

As to washing of children.

As to leaving them in their own clothes.

As to admixture of classes.

As to sleeping naked.

Beds on floor.

Soiled bed-clothes.

Irregularities in the issuing or serving out of food.

I shall meet the statements contained in the next paragraph by a distinct and positive denial that the irregularities therein described, either at the period of the writer's visit or since, have existed in the Galway workhouse. In no instance have the children of either sex been left unwashed for even two days together. They wash, or are washed, daily; and in summer the most of them bathe two or three times a week. In no instance, then or since, are they left in their own filthy rags. There are a few boys, three or four in number, incorrigible deserters, who have absconded from the workhouse two or three times, taking with them on each occasion a full suit of the Union clothing, besides anything else they could take away. These they have disposed of, and in a short time again returned to the house and demanded admission, most probably for the purpose of repeating the same theft. The Guardians have ordered, that in their case no good or valuable articles of clothing should be supplied, but that they should wear the clothes they last brought in with them, or if those were insufficient, that they should get a worn Union suit, care being taken that their shirts were kept clean. In no other instance, then or since, have any of the inmates of the Galway workhouse, children or adults, worn their own clothing longer than during their necessary stay in the probationary wards, except night-lodgers, who depart in the morning. A full denial of the succeeding statement, as to the crowding together of women, children and idiots in one apartment in their own clothes, is contained in what I have just mentioned, and what I have previously stated regarding the classification of the inmates of the Galway workhouse and auxiliaries. In no instance are the paupers allowed to sleep without their usual body linen. In no instance are the beds placed on an earthen, stone or brick floor. In no instance are soiled blankets issued, or allowed to remain in use, but each bed is supplied with a sheet, pair of blankets and a coverlet.

The next succeeding paragraph, animadverting on irregularities in the mode of serving out the paupers' food, has been already answered in an early part of this communication. I may here again repeat, that the entire and every portion of the paragraph is totally inapplicable to the Galway workhouse. In no instance are the male inmates employed in serving out food, except in the case of the boys at

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at Dangan. In no instance are sticks or whips allowed to be used by paupers or officers, at any time or for any purpose. In no instance is there any disorder at meal-hours, such as that described by the Rev. Mr. Osborne; and in no instance have I seen any want of humanity in the persons engaged in carrying out the Poor Law in Galway Union.

I have now gone over the statements contained in the extract, one by one, with a view of ascertaining how far they apply to the Galway workhouse, which has necessarily extended this communication to a considerable length. The only excuse I can offer for this is my desire to meet the charges in detail, and from time to time to give such explanations of the difficulties and impediments which prevent or impede the carrying out of the Commissioners' regulations in the workhouses in this country, and which have been altogether overlooked by persons who, like the writer of "Gleanings in the West of Ireland," have little practical knowledge of the management of these institutions.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jno. Hall,*
Temporary Inspector.

COPY REPORT of Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 15 November 1850.

(No. 63,522/50.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th instant, No. 784 M./50, transmitting an extract from a book, entitled "Gleanings in the West of Ireland, by the Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne," in which book Mr. Osborne purports to have derived his knowledge regarding the management of workhouses from a visitation of certain Unions, including the workhouses of Tuam Union, then under my superintendence.

As I happened to be in Tuam at the period of Mr. Osborne's visit, I think it necessary to place before the Commissioners some particulars relating thereto:—Mr. Osborne arrived in Tuam by the mail on a Board-day, Wednesday, about half-past five o'clock in the evening, and proceeded forthwith to the parent workhouse. It being the day of admission of paupers, he had an opportunity of inspecting the paupers in the probationary wards, and he informed me, on his return from the workhouse, that he was agreeably surprised to find all the paupers cleaned and washed, and dressed in the Union clothes. He also remarked, that "he had seen the last clean shirt put on the last admission." Mr. Osborne's inspection of the parent workhouse was of the most cursory nature; and I am glad the Commissioners have given me an opportunity of stating, that, in my opinion, Mr. Osborne's remarks are not applicable in any respect to the state of the Tuam workhouse at the period of his visit. The workhouse has a staff of trustworthy, well-paid officers; the paupers are all supplied with Union clothes and clean linen; and industry, cleanliness and order has always been enforced in the establishment.

The sick were in two separate establishments, altogether unconnected with the workhouse and its inmates, and superintended by two well-paid nurses, one at a salary of 20*l.* per annum, and the other at a salary of 15*l.* per annum, with rations and apartments, besides several trustworthy pauper women, who received extra rations for the duty. Great care and attention has always been paid to the sick inmates, which the mortality returns sufficiently illustrate. The accommodation for this class was ample.

On the following morning, about half-past eight o'clock, I accompanied Mr. Osborne to the girls' school, which is distinct from the main building. The school at this period contained from 250 to 300 girls, and was superintended by two fairly paid schoolmistresses, on whose qualifications the Inspector of the National Board of Education had made a favourable report. The school is visited by the nuns of the Presentation Convent, who impart religious knowledge to the children of their persuasion.

The children were all well-dressed, clean, and orderly in their behaviour. They are taken out, in charge of the officers, into the country for air and exercise almost every day; and I have no hesitation in asserting that the care and attention bestowed on these children in education, and in every other respect, far exceeds

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that which the majority of the rate-payers in the Union are in a position to give to their own children. The school is supplied with books and requisites from the National Board of Education. A paid porter is also in charge of the establishment. Mr. Osborne expressed himself much gratified by his inspection of this establishment, which he said was most creditable to the Guardians.

The other building visited by Mr. Osborne is called "The Turbay Barrack," and contained, to the best of my recollection, adult women, and a class of infant school children. The women were in charge of a master and matron, and the children were taught the first rudiments of education by monitors and several trustworthy pauper women, superintended by the schoolmistress of the main school. The women were employed in washing, making up clothes, and spinning and carding of wool. There is a large plot of ground at rear and in front of this establishment, which makes it a most suitable auxiliary. I have very frequently been present at meal-times in this and the other workhouses of the Union, and I have always been pleased with the order and decorum observed by the several classes of inmates, grace being always said both before and after meals, and the rule of requiring the paupers to eat their food in the dining-hall strictly adhered to.

I am unaware of the "disgusting expedients" alleged to be resorted to, to meet the common necessities of nature, but I can state that the various establishments of the Tuam Union are amply supplied with night utensils similar to those in use, I believe, in all the workhouses in Ireland.

The visiting committee in this Union has been most scrupulous and attentive to its duties, as the weekly reports of that useful body will show; and the Guardians have been most attentive to the wants of every class of inmates, even to the providing of swings, skipping-ropes, foot-balls, &c., for the amusement of the children.

Mr. Osborne did not visit the orphan establishment at Dunmore, which at that period contained about 150 girls and 150 boys, in charge of a competent schoolmistress and schoolmaster and a porter, and well supplied with every thing necessary for such an establishment.

COPY REPORT of Colonel *Clarke* to the Commissioners, dated 17 November 1850.

(No. 63,776/50, Ballinasloe Union.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, (No. 706. M/50), transmitting an extract from a book, entitled "Gleanings in the West of Ireland, by the Honourable and Rev. S. G. Osborne," requesting my observations respecting the Ballinasloe Union, being one of those falling within the scope of the author's animadversions.

I am much indebted to you for the opportunity thus afforded me of vindicating myself from that portion of blame indirectly attributed to me by the honourable and reverend author of the work in question, for as he admits, that if the rules and regulations laid down by you were carried out, he should, on the whole, think the in-door paupers in Ireland fairly dealt with; and at the same time asserts that they are generally in the West of Ireland "grossly neglected, cunningly evaded, or openly defied," it necessarily follows that your inspectors must either be parties to these derelictions, or that you had formed a false estimate of their qualifications and intelligence in appointing them; and that a stranger on a casual visit was able to discover more than those gentlemen by constant and unremitting attention.

The suppositious and interrogatory style assumed by the reverend author, is certainly the most prudent that could be adopted, as it admits of a safe retreat when met by a positive negative; and when general charges are brought against the management of no less than 11 Unions, without specifying whether they apply in the total to each, or whether the total is made up from individual facts selected from each, a vague indistinctness is given to the extract transmitted for my observations, which was probably studiously intended by the author, and which renders it necessary for me to go into each point brought forward as if particularly applied to Ballinasloe.

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For the sake of perspicuity, and to avoid the inconvenience of referring to separate papers, I place each paragraph in juxtaposition with my observations.

"Suppose, reader, that you had a population equal to that of an English county town of some magnitude, shut up within walls, you would, I presume, at once admit, that to preserve order amongst them, especially when they were of the class I have described, you would have a sufficient staff of trustworthy, well-paid officers."

With respect to a sufficient staff, I find there are no less than 25 officers employed in carrying out the discipline of the workhouse establishment under the control of a most efficient Board of Guardians, presided over by a nobleman of the highest order of intelligence. There is also a visiting committee for the workhouse generally, and another for the schools in particular, and it is rarely I have visited the workhouse without finding some members of those committees in the diligent discharge of their duties.

As to the trustworthiness of the officers, I have found them generally superior to the average of their class in other Unions in Ireland with which I am acquainted, and fully equal to those I have met in other countries; while the salaries and allowances which they receive, taking into consideration the moderate prices of food and necessaries, put them upon a higher grade, in point of comfort, than those of the same class in England.

"You would not place 700 or 800 women under the care of one woman, at a low salary, with an unpaid assistant, or two of the same sex, with the further aid of a low paid man, or a pauper unpaid, called a porter or wardsman, armed with a stick or whip, to force, by force, order at meals, &c."

This is not applicable to the Ballinasloe Union. The matron is a highly intelligent, respectable woman, at a salary of 40*l.* a year, with a weekly allowance of 14 lbs. of bread, 7 lbs. of meat, and 7 pints of new milk, besides coals, candles, soap, a servant, and a comfortable furnished apartment, in which the reverend author himself might consider himself at his ease. I cannot think this a "low salary;" and I know ladies of good family and station who would think themselves happy with such a competency.

There are also two assistant matrons, at salaries of 12*l.* and 16*l.*, with the same allowances as the matron, and I have not found it necessary or desirable to recommend an increase in the number of this class of officers.

The reverend writer should have known that the offices of porter and wardsman are perfectly distinct; that the office of the former is highly responsible, and that neither are employed to assist the matron in her peculiar duties, or permitted to enter the female side of the workhouse.

The master of the workhouse is present in the dining-hall at every meal; and as often as I have been present I have never seen a stick or whip in his hands or those of his assistants, nor do I believe they were ever so armed.

"You would not place 500 or 1,000 boys or girls under some two or three, at the most, very young, very low paid young women or men, and call this education, when you have not given these instructors the commonest necessaries of a school, leaving to these young men or women, with the aid, perhaps, of an adult pauper or two, the whole management and supervision, by day and by night, of these number of children, sick or well."

There are three female teachers, with salaries at from 10 to 14 guineas per annum, with apartments, and the same allowances as the matron.

With the boys (not so numerous) there are two teachers, with salaries of 12 and 16 guineas, and the same allowances. There is also a master carpenter at 36*l.* 10*s.*; master tailor and master shoemaker, each at 24*l.*, and a master weaver at 12*l.*, all employed in teaching boys their respective trades. Now, taking into view the system of education pursued, and the regular attendance enforced, and drawing a comparison

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with country schools unconnected with workhouses, I do think the teachers at Ballinasloe are better paid and work more satisfactorily than the teachers in those schools.

I have never found any deficiency of school requisites, nor is it a fact that the teachers have charge of the sick children, as each morning all those complaining, or having the appearance of indisposition, are sent to the medical officer, who sends them to the infirmary, if necessary; besides which, he visits the school-rooms daily, and makes a personal inspection of each individual child.

"You would not so regulate departments of your walled-up community, that women with the most loathsome diseases should be herded with the rest, or, at best, only imperfectly separated."

I am at a loss to understand what is meant by this paragraph. Is it, that such women are kept in the same wards with the healthy inmates? or is it that each class of disease has not its separate ward in the infirmary? If the former, the reverend author must have been misinformed; if the latter, I know of no workhouse infirmary affording sufficient space as to admit of complete classification of diseases, as well as separation of sexes.

"You would not allow children, eat up with vermin, and evidently affected with contagious disease, to mingle in the massed hundreds of your schools."

Children applying for relief are often eaten up with vermin, and affected with cutaneous disease; but when in the probationary ward, they have their hair closely cut, and they undergo a thorough ablution and medical inspection; their ragged filthy garments are taken from them, and they are clothed in clean linen and a complete suit, and pronounced free from disease, before being permitted within the precincts of the workhouse, or to "mingle in the massed hundreds in the schools."

"You would not stow away by night your men, your women and your children, each in three separate departments, so crammed on the mattresses on the dormitory floors, that when all are on the ground, those floors present thick masses of hot steaming life, all decency defied, the weak at the mercy of the tyranny of the strong, in the scramble for room to rest."

The fearful picture so graphically drawn is a high flight of an inflated imagination, if applied to Ballinasloe. Every apartment in the workhouse and auxiliaries has been carefully measured, and the number of cubic feet calculated and apportioned in strict accordance with the recommendations of medical authority, every attention being paid to perfect and thorough ventilation. It appears by your authority, under seal, that there is dormitory room for 2,982 paupers, while the greatest number of paupers has not reached within 150 of that figure; consequently, there could have been none of those fearful struggles which recall to mind the horrors of the black hole of Calcutta.

It might be inferred that there was also an insufficient supply of bedding, but having before me an inventory of the property of the Ballinasloe Union, I find that on the 23d February last there were no less than 2,591 bed-ticks, 2,159 rugs, 4,697 blankets, and 3,696 sheets, which would allow a complete set of bedding to every individual pauper, taking the ordinary average number at any one time.

"Knowing the common necessities of our nature, you would not adopt insufficient,

The expedients for meeting the common necessities of nature during the night

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ficient, disgusting expedients to meet them at night, or, as is 'sometimes' the case, have no provision whatever for these necessities; you would not by day leave the same necessities to seek relief under circumstances of publicity and scanty provision which outrage every sense of decorum or decency."

night are ample, and any one acquainted with the plan and construction of workhouses must know that the provisions for meeting these necessities during the day are disposed with as much regard to decorum and cleanliness as in any other public buildings calculated for the reception of large numbers of persons.

"If you had many hundreds of children suffering from chronic diarrhœa or dysentery, I presume you would not place them by 30, 40, 50 or 60 in a ward, two or three, or sometimes four, so placed in a narrow bed that two of them have their heads on the pillow, two their heads on the foot of the bed—this even when the disease is dysentery."

The custom of putting from 30 to 60 children suffering from chronic dysentery in a ward, with sometimes four in a narrow bed, is not practised at Ballinasloe; nor have I ever seen more than two patients in the same bed under any disease, and those very young children.

"You would not leave many, very many hundred children utterly unwashed for weeks and weeks together; you would not leave them in filthy rags as well as unwashed."

The children in the Ballinasloe workhouse and auxiliary are regularly washed every morning, for which there is every facility; all are clad in the Union clothing, and I have rarely seen so many pauper children congregated together having so cleanly and healthy an appearance; and it is said that the reverend author on his last visit compared them to "lambs in clover."

"You would not herd hundreds, more or less, of women, infants at the breast, children, with here and there an idiot, in wards, with no choice but to crouch down on the bare floor of the one small day-room, or on the bare ground of the one confined yard; keeping them for weeks in the dirt and filth in which they sought shelter, from your causing them to sleep at night naked, or in their rags; their beds foul mattresses, thrown on a shed floor, with a foul blanket their only covering; the hours of each night to be thus spent; these people, of various ages, left each night to seek rest in this filth, this promiscuous, almost naked contact."

The number of women with infants at the breast appears, at the maximum, to have been 54; they are in a ward appropriated solely to them, which is provided with cradles for infants (who require to sleep during the day), forms and tables; there is a dormitory for them, with ample space and sufficient bedding, and every mother and infant is dressed in the Union clothing from the moment of their admission. I need scarcely add, that idiots have no access to this ward.

"When the meals were to be served, say, to a class of some hundreds of women, you would not have them served by men with sticks in their hands, to keep them, as men do pigs, from the trough till each is served in turn. You would not suffer the periods of serving the meals to be such times of disorder, that when I told one official I had just seen the women being fed in one of his workhouses struck with sticks by men, his reply was, 'I am glad of it; it is time something was done to keep order.'"

The system observed at meals in the Ballinasloe Union differs very widely from that described. The allowance of food for each individual of each class is placed on the tables appropriated to them, each mess separate and distinct. On the bell being rung, the paupers enter the dining-hall from the day-rooms or yards, and, after taking their places as directed, remain standing until grace has been said. When sufficient time has been allowed to eat their food, grace is again said, and they retire in the same order as they entered. I never saw the master or his assistants with sticks in their hands to keep the paupers

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paupers as "the men do pigs from the trough till each is served in turn," nor do I believe the foul simile to be warranted by fact. I certainly am not the official alluded to by the reverend author, for I never knew such an instance to have occurred.

As I premised at the commencement of these observations, I know not what part of the extract transmitted to me was intended to apply to Ballinasloe, but it appears that not one of the cases supposed, rather than asserted, is so applicable.

It appears as though the reverend author had addressed himself to the prejudices of the English public, who could only judge of his statements (supposing them to be correct) by a false standard of comparison.

The circumstances, social relations and character of the people are so different in the two countries, that it is impossible to compare the workhouses in the one with the workhouses in the other with any degree of justice. No English Union has ever known two-thirds of the entire population to be recipients of relief from poor-rates. No English Union has known from 3,000 to 4,000 applicants for relief weekly, with from 100 to 150 admissions and discharges daily, for the purpose of intimidation, and forcing the Guardians to adopt the system of general out-door relief. No English Union has known an avalanche of paupers rushing from the mountains nightly at nine or ten o'clock, and demanding admittance to the workhouse, merely to discharge themselves on the following morning, the late hour and absence of information rendering it impossible for the officials to discriminate between real and simulated cases of destitution; and with famine, fever and death stalking hand in hand through the breadth of the land, it becomes necessary to admit all, fearing the rejection of even one might cause a verdict of manslaughter to be recorded against them.

All these, and many other difficulties too numerous to detail, I have known and seen, and can it then be expected that the workhouses of the Unions where they have taken place could be in the same state of perfection as those in England. I do fearlessly assert that, taking all these things into consideration, it is a matter for surprise that workhouses in the West of Ireland are in so good a state as they actually are.

The standard of comparison in judging of the degree of personal comfort in workhouses, is the state in which the class of persons generally applying for relief existed previous to their admission. Had the reverend author taken up his abode with me (when not officially employed) in the remote far west during an entire winter, and devoted his time to visiting the wretched cabins of the poor, and pourtrayed with his graphic pen their actual state as a prelude to his caustic observations, it would be at once admitted that Irish workhouses, with all their imperfections, afford a desirable change from the squalid misery which characterises the cottier class in the West of Ireland.

I have, &c.

(signed) *William A. Clarke.*

COPY REPORT from Captain *Hamilton*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 18 November 1850.

(No. 64,014/50, Ballina Union.)

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, No. 784, M./50, transmitting to me an extract from a book, entitled "Gleanings in the West of Ireland, by the Honourable and Reverend S. G. Osborne."

I do not think that Mr. Osborne intended to hold up Ballina Union to the public as a grossly mismanaged Union; but still, as he has not excepted it, and his statements are applied, as I conceive, generally to the Unions in the West of Ireland, I shall take the opportunity which the Commissioners have given to me, of noticing the statements in question.

I regret that circumstances have prevented my doing so earlier.

I have no hesitation in asserting "that the Rules and Regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners" have not been "grossly neglected, cunningly evaded, or openly

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openly defied," in the Ballina Union; neither have they been treated "with open contempt."

There has been no instance of "700 or 800 women being placed under the care of one woman, at a low salary, with an unpaid assistant or two of the same sex;" neither has there been any instance of "a low-paid man, or a pauper unpaid, called a porter or wardsman, being armed with a stick or whip, to force, by force, order at meals."

"Five hundred or one thousand boys or girls" have not at any time "been placed under some two or three, at the most, very young, very low-paid young women or men to watch over these numbers by day and by night, sick or well;" the fact is, that in the building occupied by the school children in the Ballina Union, the staff was, at the period of Mr. Osborne's visit, and is at present, an assistant master, a schoolmaster, an assistant schoolmaster, a schoolmistress, an assistant schoolmistress, a head nurse, and an unpaid gatekeeper, who was, poor man, for nearly 20 years in the Rifle Brigade, and whom I have every reason to think highly of.

"Women with the most loathsome diseases have" never "been herded up with others;" the fact is, that there have been altogether 20 such cases during the last three years, during which period upwards of 27,000 persons have been relieved in the workhouse; and these cases have invariably been separated from the other infirmary patients.

"Children eaten up with vermin, or affected with contagious disease, have" not "been permitted to mingle in the massed hundreds in the schools."

I do not deny that on some few occasions in 1847, 1848, and the beginning of 1849, the Ballina workhouses were overcrowded; on such occasions, in addition to calling the attention of the Commissioners to the subject, and pointing out such remedies as I considered necessary, I did all in my power on the spot to assist in remedying the evil, which I believe to have been, with hardly an exception, caused by circumstances over which no human being had any control. On this subject, Mr. Osborne himself states in his first series of letters,—

"With regard to the workhouses generally, I can say of them as I said at Ballinasloe, their cleanliness and order, under all the circumstances, are most praiseworthy. It is true, I saw in some of them much to reprobate in the crowding of the sick; but I am bound to add, that it was, as far as I could see, unavoidable, and where it did exist, fresh fever wards and hospitals were in course of erection. I must also say, that in many instances the buildings used for auxiliary houses are far too crowded, and many of them, from their state of repair and construction, are utterly unfit for the purpose; but here, too, the pressure of the moment has forced the authorities to shifts, however deplorable, still I am bound to say, to a very great degree, unavoidable." In making this quotation, I wish to remark, that as regards the Ballina Union, the sick have at all times been taken most excellent care of since I have been in charge of the Union; crowding has been very rare in the infirmary; the medical officer has been most attentive and kind to his patients; the auxiliary houses have been, without exception, well adapted for the purposes, and no expense was spared in making them comfortable, and in every respect fit for the paupers.

Classification has been duly attended to; "the men, women and children" are of course "in separate departments," and consequently "all decency is" not "defied, and the weak are" not "at the mercy of the tyranny of the strong in the scramble for room to rest." I am not aware that the paupers go to bed "naked." I have been frequently told, however, that it is the custom of the peasantry in this part of Ireland to strip themselves completely at night. Due provision has always been made to enable all classes to meet the common necessities of nature, both by day and night. The inmates have not been driven "to outrage every sense of decorum or cleanliness," but I am not prepared to say that they have not sometimes done so.

The children suffering from chronic diarrhœa or dysentery have been placed in wards by themselves, and have received the same care and attention as other patients. The patients in the Ballina infirmaries have never been placed two at the head, and two at the foot of a bed.

"Many, very many hundreds of children have" not "been left utterly unwashed for weeks and weeks together." The children in Ballina Union workhouses are washed every day.

"The mattresses are" not "thrown on a shed floor."

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"A foul blanket" is not "the only covering." One of the questions I invariably ask the children is, whether they have sufficient covering at night?

The meals have never, as far as I am aware of or can ascertain, been "served by men with sticks in their hands to keep the paupers as pigs from the trough." Any pauper convicted of striking another would be punished.

In June 1849, Mr. Osborne visited Ballina Union workhouses, and shortly afterwards a letter appeared in the "Times" newspaper, bearing his initials, from which the following is an extract:—

"At Ballina, a Union in which I was told I should find the greatest amount of misery, I was delighted at the appearance of the paupers throughout all the establishments, with the exception alone of some fever-sheds, in which the heat was almost insupportable, in my opinion the ventilation imperfect, and certainly the details less cleanly than they should be; but it is fair to say that these sheds are not under the Vice-Guardians' immediate jurisdiction, and are merely temporary affairs. The physical appearance of the children—there were 1,018 boys and 905 girls—was far better than that of any I have seen; I attribute this in some degree to the healthy situation of the house; again, to the excellent sanitary regulations which pervade it—no amount of water is spared on person or thing; again, the medical officer, in my opinion most wisely argues, that it is wise, as well as in the end economical, to aim by improved diet to preserve health in the halls, rather than wait till the children fall from the halls on the sick list; his plan seems to be judiciously to attack debility while it is debility, instead of waiting till it has become disease." Now, these same sanitary regulations pervaded the establishments on the occasion of Mr. Osborne's last visit: there was the same supply of water; there was the same medical officer; the workhouse accommodation was more extensive, being, in June 1849, for 3,700 persons, at which period there were 3,755 inmates in the several establishments, with a staff of 17 officers; whereas in June 1850 there was workhouse accommodation for 4,380, occupied by 3,797 inmates, under a staff of 20 officers.

In June 1849, Mr. Osborne, in a letter to the editor of the "Times," writes,—"I do not believe one of these Unions is at this moment solvent; in very few of them has the pressure diminished; I have no hesitation in saying, the struggle now going on is a fruitless one: to attempt to check, to arrest such a state of things as now pervades these Unions by any mere form of charity, legalised or voluntary, is as if David had gone against Goliath with a rotten string to his sling, and no better missile than a ball of softened clay." I have merely quoted this paragraph in order to show, that severe as have been the trials through which the Ballina Union has passed, and many as have been the drawbacks which have ensued therefrom (and for which I think that some allowance ought reasonably to be made), matters are not, after all, so bad as Mr. Osborne anticipated. The state of the Ballina Union workhouses in September 1849 (at which period no sales of the workhouse effects had taken place) is thus, as it appears to me, truly described by Mr. Duncan, whose connexion with the Union had then ceased: "The cleanliness and sanitary state of the workhouse and auxiliaries, their suitability for the purposes; the order, discipline and industrial occupation of the inmates, and the general efficiency of the establishment as regards the staff of officers and every portion of the machinery, render that department of the Union very satisfactory. The capabilities of the machinery and staff have been well tried during the past eight months, within which period, 7,064 persons were received into the workhouse—saving an amount of human life that cannot be lightly estimated. As evidence of the industrial occupation of the inmates, I may state that their productions of last month amount in value to 130*l*." I believe, as I have already stated, that the above is a faithful account, given by a very competent and intelligent officer, of the state to which, notwithstanding every possible difficulty, except the effects of law, the Ballina Union workhouses have been brought. A few weeks subsequently the apparently hopeless struggles with execution sales commenced. I believe I have not altogether failed in conveying to the Commissioners some idea of the embarrassments which ensued, and through which I have had to wade, subject to all sorts of misrepresentation and annoyance; suffice it to say, that if the Ballina Union had had the best Board of Guardians that ever was collected, circumstanced as the Union was, I do not think more could have been done; I believe that the efforts to prevent suffering were, to an almost unlooked-for extent, effectual. I do not deny, nor have I ever denied, that owing to these sales, and the severity of the best paid creditor in the Union, viz., Mr. G. J. Malley, the

poor

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poor in the Ballina Union were subjected to trials and suffering which those in Swineford and other Unions were not. I do not deny that the schools fell off for a time; it could hardly be expected otherwise, considering that all the school requisites were in Mr. G. J. Malley's possession for a considerable period. The school inspector, like myself, made every allowance for the temporary falling off, and he has for some months past expressed his general satisfaction at the state of the schools. To show that Mr. Osborne had a different opinion of the schools in many Unions in 1849, I need not perhaps go further than quote an extract from a letter which he wrote to the editor of the "Times" at that period,—"I was glad to see in several of these Unions the pains taken in the education of the children; the schools at Tuam and Ballina, the latter especially, would have done no discredit to the best of our English establishments."

As I stated in a former report, now that the debts of the Union have been so greatly liquidated, and that sales of the workhouse effects and children's clothing are, I trust, for ever at an end, I have very little doubt that the Ballina Union will soon again take its place in the front rank of similar establishments.

I most distinctly deny that, even in the most trying periods, the general administration of the Poor Law in Ballina Union fell off to anything like the extent which Mr. Osborne's description of the Western Unions in general, would lead a person to suppose.

In conclusion I may add, that all the statements which I have made, I am prepared to prove, by abundant and trustworthy evidence. I have abstained for obvious reasons from examining any witnesses. Nothing, however, would give me greater pleasure than a searching inquiry into the administration of the Poor Laws in the Ballina Union during the three years that I have been connected with it, if, after the perusal of the foregoing remarks, together with former explanations and observations on other statements of Mr. Osborne's, there should remain any impression on the minds of the Commissioners as to their rules and regulations having been "grossly neglected, cunningly evaded, openly defied, or treated with contempt in the Ballina Union."

COPY of REPORT of *Richard Bourke*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 19 December 1850.

(No. 69,887/50.)

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo, forwarding to me certain extracts from a book, entitled "Gleanings from the West of Ireland, by the Honourable and Reverend S. G. Osborne," with a view to affording me an opportunity of making any observations I might desire respecting the circumstances of such of the Unions visited by Mr. Osborne as are under my charge, and respecting the state of the workhouses within them at the period of his visit.

In availing myself of this opportunity, which from various causes I have been unable sooner to do, I find I shall be led into considerable detail in consequence of the general language used in these extracts. By the concluding words, "many of such ways are common to very many Unions," the writer would seem to guard himself against being understood as saying, that the practices he specifies universally prevail; but as he has not connected any Union in particular with any one or more of these practices, it becomes necessary to consider how far they may refer generally to all the Unions in my district, and how far to any one in particular; and for the purposes of the latter inquiry, it will be requisite for me to refer back to such parts of Mr. Osborne's book as profess to give the results of his visits to each Union separately. But as you have already received reports from the temporary inspectors as to several of them, I shall in this branch of the inquiry confine myself chiefly to the Unions of Gort and Clifden, of which the temporary inspectors are no longer connected with the Commission.

The first statement which I shall notice is, that generally in the West of Ireland the Commissioners' orders are "grossly neglected, cunningly evaded, or openly defied." If these words have any meaning at all, they must imply, that violations of your orders, wilful and premeditated, on the part of Boards of Guardians, are of general occurrence.

I am compelled to give this assertion a plain denial; I cannot charge my memory with any instance to which it can with truth be applied.

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I do not deny that at certain times, under peculiar circumstances, and for limited periods, there have existed in very many (perhaps in most) of the workhouses in this district irregularities, contrary to the terms of your orders. But I maintain that these irregularities have been exceptional; that they have for the most part resulted from sudden emergencies, which were not in all cases to be foreseen; that whenever they have occurred, I have found Boards of Guardians anxious, by all means in their power, to correct them, even though not specially moved to do so by the representations of Inspectors, or by your Board; and that these defects have in general been remedied in a reasonable time after their occurrence, considering the difficulties with which Guardians in these districts have had to contend.

The violation of your orders, chiefly dwelt upon by Mr. Osborne, and which enters more or less into all the statements which I shall have occasion to examine separately, as I proceed, are,—alleged crowding of workhouses, and deficiency in the supply of clothing.

Upon these I would remark, as to the workhouses generally in my district, that during by far the largest portion of the year they are by no means overcrowded, often indeed not full, and that the inmates are all fairly and sufficiently clad; and that the only periods during the past year in which they have contained a larger number than was limited by your orders, or calculated in the estimate, occurred at intervals during the summer months, when an unexpected influx of poor persons happened to take place, and the Guardians admitted them, whilst additional houses were preparing: that such excess of number, during the short time that it continued, was carefully watched by the medical officers, and not allowed to reach a dangerous amount; and that on such occasions I found Guardians generally desirous of correcting it as quickly and effectually as possible.

The same sudden and unexpected pressure which crowded the house, sometimes exhausted the stock of clothing, and some delay at times took place in renewing the supply, which was effected in the several Unions with more or less rapidity according to their distance from large and well-supplied towns, the means immediately available for the occasion, and the greater or less degree of energy possessed by the officers of the workhouse.

In the case of the Gort Union, which is much dwelt upon by Mr. Osborne, the facts are these: on the week ending 13th April 1850, the numbers in the workhouse were 2,381, being less than the accommodation reserved. On the 11th May they had increased to 2,838, being an addition of 457 in four weeks; and on the 15th June, when Mr. Osborne visited the workhouse, they had risen to 3,388, being an increase during a similar interval of 550. Thus in a period of eight weeks about 1,000 persons were admitted to the workhouse. It is not surprising that the Guardians should have found themselves, under such circumstances, pressed for room and clothing. On the 14th May I visited the Union, and finding that the funds at the Guardians' command were insufficient to provide rapidly and effectually for the sudden demand made upon them, I reported the facts to you, and on the 19th received a reply, informing me that 500*l.* had been applied for to the Lords of the Treasury to provide bedding and clothing, and assist in extending the accommodation. If Mr. Osborne had given himself the trouble of inquiring into the real state of affairs in this Union at the time of his visit, he would have found that two or three auxiliary houses were on the eve of being ready for occupation; that a large supply of clothing was actually in store, and that active steps had been taken to remedy the defects which an unusual state of circumstances had produced. The numbers in this workhouse increased up to the 13th July, when they reached their maximum; and on the 10th August they had fallen to their ordinary level, and have continued to decrease to the present period. The state of things existing at the time of Mr. Osborne's visit (though very different in my opinion from what his statements depict) was therefore clearly exceptional, and (as will appear further on) was altogether corrected within a few weeks of that visit.

In Clifden the number of inmates had reached its maximum for the year, 2,530, when Mr. Osborne visited it; having increased 400 during the previous eight weeks, and thenceforward fallen until the present period, when it is down to about 1,300. The main workhouse of this Union was not, in my opinion, seriously overcrowded when Mr. Osborne visited it, nor at any other time. To be sure it contained a larger number than it was originally designed for; but then it must be remembered, that the ventilation had been much improved; that considerable

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siderable alterations and additions had been made to the house, which (though slightingly spoken of by Mr. Osborne) justified in my opinion the number it held. The hospital had, moreover, lately been added to by the erection of a fever ward for 30 beds (which I believe to have been completed at the time), and by the continued occupation of a large building in the town, originally taken for a fever hospital, and which is to this day used for patients, and is calculated to hold about 40 or 50. Some of the rooms in this workhouse, especially those in the basement story, which contrary to the original plan have been converted into day-rooms, appear to be considered as very objectionable; but, as stated in a late report which I have addressed to you on the condition of this Union, I cannot admit that any hardship is inflicted on the poor in consequence of the use made of these apartments by the Guardians. With respect to the building denominated the Police Barrack, the circumstances, I believe, are these: in order not to overcrowd their main workhouse, and at the same time not to deny relief to the poor who in such large numbers applied for it, the Guardians had a few days before Mr. Osborne's visit taken this building, which had been only just vacated by the constabulary stationed at Clifden. The building was unsuited for a workhouse, and was seen to great disadvantage by Mr. Osborne, having been hastily occupied only a few days before. The women were unclothed for some time after admission, as clothes had to be procured from a distance. However, when I visited the Union on the 8th July following, most of them were dressed, and though the apartments were very small, and not suitable for occupation as a workhouse, I can only say that the whole did not present the appearance described by Mr. Osborne. The house has been long since abandoned; it was only taken as a temporary escape from a pressing difficulty, and its occupation was attended with no loss of health to the people it contained.

In consequence of the poverty of this Union, and the small balance outstanding of the 5*s.* rate struck upon it in October 1849, the poor had been supported by grants from the rate-in-aid throughout almost all the spring and summer of 1850, and large sums had to be given during the same period for bedding and clothing, as the whole stock had been seized and sold under an execution in the autumn preceding. In providing the clothing, the inspector upon whose estimate the funds were supplied by you, had regard to the season of the year during which they were required, and only procured a sufficiency for summer use, leaving it (as I think properly) to the Guardians to make up the suits to the winter complement when the season should come round, and the next rates be available. The clothes thus provided were, in my opinion, sufficient for the season, though on a cold morning such as that when Mr. Osborne visited the workhouse they might have appeared to him otherwise. As to the man whose ragged state attracted so much attention, Mr. Osborne has omitted to give the workhouse master's reason for not having him clothed; viz. "that the man, who had just been discharged from gaol had been confined for stealing Union clothes, and was a notorious offender in this respect, who could not be clothed until he was first placed in a position of greater security than the men's yard in the Clifden workhouse.

The next statement contained in the extract which you have enclosed has reference to the staff of officers employed in workhouses. Much stress is laid on the payment made to these officers, as if their efficiency for the due discharge of their duties were necessarily in proportion to the amount of their salary; and, indeed, from the hurried investigation conducted by Mr. Osborne, he had probably no better means of judging. But, as far as my observation extends, I think the staff of officers employed in workhouses in my district is for the most part efficient and trustworthy, and though perhaps not rewarded commensurately with the extent and responsibility of their duties, yet candidates of character and respectability are found in abundance to undertake the offices at the salaries appointed; the chief, if not the only difficulty in new appointments being to meet with persons of experience.

In main workhouses, when all classes are accommodated, the working paid staff in my Unions may be said to consist of,—a master; an assistant master; a physician; an apothecary (frequently); two chaplains; a matron; an assistant matron; a wardsmaid (occasionally, and sometimes two); a wardsman (ditto, ditto); a porter; a schoolmaster; an assistant schoolmaster; a schoolmistress; an assistant schoolmistress; an infirmary nurse; an assistant nurse (frequently); a fever hospital nurse; an agriculturist (occasionally); a steward or labour

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master; a tailor; a baker; a shoemaker; a superintendent of industrial department (sometimes); an infant teacher (ditto). In addition to which, the best-conducted of the paupers are employed in various responsible duties about the house, for which those in attendance on the sick receive extra rations of bread, tea and sugar, and sometimes meat.

When the peculiar adaptation of these buildings for the separate accommodation of the various classes is considered, I do not apprehend that, to competent judges, this staff, which, though sometimes varied, may be taken as that generally in use in this district, will be considered insufficient.

The Guardians in these Unions have generally contrived to appropriate each auxiliary building to one single class of inmates. But the only ones visited by Mr. Osborne in which he could have seen 700 or 800 women were at Galway or Westport. In the former there was but one assistant matron; but in my frequent inspections I have always found it in a quiet and orderly condition, and the women, generally speaking, employed; and I consider that the simple construction of the building in question enabled the staff to exercise due superintendence.

In Westport, where the buildings were of a more straggling kind, the Guardians had a larger staff. There is generally a porter employed at their auxiliaries in addition to the one at the main house; but if he is seen at any time with a stick in his hand, it is most likely used, not to keep order at meals, which does not form part of his duty, but to keep the gate, and prevent the access of unauthorized persons to the house. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that in the control of a large number of persons, such as are found in these auxiliaries, more is to be effected by the moral influence of one efficient officer, than by the multiplication of officers of less influence, even though highly paid; and that, though it is a melancholy truth that very many inmates of these workhouses are disposed to be unruly and troublesome, yet it is not to be imagined that all the poor who have been reduced to take refuge in workhouses require to be watched and disciplined like criminals.

The next paragraph is as follows: "You would not place 500 or 1,000 boys or girls under some two or three, at the most, very young, very low-paid young women or men, and call this education, when you have not even given these instructors the commonest necessaries of a school, leaving to these young men or women, with the aid, perhaps, of an adult pauper or two, the whole management and supervision, by day and by night, of these numbers of children, sick or well."

As to the singular objection here brought against the school teachers, that they are young and underpaid, I shall merely remark, that Boards of Guardians in Ireland generally select the teachers of their schools from the character they enjoy, and the amount of information they possess, rather than from their years, and that the amount of salary given is sufficient to secure the services of efficient persons. The fact of their being generally young is easily explained. The schools in this district are all under the National Board of Education, and a preference is generally given to such teachers as have been brought up in one of the schools under this Board, or trained in their model school. The system has not been sufficiently long in operation to furnish qualified teachers of advanced age who have been brought up in the National Schools, and the masters trained in the Model School in Dublin are (compared to the demand for them) very few in number. The teachers, both male and female, are therefore for the most part young. But in every Union in my district (except Belmullet, where there is at present no schoolmaster, and in Clifden, where the only teacher of advanced age in my district is under suspension for misconduct), I can state, without the least fear of contradiction, that the teachers of both male and female schools are competent persons, far more so than in the generality of National Schools; that the literary education they impart is not merely nominal, as Mr. Osborne insinuates, but, on the contrary, that when the pupils have continued sufficiently long in the school to give the teachers a fair trial, they have made considerable progress, and given evidence of the care and attention they have received.

In illustration of this, and of the branches of learning cultivated at the schools, I think it may not be uninteresting to annex copies of the last reports furnished by the Inspectors of National Schools, in reference to the teaching in the workhouse schools, together with a specimen sheet of their report book, which will show the course of education which is required to be pursued.

Appendix (A.)

The schools of these Unions are all supplied with books and necessaries from the

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the National Board in Dublin. I have never found Guardians unwilling to procure them; and, considering the wear and tear inevitable in large schools of young children, I consider the schools in general are fairly supplied.

With respect to the supervision of the children "by day and by night," I can only say that when the schools are held in the workhouses, it is a part of the matron's duty to look after this, and I believe it is well performed. But at the time Mr. Osborne visited this district, most of the schools were held at auxiliary houses, and the staff in them was not confined to the teacher, "with the aid, perhaps, of an adult pauper or two;" on the contrary, the staff at the several auxiliaries was something as follows—(I give it from memory, but I think I shall be found correct):—

Gort Female School.—A teacher, an assistant teacher, a matron, with a sufficient number of respectable pauper attendants.

Galway Male School.—A teacher, an assistant teacher, an agriculturist, a matron, and the usual pauper attendants.

N. B.—The Guardians advertised for a third officer, as a master to have general superintendence, but could not obtain an eligible person.

Galway Female School.—A teacher, an assistant teacher, a matron, and the usual pauper attendants.

Clifden Male School.—A teacher, an assistant master, a nurse, and the usual attendants.

Clifden Female School.—Teacher, assistant matron, and assistant master; but this auxiliary contained adult women as well as girls.

Westport Female Schools (2).—Teacher, assistant teacher, and usual pauper attendants.

N.B.—When the male and female schools were held in the same building, there was a matron also.

Castlebar Female School.—A teacher, matron, and the usual pauper attendants.

Ballina Male and Female Schools.—Assistant master, male teacher, assistant teacher, female teacher, assistant teacher, head nurse, and the usual pauper attendants.

Tuam Male School.—Teacher, assistant teacher, porter, and the usual pauper attendants.

Tuam Female School.—Teacher, assistant teacher, porter, and the usual attendants.

Second Tuam Female School (at Dunmore).—Teacher and matron, with the usual pauper attendants.

The Ballinrobe, Swineford and Loughrea workhouses were equally provided; but at Ballinrobe the Guardians had also a training mistress to teach the girls various kinds of work.

With regard to sick children, the general rule is, that whenever a child shows symptoms of illness, it is sent up to the infirmary, where sufficient attendance can be afforded; and the medical officer daily visits the schools (except at Clifden, where the female school, being at a distance of six miles, is only visited three times a week), so that no child, if taken ill, can remain long without relief. But wherever an infirmary ward is annexed to the school, there is a matron in charge of the building, who looks to the children while confined in sickness. It is therefore incorrect, as far as these Unions are concerned, to say that the children are left to the care of the teachers, sick or well.

And here it may be convenient to depart a little from the order of the extract, and consider the assertion, that "children eaten up with vermin, and evidently affected with contagious disease, mingle with the massed hundreds in the schools."

I can only say, that neither in the schools which Mr. Osborne visited, nor in any others in this district, have I ever seen such things as he alludes to; nor do I believe they are to be met with. I have over and over again carefully inspected the schools which Mr. Osborne hastily visited, and I do not remember an instance

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in which I have ever seen a child "eaten up with vermin," or anything approaching it, mixing with the body of children; on the contrary, I maintain that the school children in this district are carefully attended to, especially as regards cleanliness.

Indeed, I think Mr. Osborne's own evidence, to which I shall shortly refer, removes all doubt upon this point. (See Appendix B.) I presume he alludes to "scald head" when he speaks of contagious disease; and I think I am quite safe in saying (with reference to these Unions) that children in such a stage of that disease as is contagious are not admitted into the schools. But it is well known that its effects remain long visible on children's heads, and that there are frequent instances in all the schools of such cases; but I apprehend that in such a stage of the disease there is no danger of contagion. Of course it is just possible that Mr. Osborne may have detected a case or two in which the disease was in a contagious stage, but such instances are certainly rare.

In Gort and Clifden Unions, Mr. Osborne did not visit the schools; but he observes in his book on the appearance of certain children whom he saw in the main workhouses of both these Unions, and leads his readers to believe that these were schools. I understand that the children Mr. Osborne saw in Clifden were those lately discharged from hospital, and children in a debilitated and emaciated state on their admission, who were left there to be immediately under the doctor's eye; and it is not wonderful that these children should have presented a delicate appearance. Those who were not clothed in Union dresses were, as I understand, late admissions; and as to the clothing of the remainder, I have already alluded to it when previously considering this part of the subject. Mr. Osborne states that he saw a child in this ward in small-pox; but I understand he was deceived in this respect, as the complaint turned out to be a mild form of chicken-pock, and the child at the time of Mr. Osborne's visit had been seen by the medical officer, and was retained in the ward by his express desire. It is the practice of all medical officers in this district to vaccinate all cases requiring it as soon after admission as practicable; but it is, I presume, known to Mr. Osborne, as to many others, that the operation cannot be safely performed on delicate subjects; and many of the little children that enter these workhouses are in far too reduced a condition at first to bear it.

The next assertion is, that women with the most loathsome diseases are herded with the rest, or only imperfectly separated.

Upon this I have to remark, that in most (I believe all) of the infirmaries in this district, the medical officers make the best arrangements that circumstances permit to keep women under treatment for venereal complaints apart from other patients; and though these arrangements fall short of complete separation, they have (when I have noticed them) seemed to me such as to guard virtuous females who were under medical treatment from witnessing what might shock or demoralize them. With respect to the separation of healthy females from those of dissolute or doubtful character, the subject is one of difficulty in many respects, when practically viewed; and all I can say is, that in Galway Union, where from the vicinity of a large town the evil has been more serious than elsewhere, the Guardians have attempted to correct it by the establishment of a separate ward, but have not as yet been able fully to carry out their intentions. In the meantime, I believe that the masters and matrons do all in their power to prevent any demoralizing communication from taking place between this class and the virtuous females.

The next statement (if so it may be called) is in the following words:—

"You would not stow away your men, your women and your children, each in three separate departments, so crammed on the mattresses on the dormitory floors, that when all are on the ground, those floors present thick masses of hot steaming life, all delicacy defied, the weak at the mercy of the tyranny of the strong, in the scramble for room to rest."

The natural inference from this passage is, that the inmates of workhouses are arranged at night in three classes only; it may therefore be necessary to state the various classes of healthy inmates of workhouses which are provided with separate dormitories.

1. Males, aged and infirm.
2. Females, aged and infirm.
3. Males, able-bodied.

4. Females,

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4. Females, able-bodied.
5. Nurses, and infants at the breast.
6. School-boys.
7. School-girls.
8. Children between two and five years of age.

Amongst the able-bodied males and females, a subdivision is very generally carried out, by placing, as far as practicable, married women and single women in different wards.

A further subdivision is also often made amongst the school children into the classes between 15 and 9 years of age, and those between nine and five. Their diet is different, and the arrangement into dormitories at night frequently corresponds with the diet classification; the number of inmates is in proportion to the number of beds it contains. Usually but two adults sleep in one bed; but at crowded periods there are occasionally three.

The masters and matrons in the various workhouses in this district inform me, that they are in the habit of going through the several dormitories at night, after the inmates have retired to rest, as directed by your regulations; and if this is done, which I have no reason whatever for doubting, it seems to me quite impossible that a scramble for room should exist, as stated by Mr. Osborne, or that the tyranny of the strong over the weak, if it have any existence whatever in fact, should go uncorrected.

With respect to the arrangements made by the Guardians in this district for meeting the common necessities of nature by night and by day among the inmates of the workhouses, I am aware that the dormitories are provided with common utensils or night buckets (and, I believe, in sufficient abundance) for the use of the inmates. And as to the arrangements by day, I do not think that they "outrage every sense of decorum and cleanliness;" though, perhaps to very fastidious persons, a greater degree of seclusion and privacy might seem desirable. The fact is, that it is by no means easy to provide these arrangements in a very delicate manner, when large numbers have to be accommodated; and, moreover, the class of persons with whom Guardians have to deal, are the very persons among whom such refinement would be least appreciated and most abused. The poor in the West of Ireland are totally unacquainted with the ordinary conveniences of civilized life; and the greatest impediment to decorum and cleanliness in these matters arises from their own habits.

I next come to the statement regarding the children in chronic diarrhœa or dysentery, who are said to be 30, 40, 50 or 60 in a ward; two, three and four sometimes in the same bed. It is not to be denied that the numbers in the workhouse infirmaries is very large; it is a melancholy fact, but one which can create no surprise, when the sufferings of the poor before they enter the workhouse are considered. But notwithstanding anything Mr. Osborne may say to the contrary, I affirm that the general arrangements of every infirmary and hospital (without a single exception) in the workhouses of this district, are satisfactory as regards cleanliness, ventilation, medical and general attendance and diet. Crowded they unfortunately are, but too frequently; and I think I have seen three, and in very rare instances, four sick children in one bed. But such instances are uncommon; and if rendered unavoidable by the emergency of the moment, are, I firmly believe, of no long duration.

I must remark, that of all departments of a workhouse, I should least have expected complaints of the infirmary. The general arrangements in them, and the care and skill of the medical officers in attendance, have been on various occasions commented on in a favourable manner by many very competent judges.

With reference to the next statement, I have to observe, that I have not seen or heard in any Union in this district, of "very many hundred children remaining utterly unwashed for weeks and weeks together;" and "not only unwashed, but" in "filthy rags." I do not find that any facts upon which this conclusion can stand are narrated as having been seen in Unions in my district; and I therefore conclude that it does not apply to them. As soon after their admission as children can be clothed, the practice is to admit them to the schools, and if an occasional child is seen in its own clothing, it generally turns out that he is a notorious deserter, and the officers are afraid of trusting him with Union clothes. When it so happens that clothing for the children is deficient, and that delay must occur

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in clothing them, all those in their own clothes have to be kept apart from the main body; but I have no reason to think that in such cases they are not washed.

The next passage in the extract to which I shall advert, is as follows:

"You would not herd hundreds, more or less, of women, infants at the breast, children, with here and there an idiot, in wards, with no choice but to crouch down on the bare floor of the one small day-room, or on the bare ground of the one confined yard; keeping them for weeks in the dirt and filth in which they sought shelter from you; causing them to sleep at night naked or in their rags, their beds foul mattresses thrown on a shed floor, with a foul blanket their only covering; the hours of night to be thus spent,—these people of various ages left each night to seek rest in this filth—this promiscuous, almost naked contact."

Of this I would say, that it is wholly inapplicable to the Unions of this district; such a mode of treating the poor would, I believe, be as abhorrent to the minds of Boards of Guardians in this portion (at least) of the West of Ireland, as it can be to Mr. Osborne. But as before stated in this Report, there are sometimes periods, when from the force of circumstances suddenly arising, Guardians find themselves compelled to permit a temporary departure from the practice usually observed in relieving the poor in the workhouses; and such an emergency had occurred and was in operation at the period of Mr. Osborne's visit to Gort; and I presume, it is in reference to the state of things there, that he wrote the passage I am now commenting upon.

But though the condition of the women and children (the "here and there an idiot" is imaginary, and thrown in merely to heighten the colouring), who for some time during the summer remained in their own clothes in a back portion of this workhouse, was, in the highest degree, objectionable; it was not (as might be inferred from the statement) the deliberate act of the Guardians influenced by disregard to the sufferings of the poor; it was not the usual mode in which they administered relief; it was not the manner in which, at that very period, they were affording relief to about ten times the number who were then inmates of the workhouse. It was simply the result of an unlooked-for emergency, of a pressure for relief in a more extended form than the Guardians had anticipated or provided for, and which they could only meet by such means as they did adopt, or by affording out-door relief,—a provision for the destitute very ill adapted to their wretched circumstances, and which long experience has shown to be highly demoralizing to the poor, and utterly ruinous to the rate-payer.

The Guardians, therefore, admitted the applicants to the house, and not having a sufficient supply of clothes for all, they appropriated for the separate use of the unclothed women and children, two good-sized and well-ventilated day-rooms (not one, as stated by Mr. Osborne), and for a dormitory, a substantial wooden shed with a boarded floor, about 100 feet long by 16 wide, well ventilated, divided into two apartments, and with two fire-places; and in addition, some of them slept in an excellent dormitory over their day-room. I think this was the best arrangement which the Guardians could have made, as it secured the undressed inmates from communication with those in the Union clothing; and whilst the numbers remained low, the inconvenience was not great; but the exhausted state of the Union funds (only a balance of a 5*s.* rate struck eight months previously, being uncollected, and that not immediately available) prevented the Guardians from keeping the evil in check; some time was lost in fruitless endeavours to obtain the clothes on credit, and when assistance was afforded, the number of undressed inmates was considerable. It is not to be denied that some more energy might have been shown in applying the advance of money to the clothing of these persons; but I do not believe this was owing to any indifference on the part of the Guardians to their condition, but to the inexperience of all the officers who (with one exception) had been but a short time appointed, and to the inefficiency of some of them, and more especially of the master. This officer had only been in office since the 27th March preceding, and after a trial of not many weeks, was called upon to resign. In fact, at the very time of Mr. Osborne's visit, he was only holding office until his successor should be appointed; when this took place, matters began to resume their usually orderly character, as may be seen from an entry in the visitor's book on the 19th July following (Appendix B. p. 35).

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The next passage is the last to which I shall have to allude; it is as follows:

"When the meals were to be served, say to a class of some hundreds of women, you would not have them served by men with sticks in their hands to keep them, as men do pigs, from the trough till each is served in turn; you would not suffer the periods of serving the meals to be such times of disorder, that when I told an official I had just seen the women being fed in one of his workhouses, struck with sticks by men, his reply was, 'I am glad of it, it is time something was done to keep order.'"

With reference to this, I wish to observe, that it is inapplicable to Unions of this district in general. The kitchen department is uniformly (to the best of my recollection) served by women, and the food brought in by young females, whose special duty it is to attend the dining-halls, to bring up the meals and clean up the apartments; a wardsman sometimes attends at the door of the male yard to see that the men take their places in an orderly manner, and the schoolmaster marches in his boys. The master or assistant-master is likewise generally present to superintend the whole. But I cannot charge my memory with a single instance in which I ever saw meals served by men with sticks in their hands. However, I find by reference to p. 42 of Mr. Osborne's book, that he states he saw it at Gort, and I conclude that the inefficient master who had permitted the house to fall into a very disorderly state during his short period of office, and who had been required to resign at the time of Mr. Osborne's visit, had introduced these men with the object of preserving order which his own defective discipline and weak authority failed in enabling him otherwise to secure. I know not by whom the observation was made which Mr. Osborne has thought it right to record. If seriously uttered, there can be but one opinion as to its impropriety. But from whatever quarter it may have proceeded, it seems to me certain that it was heedlessly spoken in the course of private conversation. If the speaker had for a moment imagined the use that would have been made of his careless remark, he would have been more guarded in his conversation with Mr. Osborne. It may serve as a lesson to others.

And now, though I fear I have already occupied too much time in considering the several statements contained in this extract, I cannot refrain from adding a few general remarks on that portion of Mr. Osborne's book, which relates to the administration of the Poor Law throughout this portion of the West of Ireland.

I have taken the trouble of examining the porter's books at the houses which he visited, to see the length of time occupied by his inspection, and I find that they record an aggregate of about seven hours, and adding a few for the time occupied in running over those auxiliary houses, when no record remains it may be assumed that a period of about 12 hours was occupied in examining into the condition of upwards of 25,000 persons located in no less than 45 separate establishments. To be sure, some of these houses Mr. Osborne admits he never entered; but nevertheless, he considers himself all the same entitled to pass judgment upon them, by including them indiscriminately in the summary given in the extracts to which I have been referring; perhaps, according to the singular process of arithmetic, by which he has in the early part of his book arrived at the result, that 34,000 is a third part of 920,000, he may feel satisfied that this number of hours bears a sufficient proportion to the extent of time obviously required for arriving at truthful conclusions, in reference to the administration of the law towards this number of human beings, scattered through 45 houses in seven Unions, each varying in its circumstances and the means at its command, to justify him in publishing that general and sweeping condemnation of the Guardians, contained in the extracts you have enclosed to me; but however this may be, I think, it can hardly fail to strike all candid readers of his book, that he entered upon his task with strong prejudices against the general body of Guardians by whom the law is at present administered in Ireland; that under the influence of this prejudice, he has exaggerated the evils he witnessed, and either slightingly alluded to or passed over in total silence many favourable features in the system. Two instances connected with Gort and Clifden Unions may serve as an illustration of this spirit. In speaking of the first, he says, at p. 42, "I did not visit the auxiliaries; this sample was enough to satisfy me what the bulk of wretchedness and mismanagement must be; in passing however down the town, I saw some hundreds of girls on the green outside an auxiliary, looking clean and well clad; but this was in a place so situated that the eye of the public was for

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ever on it;" it is scarcely necessary to point out how little weight is due to the evidence of a witness, who in these two short sentences twice betrays his bias; first, in gratuitously assuming (what happened to be false), that the condition of a small portion of one establishment in the Union must needs represent an accurate picture of the whole; and secondly, that the favourable appearance he noticed at the girls' school, and which might at least have served to create some doubts as to the truth of his first conclusion, was evidence not of any better state of affairs in that establishment, but of a disposition on the part of the Guardians to carry out the law with decency and humanity only where they were exposed to the frequent criticism of the public.

Again at p. 77, writing of the Clifden Union, he says,

"The auxiliary for the boys was some miles off, so that I did not see it; I can only hope it is no worse than those I did see, though that were scarcely possible." Suggesting the idea that because he saw in one place what he disapproved of, that which he did not see in another was probably still more objectionable.

It would be very easy to multiply instances of the same kind, but it is quite unnecessary in this place. Enough has been said to show that Mr. Osborne's statements are deficient in candour and impartiality, and that his conclusions are not warranted by the premises even as he states them—and *à fortiori*, not by facts, as a candid inquirer would have recorded them.

I have already alluded to the testimony of an impartial witness, as recorded in the visitors' book of the Gort Union, in proof that the irregular condition of a small portion of the workhouse, at the time Mr. Osborne visited it, was not, as he would have his readers believe, the usual condition of the establishment, but a temporary derangement, which was completely corrected in the space of a few weeks after his visit. And I think it may not be out of place to call in the testimony of the visitors' books generally in the Unions of which Mr. Osborne writes. I beg therefore to annex copies of the entries in these books for the year 1850, from which I have omitted the observations made by some of the Guardians themselves, but which are in other respects correct copies. I think the recorded opinion of these visitors, and amongst the number of Mr. Osborne himself, will not be found uninteresting, and may repay the trouble of perusal.

In conclusion, I desire to offer a few remarks upon the general question of the present administration of relief to the poor in this district.

It has been no part of my intention in the foregoing remarks to represent the system as by any means perfect. On the contrary, I admit, that even where it is carried on without any of those temporary or accidental disturbances which Mr. Osborne has attempted to mislead the public into believing are the rule, and not the exception; even where these do not exist, the condition of the poor relieved in the workhouses of the West of Ireland is suggestive of painful consideration. Few persons can behold the numbers of young and healthy girls, with whom every workhouse is thronged, without feeling deep regret at the necessity which drove them to this asylum, and serious apprehensions that their residence within its walls is not calculated permanently to repair the misfortune, by opening out to them any means of future independent support; and the same feelings probably arise in the minds of those who visit the schools, and see the large number of children whom the famine has made orphans, receiving indeed a good literary education, but seldom anything more. But to any person calmly and honestly considering the position of Guardians in the West of Ireland during the three years that the extended Poor Law has been in operation, it will not, I am confident, be a matter of astonishment, far less of censure, that more effectual steps have not as yet been generally taken, for introducing into the workhouses such systems of industrial training as might open a prospect of independent support to all whose age and infirmities might permit it.

Appointed at a period of the greatest difficulty to carry out a new law (for such the extended Poor Law may be termed), the Guardians had to contend with an enormous amount of real destitution, resulting from famine on the one hand, and the grossest imposition attempting to take advantage of it on the other. They had to struggle with deficient resources, and had to deal with people in a state of ignorance so great as almost to amount to barbarism. Their first duty was to provide food, and in the progress of events it soon became manifest that both for the purpose of effectually relieving the wants of the poor, and also for protecting the interests of the rate-payers by extending the workhouse test, it had become requisite to increase largely the existing accommodation, and in addition to the

food,

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food, to provide shelter and clothing. For the last two years, the Guardians have been thus engaged. It is no light or easy task to provide shelter, food and clothing for such masses of people as by the published returns can be seen to have crowded the workhouses during the years 1849 and 1850; nor was it a simple matter to organize an effective staff to work out the details of the system in a satisfactory manner; but the Guardians of the Unions in the West of Ireland may congratulate themselves on having overcome most of their difficulties, and in having now at their command a machinery sufficient to provide shelter, food and clothing (all of a good and substantial kind), for the full amount of pauperism which, in all probability, will claim relief during the next few years, whilst the circumstance of the rate-payers who are now, for the first time, showing symptoms of rallying from their prostrate condition, give hope that by a prudent and efficient management of Union affairs, rates may be obtained to meet the expenditure. Finding themselves in this position, Guardians have now an opportunity, for the first time, of practically devoting attention to those arrangements from which it may be expected that the poor relieved in the workhouses may derive more lasting advantage. With this view, they have in Galway Union established an agricultural school, where a considerable number of boys are acquiring such instruction as is calculated to make them valuable farm servants. A similar plan has lately been undertaken by the Ballina Board, and I have reason to think that their example will be followed by other Unions in the district.

A considerable extent of employment has also been afforded in all of these Unions to the women; and the greater part of the clothing now used in most of the workhouses has been manufactured by the inmates; whilst tailoring, shoemaking, and in some instances other trades, have been taught to a limited number of boys.

In addition to this, teachers have been procured to instruct the young female inmates in embroidery, a species of work for which there is much demand, and which is extensively carried on in various parts of Ireland. It is hoped that by this means the prospects of this class of inmates may be improved.

And it is furthermore in contemplation, in pursuance of the suggestions contained in a late circular issued by your Board, to make provision for giving to a certain number of girls such instruction in rural affairs as may qualify them to become useful emigrants to Australia.

I might add here something on the subject of emigration generally, and particularly in reference to the females lately sent out from these Unions to Australia, as to whose conduct and present position in the colony I have the best authority for doubting Mr. Osborne's statements, but the matter does not fall immediately within the scope of this Report, which has already reached a length that I feel very unwilling unnecessarily to extend.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Bourke.*

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Appendix (A.)

First Specimen Sheet of Superintendent's Report Book.

Observations and Suggestions of Superintendent.

Examined from o'clock until o'clock.

CLASS.	Proficiency of Classes as to Reading, Spelling, Explanation, &c.	OBSERVATION.
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
Writing.		
Arithmetic.		
Geography.		
Grammar.		
Extra business.		
Gencral Observations as to Discipline, Cleanliness, Repairs of School, &c.		

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SECOND SPECIMEN SHEET.

CASTLEBAR NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

OBSERVATIONS and SUGGESTIONS of Superintendent.

Examined from 11 ½ o'clock till 2 ¾ o'clock, 20 November 1850.

CLASS.	Proficiency of Classes as to Reading, Spelling, Explanations, &c.	OBSERVATIONS.
1.	Very good.	
2.	Very good.	
3.	Very good - - -	The 3d and 4th classes should be made acquainted with the rules for spelling; the use of capital letters; the prefixes, affixes and roots in the spelling-book superseded. The 3d and 4th classes should be taught the subjects treated of in the first lessons in the 5th reading-book.
4.	Very good.	
5.	Very good.	
Writing - -	Progress very satisfactory; style very good.	
Arithmetic.		
Grammar.		
Geography.		
Extra business.		
General Observations as to Discipline, Cleanliness, Repairs of School, &c.	The teacher deserves the highest credit for the very satisfactory state in which this school is; almost all the children present to-day could read, while many possessed acquirements which would do credit to any school; cleanliness and order very satisfactory. The school-room is not sufficiently lighted.	

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GORT UNION.

EXTRACTS from the Inspectors of National Schools' Report to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

Dated 6 December 1850.

"THE qualifications of the teachers are of a medium order."

"This has been my first inspection; both departments are, I think, in a satisfactory state."

"The school-rooms in the female department are not well adapted for educational purposes."

"Discipline, however, is pretty good, and cleanliness is strictly attended to. A supply of sewing and knitting materials are required; owing to the want of those, industrial instruction has been discontinued."

(signed) *Maurice Cross,* } Secretaries.
James Kelly, }

GALWAY UNION.

EXTRACT from the Inspector of National Schools' Report to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

Dated 8 January 1850.

"THE qualifications of the teacher are of a medium order."

"The school is improving under the present teacher."

Dated 13 June 1850."

"The teachers are well qualified as regards literary acquirements, and conduct the business with a medium amount of efficiency."

"Considering the paucity of teachers, as compared with the number of children to be instructed, I am warranted in saying, that the teachers have been attentive, and that the progress of the pupils is proportioned to the regularity of their attendance."

Dated 31 August 1850.

"The literary acquirements of the teachers, and their method of conducting the school, are satisfactory."

"The answering in the different classes is fair, and the amount of improvement satisfactory, but the copy-books should be kept cleaner, and exercises should be given more frequently on the maps. It would be well to introduce industrial education for the female pupils."

Dated 17 September 1850.

Female department. "The teachers are qualified as regards literary acquirements, and their method of conducting the business is very satisfactory."

"This has been my first inspection; I, however, consider the school in a very satisfactory state. The teacher is zealous and efficient in the discharge of her duty; the several classes are, I think, progressing steadily."

Dangan Auxiliary. "The teachers are qualified as respects literary attainments, and conduct the business very efficiently."

"The school is, I am satisfied, in a promising state; order, cleanliness and discipline are strictly attended to."

CLIFDEN UNION.

EXTRACT from the Inspector of National Schools' Report to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

Dated 27 August 1849.

"THE male teacher is well qualified as regards literary acquirements; the attainments of the female teacher are inferior, but she is highly susceptible of improvement, and extremely attentive. Both teachers conduct the business with a medium amount of efficiency. The school has not as yet improved."

"Already

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"Already the schools are conducted with order and regularity, and cleanliness and discipline are strictly attended to."

Date, 28 November 1849.

"The teachers are well qualified, as regards both their literary acquirements and the manner in which they conduct the business."

"The school has improved, and is improving in all departments."

"There is not sufficient light or ventilation in the house, but when I pointed out these defects to the master of the workhouse, he assured me that they were to be at once remedied."

WESTPORT UNION.

EXTRACT from the Inspectors of National Schools' Report to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

Date, 25 June 1850.

"THE teachers are well qualified as regards literary acquirements, and conduct the school in rather a satisfactory manner."

"I examined only the male department. The females have been removed to an auxiliary house at some distance; I will examine them at some future period."

"The order, discipline and general arrangement of the male school is much better than at last visit; the children have made very satisfactory progress, taking into account the crowded state of the school."

Date, 26 September 1850.

"The teachers are tolerably well qualified as regards literary acquirements, and their method of conducting the business; but the female teacher is not as industrious as formerly; there is little or no industrial training in those schools, which I consider a great defect. I would suggest that a portion of land should be annexed to the school, which the boys should be taught to cultivate under the superintendence of a competent agriculturist, and the girls should receive instructions in sewing, knitting and washing, &c., which will be essential to them in after life."

CASTLEBAR UNION.

EXTRACTS from the Inspectors of National Schools' Report to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

Date, 7 August 1850.

"THE male teacher is pretty well qualified as regards literary attainments, and conducts the business in an efficient manner."

"The acquirements of the female teacher are limited; she conducts the school with a tolerable amount of efficiency."

"The male school has improved very much as regards both discipline and proficiency of children; the female school is in the same state as at last inspection."

Date, 26 November 1850.

"The male teacher is very well qualified as regards both his literary acquirements and his method of conducting the business."

"The female teacher is tolerably well qualified."

"The male school, which I examined very carefully, has improved very much since my last visit. The answering of the pupils on all the subjects was highly satisfactory, and the discipline and general arrangement of the school excellent."

(signed) *Maurice Cross,* } Secretaries.
James Kelly, }

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BALLINA UNION.

EXTRACT from the Inspectors of National Schools' Report to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

Date, 25 July 1850.

"THE teachers are well qualified, as respects literary acquirements, and conduct the business in rather a satisfactory manner."

"The schools (male and female) have improved in every respect."

"Owing to the crowded state of the house, the school has not made that progress that it would otherwise have done, but it has improved more than could reasonably have been expected under the circumstances. A supply of books and stationery is very much required."

Date, 18 September 1850.

"The teachers are pretty well qualified as regards both their literary acquirements and their method of conducting the business."

"The school has improved generally since my last visit."

TUAM UNION.

EXTRACTS from the Inspectors of National Schools' Report to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.

Date, 28 October 1850.

"THE male teacher is well qualified, and his method of conducting the school satisfactory; the female teacher is limited in literary acquirements, but is studying, and is likely to improve."

"In both departments the junior classes seem to be well and judiciously taught; and in the male department the senior pupils show a fair amount of improvement, except in arithmetic and geography; in the female school, the more advanced pupils answered less satisfactorily. A supply of slates and pencils is required."

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Appendix (B.)

GORT WORKHOUSE.

COPY OF ENTRIES IN VISITORS' BOOK.

Visitor's Name and Residence.	Date of Visit.	OBSERVATIONS.
The Dean of Kilmacduagh, Deanery House, Gort.	1849: 21 November	I have visited this establishment, and comparing its order, regularity and cleanliness, and the wholesome food administered to the inmates, with many other similar houses in England and Ireland, which I have visited, I consider it deserves to be ranked amongst those of the best conducted I have seen. The intelligence and activity of the master and matron are peculiarly conspicuous, and the obedience and submission of the inmates to their directions fully prove that their system must be one of kindness with firmness, which must always command respect for their authority, and ensure at the same time the gratitude of the poor submitted to their care; I cannot too highly express the satisfaction which I felt in visiting this establishment. (signed) *J. O. Bermingham,* Dean of Kilmacduagh, Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant.
Captain Blair, the Buffs, and party of Ladies.	1850: 19 July -	Having visited the different wards, and gone over the whole of the establishment, I cannot but express the gratification I experienced at the very marked cleanliness of the dormitories, and the general regularity and order which prevails. (signed) *Henry Blair,* Captain, the Buffs.
Miss Ferrars, Baddesley -	7 August -	Extremely clean and orderly.
Murty O'Brien and Thomas Cahill, Corrofin Guardians.	7 September	Found the house in perfect order, which reflects much credit to the master and matron. Corrofin Union, (signed) *M. O'Brien.* *Thomas Cahill.*
E. H. Carsons, L. Harcourt-street, Dublin.	7 September	I have been much pleased with my visit, the order and cleanliness deserves much praise.
Peter M'Mahon, Bridge-street, Dublin.	—	

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GALWAY WORKHOUSE.

COPY OF ENTRIES IN VISITORS' BOOK.

Visitor's Name and Residence.	Date of Visit.	OBSERVATIONS.
James Stevens, Galway -	1850: - - -	The female department seems to be best conducted, so far as industrial and reproductive employment; the dormitories clean and well ventilated. (signed) *J. Stevens*, Galway.
F. Lineal, H.M.S. "Lucifer"	- - -	I was much pleased with the whole arrangements. (signed) *F. Lineal*, H. M. S. "Lucifer."
William Ibbett, H.M.S. "Lucifer."	- - -	To be highly recommended for cleanliness and industry. (signed) *William Ibbett*, H. M. S. "Lucifer."
Thomas Higgins, Tuam -	- - -	Arrangements of house appear good. (signed) *Thomas Higgins*, Tuam.
William Gannon, Tuam -	- - -	I have only to say, that the dormitories are particularly neat and clean; the bakery worthy of being taken as an example; and the ground in such excellent condition as call for my best recommendation. I had no time to visit the whole house. (signed) *William Gannon*, Tuam.
William Duggan, Galway -	9 April -	To get relief for a mother and her child. On making inquiries of the master, it appeared that the husband of this woman was originally admitted into the house with a person whom he represented to be his wife, together with the rest of her children. This person, who was admitted as his wife, turned out to have been his sister. On the 6th of March, it appears the husband, John Walsh, absconded, and on the 11th of March he again applied for admission, and was admitted with the rest of his children; his sister, who had previously been admitted as his wife, having on this last occasion come into the house as a widow. In the mean time his wife went about the country begging, and when this failed her, sought to be admitted into the house with her remaining child, whom she states to have been in fever when her husband was first admitted. All this we learned from the intelligent master of the house, who traced the admission and dismissal of this unfortunate family, and who under all the circumstances felt himself bound to give the mother and her child lodgings and maintenance for the night; but this is only one of the many instances in which the grossest frauds are practised on the Union. (signed) *Wm. Duggan*, Galway.

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GALWAY Workhouse—Copy of Entries in Visitors' Book—*continued.*

Visitor's Name and Residence.	Date of Visit.	OBSERVATIONS.
Robert Forster, Tottenham, near London; William Harny, Cork.	1850: 9 May -	Much gratified with the cleanly appearance of the inmates and of the building, also the arrangements for employment. (signed) *Robert Forster,* Tottenham, near London. *William Harny,* Cork.
Marcus Goodbody, Inishmon House, Cloon.	- - -	This house deserves a favourable report. (signed) *Marcus Goodbody,* Inishmon House.
R. M. L. - - - - -	1 June -	It affords me much satisfaction to have it in my power to bear testimony to the orderly and satisfactory state of this house, in which I take so much interest; I was particularly pleased with the state of the hospital, where I am sure the greatest care and attention is paid to the sick. (signed) *R. M. L.*
Martin R. Hart, Clifden -	2 June -	It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the cleanliness, discipline and general good order of this establishment; I deem it but justice to the master to say, that it does him infinite credit, the manner in which his books are kept. (signed) *Martin R. Hart,* Clifden.
George R. Campbell - -	- - -	I am much pleased with the great cleanliness of the house; I recommend open troughs for the paupers to wash their hands and faces in. (signed) *George R. Campbell.*
Thomas Kirkpatrick, M.D., Inspector of National Schools.	16 June -	Much pleased with all I have seen. (signed) *Thomas Kirkpatrick,* M.D. Inspector of National Schools.
S. Godolphin Osborne; H. Stuart.	18 June -	In going over this house we see nothing that we can fairly blame as attributable to the authorities connected with it, but we cannot but regret that the force of circumstances should so crowd some of its apartments. (signed) *S. Godolphin Osborne.* *H. Stuart.*
S. G. Osborne - - -	18 June -	I always object seeing children placed in bed in the manner some of the small-pox cases are, *i. e.* two in each bed, lying in different directions. (signed) *S. G. Osborne.*
Denis Hynes, M.D. - -	26 June -	I have visited every department connected with this establishment, and feel much pleasure in being enabled to state that the whole house reflects the highest credit on every one of the officers of the establishment; any thing equal to the order and regularity of every department can hardly be met with in any workhouse in the country. (signed) *Denis Hynes,* M.D.

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GALWAY Workhouse—Copy of Entries in Visitors' Book—*continued.*

Visitor's Name and Residence.	Date of Visit.	OBSERVATIONS.
Anthony Donnellan - -	1850: - - -	I have visited every department of the house and approve of it in every respect, and I must say it reflects credit on all the officers of the establishment. (signed) *Anthony Donnellan.*
Mr. Pope, 3d Buffs; Mrs. Pope	4 July - -	The establishment appears to be upon a most respectable and excellent principle. (signed) *Mr. Pope,* 3d Buffs. *Mrs. Pope.*
M. Egan; J. S. Baggot; B. W. Baggot.	4 July - -	Were much pleased with the regularity, cleanliness and industry exhibited in this establishment, which is certainly equal if not superior to any other house we have seen. (signed) *M. Egan.* *J. S. Baggot.* *B. W. Baggot.*
R. Gleeson - - - -	6 August -	I have visited each department of this establishment, and feel pleased in stating that it is conducted on the best sanitary principles, and more than equals many in this part of Ireland. (signed) *R. Gleeson.*
R. P. Milnes - - -	- - -	Altogether excellently arranged. (signed) *R. P. Milnes.*
R. R. Madden, Secretary of the Loan Fund Board, Dublin Castle.	- - -	This house seems admirably conducted. With respect to the sending of female children to the Australian colonies, from experience of the evils of this emigration, I think very badly of it. (signed) *R. R. Madden,* Secretary of the Loan Fund Board, Dublin Castle.
Francis White, Inspector of Lunatics, &c.	- - -	I found the idiot and lunatic classes taken good care of. (signed) *Francis White,* Inspector of Lunatics, &c.
David Baxter, Dundee - -	16 August -	Too late to see the work being carried on, but found every thing clean and orderly, and received much civility from the party who conducted me through the house. (signed) *David Baxter,* Dundee.
John F. Lynch, Partry -	28 August -	I have visited the house this day, and have been much gratified to find the different apartments kept in good order. I think the purchase of old clothes for the paupers desirous to leave the house an excellent arrangement; and it would be most desirable that some general arrangement on the subject were sanctioned by the Commissioners, as I am assured that in this and other establishments many of the paupers would leave the house, were they not ashamed to do so in the clothes in which they entered, even if their wretched rags could be collected. (signed) *John F. Lynch,* Partry

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GALWAY Workhouse—Copy of Entries in Visitors' Book—*continued.*

Visitor's Name and Residence.	Date of Visit.	OBSERVATIONS.
Alexander Mackay, Ballinsaggart.	1850: 29 August -	All remarkably clean. (signed) *Alexander Mackay,* Ballinsaggart.
C. J. Oldfield, Castlehacket -	6 September	I am highly pleased with the cleanly appearance of the different wards, and with the industrial departments of the workhouse, which exceeds what I expected to see in any workhouse. The people looked healthy. (signed) *C. J. Oldfield,* Castlehacket.
Sir Frederick Foster - -	7 September	The best-conducted workhouse I have seen. (signed) *Sir Frederick Foster.*
Henry Gascoyne - - -	16 September	Examined the workhouse, which appears to me very clean, and well conducted. (signed) *Henry Gascoyne,* Ballinasloe.
W. G. Hayter, Esq., M.P., Hyde Park Terrace, London.	25 September	Examined the whole of the establishment, and was greatly pleased and gratified by the order, cleanliness, economy and sufficiency with which the affairs of it were conducted. (signed) *W. G. Hayter,* M.P., Hyde Park Terrace, London.
T. W. Burt, M.D., London	- - -	I am much pleased with the appearance of great regularity in the several trades carried on by the various classes of the paupers, and the very cleanly appearance of their persons, and their orderly deportment; and the general cleanliness of the establishment is beyond praise, and the whole of the management reflects the highest credit to those who conduct the affairs of the house.
Captain Goddard, Wiltshire -	- - -	I coincide in the above remarks.
Sir W. M. Somerville, Chief Secretary.	- - -	Much pleased with the very efficient manner in which every department in this house is conducted.
W. H. Porter - - -	8 October -	I was much struck with the order of the establishment, and obliged by the attention of the master, but sorry to see the traces of so much sorrow in the peasant classes.
Thomas Beggs, Walthamstow, near London.	14 October -	Much pleased with the general management and appearance of the house, particularly so with the industrial employment.
J. G. Browne, Clerk, Reddington.	26 October -	Well satisfied throughout.
Mrs. Roberts, Galway; David Hunter, Galway.	26 October -	Greatly pleased and gratified by every thing I saw.

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DANGAN AUXILIARY WORKHOUSE.

COPY OF ENTRIES IN VISITORS' BOOK.

Visitor's Name and Residence.	Date of Visit.	OBSERVATIONS.
Sir Wm. Somerville, Chief Secretary.	1850: 4 October -	I have been much gratified at witnessing the efficiency with which this establishment is managed.
P. Killeen, late Practical Instructor.	7 October -	Visited the farm connected with this workhouse, which is conducted in a manner to do credit to those having the management of same.
W. H. Foster, Dublin - -	8 October -	I have visited many workhouses; this is the first bright spot I have as yet seen in the system.
John Treanor, Protestant Chaplain.	9 October -	I can with pleasure state that there is an improvement in the children's knowledge of their duty as Christians. I have also to remark, that I found the place in the most orderly manner.
J. V. Browne, Medical Officer, Galway Union.	10 October -	The inmates are healthy; the establishment clean and orderly; the cold is very severely felt by the children; I therefore recommend that fires should be had in the day-rooms.
James Pope, 3d Buffs; James Dennis; W. Wallis King.	12 October -	The establishment seems highly commendable, and reflects great credit upon the persons who have to superintend so great a number of lads.
H. Frith, Galway; Edward A. Greenslade, Bristol; P. F. O'Kelly, Galway.	- - -	The house was never so clean, nor the inmates under such discipline as now. We fully concur in the suggestion of the medical officer, that it is necessary to have fires in the day-rooms from this month; the boys were at dinner when we arrived; all looked most healthy and happy; we tasted the soup, and found it excellent; the bread was very good; we went through the dormitories, and found all most regular and well ventilated; we were much pleased at the appearance of the crops, and must say there is much credit due to the master for the manner in which he has conducted the entire establishment.
Thomas Beggs, Walthamstow, near London.	14 October -	Much gratified with the house; farm and general management reflects great credit upon the persons to whom the superintendence is confided.
J. A. Shone, Monastereven, near Dublin.	15 October -	Much pleased with the house and management of the farm, &c.
Samuel Shone, Sligo - -	15 October -	I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the order and cleanliness of the establishment.

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DANGAN Auxiliary Workhouse—Copy of Entries in Visitors' Book—*continued.*

Visitor's Name and Residence.	Date of Visit.	OBSERVATIONS.
J. S. Lambert, Creggclare; E. Lynch.	1850: 3 November -	We visited the house, and found every thing arranged in a most satisfactory manner. We also visited the farm, and was greatly pleased with the crops.
J. V. Browne, medical officer, Galway Workhouse.	7 November -	I have found the inmates healthy, the house clean and orderly—the whole establishment seems well conducted. There are a good many panes of glass broken, and I think the Guardians would do well to establish some mode of detection and punishment of the offenders. It is a crime attended with much inconvenience, both as regards the health of the inmates, the appearance of the house, and the expense of replacing.

CLIFDEN WORKHOUSE.

COPY OF ENTRIES IN VISITORS' BOOK.

Peter Joyman; James N. Joyman.	1850: 29 March -	Every thing very clean and comfortable, allowing for limited means at disposal.
Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne; M. H. Stuart.	21 June -	Much struck with the inconvenience of the house, which is the more to be regretted, as it is generally overcrowded. The want of proper clothing for the young children is very deplorable.
Captain Dawson, Coldstream Guards, London.	15 September	Pleased with the cleanliness of the establishment.
Mr. M'Garel, Magheramourne, County Antrim; Mr. Naughten, London.	25 September	Found the house clean, and was pleased with its appearance.
W. G. Hayter, Esq., M. P., Hyde Park Terrace, London.	26 September	Found the house clean.
Mr. O'Flaherty, M. P., Knockbane.	26 September	The house appears to be well arranged, considering the pressure that exists in the Union.
Mr. J. H. Barton, Dublin -	27 September.	
Thomas Beggs, London -	11 October -	Struck with cleanliness of house.

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CLIFDEN Workhouse—Copy of Entries in Visitors' Book—*continued.*

Visitor's Name and Residence.	Date of Visit.	OBSERVATIONS.
James Luke, London - -	1850: 11 October -	Pleased with the general appearance of the house and inmates.
M. O. S. - - - - -	7 November	The house is very clean.
C. J. Langley, Boffin - -	7 November	I agree with the above.
C. & M. J. Evans, Letterfrack	8 November	The house is clean, and fewer inmates than in the spring.

CLIFDEN UNION.

BUNOWEN AUXILIARY.

COPY OF ENTRIES IN VISITORS' BOOK.

Dr. F. Lees, Leeds - -	1850: 22 February -	Happy to see decided marks of improvement, but the workhouse appears deficient in the department, &c. of industrial training, where trade in handicraft processes are taught.
James Stephens, Galway -	22 February -	Fully concurring in the above.
John Geogheghan, Galway -	22 February -	Every matter connected with the house seems to be very orderly and well attended to.
Rev. W. Crotty, Galway -	1 March -	Found everything in good order; the establishment does credit to the matron; it is much superior, in point of order and regularity and cleanliness, to many others I have visited.
Richard Wolsley, Dublin -	1 March.	
James R. Shaw, Dublin -	1 March.	
Samuel Jones, Ardbeen House, Clifden, and Bym, Clonmel.	8 April -	Found the arrangements of the establishment in general very well; and the order and cleanliness of the paupers bear ample testimony to the excellent manner in which the concern is cared for, which reflects credit on the matron as well as the superior officers connected with the establishment.
Michael Regan, 27, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin.	10 April -	I never saw a more orderly and clean house.

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CLIFDEN Union—BUNOWEN Auxiliary—Copy of Entries in Visitors' Book—*continued.*

Visitor's Name and Residence.	Date of Visit.	OBSERVATIONS.
James F. Quinn, Sandymount, Dublin.	1850: 12 May -	I am delighted and surprised at the regularity and order of the inmates of the Bunowen workhouse, which reflects credit, indeed, on the Guardians and officers of the Union;—the women and children seem most contented.
Thomas O'Donovan, Sligo -	24 June -	I have with the utmost satisfaction witnessed in this house a scene of the utmost order; comfort and cleanliness contrast it most favourably with the Clifden house.
Patrick O'Flaherty, Galway -	10 July -	I have much pleasure to see that the house was in the best situation in regard to cleanliness.
Edward Whitdall, Kendal -	15 July -	Much pleased with the order and cleanliness throughout the house.
Edward Carroll, Tritonvilla, Phibsborough, Dublin.	24 July -	The paupers, both within and without, appear to be well taken care of; yet it is melancholy to reflect on the absence of industrial labour, especially amongst the females, whose literary education could be much advanced by having a little selection of school requisites.
John Connolly, Kilmore, Artane, County Dublin.	24 July -	I have seen nothing, either as a workhouse or auxiliary, kept more cleanly or orderly.
William Burke, 12, Great George-street, Dublin.	15 August -	The house is remarkably orderly and clean, but it is a great pity not to teach the adults to read while they are in the house, and idle.
D. Murray, Dublin; Thomas Tignoly, Dublin.	20 September	Seldom saw an auxiliary workhouse better befit the inmates; well fed, and are in good health.
T. H. Barton, Dublin; C. J. Hangrave, Dublin.	7 October -	The house seems clean, but I am much surprised to see a crowded room of adult girls totally unemployed.
M. O. Sullivan, Bengal -	6 November	Found the house most orderly and cleanly; the officers most diligent. Food prepared for the paupers of the best kind. Regretted to find a child dead.

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WESTPORT WORKHOUSE.

Copy of Entries in Visitors' Book.

Visitor's Name and Residence.	Date of Visit.	OBSERVATIONS.
	1850:	
R. D. M'Carthy, Westport -	12 January -	House very clean.
Michael Connell, Louisburg -	15 January -	House very clean and orderly.
Lord Sligo, Westport - -	12 January -	Went through main house, and found things in a good state, considering the difficulties of the week.
Thomas Prendergast, Aghany	22 January -	All right.
Robert Hudson, Westport -	28 January -	House very clean and orderly.
Charles M'Donnell, Mayour -	31 January -	The very worst meat that has come to the house as yet. Was pleased with the general appearance; I found the house in the best of order, much to my surprise, from what I had heard.
William Barry, Castlebar -	- - -	Visited the house, and found everything in good order; many of the inmates expressed themselves grateful for the kindness they receive. The —— hopes that the Guardians will use every effort to carry on a sound moral training in the children, as by it alone habits of industry and economy may till the ground in this fertile but now wretched country.
Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne	22 June -	The leaf containing Mr. Osborne's report has been torn out of the visitors' book.
Geo. W. O'Malley, Roscrea -	- - -	Found the house in a clean and orderly state, and all the officers most attentive.
D. Mooney, Dublin - -	- - -	Which I found remarkably neat, clean and orderly. I consider the house generally in a very creditable state; but I would call the attention of the master to the flooring of the men's day-room.
Mr. O'Flaherty, M.P., Galway; Mr. W. J. Hayter, M.P., London.	22 September	Inspected the house, and found it clean and well-conducted.
Sir Wm. Somerville - -	8 October -	Much pleased with all that I have seen here.
John Toler, M.D. - - -	8 October -	The condition of the paupers and the state of the house reflect the greatest credit on all the officers connected with the establishment.
R. Adair, P.M. - - -	28 October -	Visited the workhouse to-day; found all clean and orderly.
Rev. Wm. Brewster, Liverpool; Henry Brewster, Castlebar.	1 November	Very much pleased with the cleanliness and general appearance of the house and inmates; found the master and matron very civil and attentive.

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WESTPORT UNION.

Sir, Board Room, Westport, 22 November 1850.

HEREWITH I beg to transmit the substance of the observations of the Honourable and Reverend S. G. Osborne, as recorded by that gentleman in the visitors' book here on the occasion of his visit to the workhouses of the Union in June last. Although the leaf of the visitors' book on which Mr. Osborne wrote his report has been abstracted therefrom, and is not now forthcoming, I am confident of my accuracy as to the substance of such report, and that the accompanying document contains verbatim copies of some of the paragraphs, as from having read the original two or three times, I perfectly remember some of the sentences.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Egan*,
Clerk of the Union.

Richard Bourke, Esq.
Poor Law Inspector, Daly's Hotel.

Visitor's Name and Residence.	Date of Visit.	OBSERVATIONS.
Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne	1850: 22 June -	I have visited the parent house, and all the auxiliary houses except one, and am much pleased with the cleanliness and general management of the establishments; it is gratifying to see that the inmates are being trained to habits of industry, which is going in the right way to benefit both rate-payers and paupers. It is lamentable to see the want of clothing that exists, particularly amongst the adult females; at the same time, it is evident that the Guardians are making efforts to remedy this, as I see all the female paupers are employed in making up clothing. I visited all the sick wards; the patients appear to be well cared for. It is most strange that there is not one case of ophthalmia; all of which reflect great credit on the medical and other staff.

CASTLEBAR UNION.

EXTRACT FROM THE PORTER'S BOOK, CASTLEBAR WORKHOUSE.

	NAME.	Business.	Time of entering Workhouse.	Time of going out of Workhouse.	OBSERVATIONS.
1850: 23 June - -	S. Godolphin Osborne; W. Sturt, Esq. - -	to see the house -	10 before 4, P.M.	10 after 5, P.M.	I have been over this house, the infirmary and fever hospital and new sheds; everything appears to me to be in good order; there is to some degree the crowding I have observed elsewhere, but the very superior ventilation makes this much less objectionable. I am truly pleased with the general appearance of the children. (True Extract.) (signed) *B. T. Penrose*, Clerk of the Union. 28 September 1850.

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CASTLEBAR WORKHOUSE.

COPY OF ENTRIES IN VISITORS' BOOK.

Visitor's Name and Residence.	Date of Visit.	OBSERVATIONS.
William O'Brien, No. 1, Phibsborough-road, Dublin, Freeman's Journal Office.	1850: 28 July -	I feel great pleasure in testifying to the extreme cleanliness, comfort and order which prevail in the establishment. I have never seen a Union workhouse in Ireland, the domestic arrangements of which appear to be better conducted; and I conceive that the highest credit is due to the master, matron and officers of the house, for the admirable manner in which the arrangements are carried out, and the comfort and health of those within its walls promoted. The sick and infirm wards appear particularly well-ordered and arranged.
Richard Singleton, Newport -	30 July -	I fully coincide in the above remarks.
Patt. O'Malley, Commander of H.M.C. "Eliza."	2 August -	I fully concur in the above remarks.
Rev. Thomas Puller, Southampton.	- - -	I have very great pleasure in recording the high estimate I have formed of the efficiency with which this house is conducted in all its departments, and especially in provisional education and medical. I have seen nothing superior in any part of the country.
Rev. J. Murray, Castlebar -	5 August.	
Rev. Thomas Jordan, Castlebar.	5 August -	I fully concur in the foregoing report of the good order and regularity attended to in every department.
Edward J. M'Donnell, Cahir House, Vice-Chairman, Swineford Union.	6 August -	I feel great pleasure in bearing testimony to the admirable order and discipline enforced in this house; in fact, the entire establishment reflects the greatest credit upon the officers and those employed carrying out their orders.
Mark G. M'Donnell, Palmfield.	26 August -	I highly approve of the regularity of the Castlebar workhouse, owing to the very great attention of the master, matron and officers. I approve much of the healthy condition of the children, and all within its walls.
William C. Messid, Scotland	30 August.	
Colen & Watt, Scotland -	30 August.	
Dominick D'Arcy, County Galway.	3 September.	
Joseph C. M'Donnell, County Galway.	3 September	To see the inmates so healthy and clean, offers some proportionate consolation for the rates I have to pay.

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CASTLEBAR Workhouse—Copy of Entries in Visitors' Book—*continued.*

Visitor's Name and Residence.	Date of Visit.	OBSERVATIONS.
Richard D'Arcy, New Forest, County Galway.	1850: 3 September.	
John Erskine, Turlough, County Mayo.	5 September	I approve of the state the poor are kept in here.
William Grenenson, Slargan	20 September	I have visited the Castlebar workhouse this 20th September 1850. I have found the utmost order and cleanliness in every department observed. It is a most excellent institution, and is in a very efficient state indeed, which does great credit to the superintendence of its managing officers. I cannot refrain from expressing thanks, sincere and heartfelt, for the marked kindness and attention paid to me by the officers of the establishment. I shall carry to Scotland a very favourable impression of the object of my visit.
Hugh Ferguson, Manchester	2 October -	Found the house in good order, and master very attentive. Derived much satisfaction in observing the condition of the place.
Sir William Somerville - -	11 October -	Much pleased with all that I have seen in the establishment.
John Toler, M.D. - - -	11 October -	The cleanliness of the house, and the healthy appearance of the paupers, reflect the highest credit upon the officers connected with the establishment.

BALLINA WORKHOUSE.

COPY OF ENTRIES IN VISITORS' BOOK.

S. Godolphin Osborne, Blandford, Dorset; H. C. Stuart, Anhill, Dorset.	1850: 25 June -	Much gratified with the order and cleanliness of the whole establishment. The children are far healthier than any I have yet seen in any Union.
Robert Buchanan, Freeport, Westport.	27 June -	The state of the house is creditable. The soup is not so good as it should be; there did not appear to be any vegetables, and the upper part had been served from the boiler without the meal being stirred through it. Breaking stones small, and by measure, has been found desirable in other workhouses, as by that means a task can be given which must be performed.

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BALLINA Workhouse—Copy of Entries in Visitors' Book—*continued.*

Visitor's Name and Residence.	Date of Visit.	OBSERVATIONS.
George Todd, Derbiter, East Lothian.	1850 : 28 June -	The management of the house is highly creditable, but if there was a plot of ground, say, from 15 to 20 acres around, laid out in a judicious way, and cultivated by the inmates, it might be made highly available in the culture of vegetables for the use of the establishment, without which it is impossible to provide proper sustenance.
Robert M'Ever, Craig House, Strabane.	29 June -	Visited the Ballina workhouse in company of the medical superintendent, and found clean and in good order. Being a holiday, I did not see any industry carried on, but was pleased to see looms and very useful cloth in them, suited to the necessities of the inmates.
David Sutherland, Inverness -	20 July -	Visited the workhouse, and well pleased with the mode of conducting it.
Edward Attymags, London; James M'Connell, Glasgow.	6 August -	Much pleased on all accounts, especially as to the healthy, cheerful appearance of the children.
Robert Allen, Dunkeld, Scotland; James Hogg, Pat. B. Mure, J. B. Connerty, John Maitland, Edinburgh.	- - -	Visited the institution, and on the whole much pleased with the arrangement.

ENNIS UNION.

COPIES OF ENTRIES FROM VISITORS' BOOK OF 1849 AND 1850.

ENNIS WORKHOUSE.

No. 1821/51.

COPY OF ENTRIES IN VISITORS' BOOK FOR 1849.

1849 : 23 August. *R. B. Sheridan*, M.P., Frampton, Dorset.	Visited this establishment, and examined the wards and infirmary throughout; every part was in a most satisfactory state, and perfectly clean. The master supplied me with every information I could desire, and is deserving of great credit for the attention he appears to give in every department. If any improvement could be made, I would suggest an alteration in the position of the privies, and that the beds in the infirm ward should not be so crowded. The result of the field cultivation is very satisfactory.

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ENNIS UNION.

COPY OF ENTRIES IN VISITORS' BOOK FOR 1850.

Date.	Name and Residence.	OBSERVATIONS.
1850: 3 January -	James Ward, Galway - -	The establishment reflects the greatest credit on all connected with its management.
6 January -	John R. Harding, Provincial Bank, Ennis.	I have great pleasure in stating, that the cleanliness and regularity observed in this establishment reflects great credit on the master, &c.
15 January -	Rev. C. Ward, Ennis -	Inspected the different wards of this establishment to-day, and was much pleased with the order, cleanliness and regularity of the house.
17 February	Thomas B. Turner, Tuam -	Visited the house and hospital, and consider the arrangements and cleanliness observed reflect great credit on the officers.
21 February -	P. M'Mahon, B. O'Loughlin, Tirgrove.	Visited the house and sick wards, and were greatly pleased with the order and cleanliness of the whole establishment, which reflects the greatest credit on all concerned in its management.
28 February -	James Moloney, Kiltannon -	I was much pleased with the order and cleanliness, and with the employment given to the paupers. It is, however, a matter of deep regret to find so many of the able-bodied peasantry of the country inclosed within these walls.
18 May - -	William Duncan, Captain, R. A., Bridge of Earn.	I hope there will very soon be no necessity for such an establishment, good as it certainly is.
2 March -	J. D. Fitzgerald, 1, Merrion Square, North.	I had never before seen the interior of a workhouse, and can form no estimate by comparison with other establishments, but I was indeed surprised at the order, extreme cleanliness and regularity in this workhouse. I scarcely conceived before that such could be obtained, and I am certain no other establishment can excel this.
31 March -	R. A. Duncan, New Castle -	The establishment appears very well managed, and in many parts of it considerable neatness is observable.
14 April - -	Wm. P. O'Brien, Killaloe -	I have inspected the Union workhouse and the agricultural school attached thereto, and have much pleasure in recording the satisfaction I have felt at the arrangements prevailing throughout. The air of cleanliness pervading the entire establishment, and the successful exertions that have been made in promoting the industrial employment of the inmates in the several classes and sexes, reflect, in my opinion, very great credit on the master and other officers of the house.
14 April - -	Marcus Patterson, Ballycogran, Killaloe.	This establishment is a model for the poorhouses in Ireland.
15 June - -	S. Godolphin Osborne, Blandford, Dorset, England.	I have gone over the whole of this establishment: I was unexpected, and the hour scarcely reasonable; but I am much gratified by the general cleanliness and order which prevail throughout. Too much praise cannot be given to the attempt made to employ the people profitably in the farm-garden and the work-rooms.

(*continued*)

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ENNIS Workhouse—Copy of Entries in Visitors' Book for 1850—*continued.*

Date.	Name and Residence.	OBSERVATIONS.
1850: 3 July - -	Benjamin Cox, Clanford, Kilrush.	I have very great pleasure in stating my fullest approbation of every thing connected with the Ennis workhouse. I am particularly pleased with the industry and manufactories carried on here.
16 July - -	Thomas Clarke, Bellefield House, New Bridge; Rev. Dr. De Moleyns, Westbury, Bristol.	We were much gratified by the great cleanliness of this establishment, and the healthiness of its inmates.
17 July - -	George F. Lysaght, Woodmount House.	House clean and regular; very poor.
19 July - -	James George O'Brien, Limerick.	I was much pleased with the order and cleanliness of this establishment.
23 July - -	Joseph R. Kirk, Dublin -	Much pleased and surprised at the cleanliness and order of every thing in the establishment.
28 July - -	R. Walker, Fifeshire.	
28 July - -	William Scott, Fifeshire.	
31 July - -	J. L. Trousdell, M.D., R.N., Limerick.	This house reflects the highest credit on the master and the several officers connected with the establishment, as every department is in the best possible order.
24 August -	Rev. William Osborne, Dublin	From what I have seen in this establishment, and from the intelligence and information of those connected with its management, I have been very much gratified.
12 October -	William B. Delany, Ballyhanod, Queen's County.	I have the greatest honour in being enabled to evince that the manner and order of this workhouse shows every thing tending to the comfort, cleanliness, order and wants of my suffering and afflicted country people.
17 October -	A. Tracy, Limerick - -	The condition of the house reflects much credit on the master and mistress and officers.
28 October -	William Connor, Dublin -	I have been exceedingly pleased with the condition of the house, and of its inmates.
28 October -	Frederick Lucas, Dublin -	The orderly and cleanly appearance of the house, and the signs of industrial education of the inmates, must give every visitor the highest gratification.
23 November -	Aubrey De Vere, Currah Chase; George T. Watts, London.	We have been much pleased by the good order which prevails in this workhouse, as well as by the cleanliness which prevails in every part of it, and by the attempt made with much success to provide employment for the inmates.
25 November -	H. J. Bythurst, Royals; A. Huntly, Royals; —— Knox, Captain Royals Regiment.	We have been much pleased with arrangements of the Ennis workhouse, and fully coincide with the opinions above expressed.
15 December -	Thomas Blake Turner, Tuam	I have found all parts of the house visited by me clean, orderly, and altogether very satisfactory. Paupers at dinner; diet excellent.

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KILRUSH UNION.

COPIES OF ENTRIES FROM VISITORS' BOOK OF 1849 AND 1850.

No. 1,821/51.

EXTRACTS FROM VISITORS' REPORT BOOK FOR YEAR 1849.

8 September 1849. G. Poulett Scrope, M. P. -	I am much pleased to find the house so admirably clean and well administered, but fear it is very inadequate, even with all its auxiliary houses, to meet the destitution of the district.
9 October 1849. Sir W. Somerville - -	I was much gratified at seeing the order and regularity which pervades this establishment. Its management reflects the highest credit upon the officers who have superintended it.

No. 1,822/51.

EXTRACTS FROM VISITORS' REPORT BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1850.

DATE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OBSERVATIONS.
2 April - -	James Loch, M. P.; Captain Loch, R. N.	London - - - Ditto.	I have gone over this Union; and have great satisfaction in stating my opinion as to the cleanliness of the house, and of the paupers, and of the care taken of the sick.
10 April - -	Rev. Mr. Scanlon -	London - - -	10th of April, visited the Union, and was extremely gratified to see the excellent arrangements, admirably conducted, and tending so much to the comforts of the poor inmates.
14 April - -	W. W. Morris, R. N. -	Coast Guard - -	Ditto.
	Rob. Bentham Morris	36, Bedford-street, Commercial-road East, London.	If excellent arrangement and good order consists in placing four boys and one man in a bed not too large for one person, and the five persons lying therein in a state of disease, then the Kilrush workhouse is well managed. The following observations were made by the Board of Guardians on the foregoing Report, viz.:— With reference to the annexed Report, the Medical Officer and Master having been examined by the Board of Guardians, stated, that in this ward there were 13 beds for 19 convalescent boys; and that two beds had been drawn together, which are here represented as one. (signed) *Crofton M. Vandeleur*, Chairman.
3 May - -	Geo. Westbrook -	"Stag," Revenue Cruiser.	The whole of occupants of this house appear to me to be kindly and carefully taken care of in all the departments, infirmary included; and every apartment of the building as comfortable and cleanly as it appears possible to make it.
6 June - -	E. W. Jobling - John B. Cotter - -	Limerick - - Kingstown.	We have looked through this workhouse, and the arrangements appear to us very creditable.

(continued)

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KILRUSH Union—Extracts from Visitors' Report Book for the Year 1850—*continued.*

DATE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OBSERVATIONS.
13 June -	S. Godolphin Osborne; H. Stuart - -	Blandford, Dorset - Chichester.	We have gone through the house, and, however shocking the evidence it presents of the condition of the Union, we have been much gratified by the general cleanliness and order.
8 July -	Jas. Duncan - -	Magherafelt - -	From what I had heard of the Kilrush Union, I expected to have found the workhouse in a state of much disorder, but I am happy to say that quite the contrary is the case; and its cleanliness and arrangements will bear comparison with many of the northern houses, where there is not one-tenth of the number to be accommodated.
13 July -	Bernard Collins -	Monastery, Kilkerin, Co. Galway.	I went through the house, and had seen everything regular and in good order, to the best of my belief.
	John Fitzgerald Studdert, Captain, R.N.	Pella - - -	Visited the establishments with my family; was truly gratified to find everything conducted with its intrinsic economy, regularity and cleanliness, in such a state of perfection. The ladies who accompanied me desired to record the pleasure they received by their visit.
	R. Studdert, R.N. -	Bunratty - - -	Like a well-ordered man-of-war.
9 August -	Thos. Browne - -	Limerick - - -	I have been most agreeably disappointed in this my first visit this day to Kilrush workhouse, as, instead of disorder and irregularity presenting itself, (if newspaper accounts could be credited) I find that cleanliness and good management of the first order pervades every department in the establishment. The infirmary and dormitories exhibit all the appearance of being superintended by an active and vigilant matron, whose duties (varied as they seem to me), no doubt, must be discharged with care and diligence. The industrial departments (though not extensive) are economically conducted, yielding a fair amount of useful labour; some of the inmates in the infirmary are clothed in their own garments, and this is not the practice in other Unions. The assistant matron's attention and industry appears to be most creditably exhibited in the cleanliness of linen and bedding of the establishment. Instead, therefore, of Kilrush being a lying [bye] word, it ought to be considered a model for many of the neighbouring Unions of the south of Ireland.

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KILRUSH Union—Extracts from Visitors' Report Book for the Year 1850—*continued.*

DATE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OBSERVATIONS.
11 August -	Robert Leslie - -	Tarbert House - -	The apartments are all kept very neatly, and I consider the house as governed by good officers; regularity and order is attended to; classification also appears to be well attended to.
9 September -	Moss King - -	Crete Hill, Dorset -	I have had great pleasure in visiting this house, which is kept with great cleanliness throughout; good order appears to be maintained in all the departments. I am particularly pleased with the state of all the infirm wards, where every attention appears to be scrupulously paid to the patients.
11 September -	George Studdert, P. L. G.; Thomas Spaight.	North Dublin Union	We have visited the Kilrush workhouse this day, and have much pleasure in reporting that it appears to us to be conducted with the greatest system and propriety, and particularly as to cleanliness, which is most remarkable.
14 October -	Anthony Trollope -	Mallow - - -	As far as we are able to form an opinion, every thing in this house is well conducted.
	John Tilley - -	London.	
21 October -	Patt. Hurley - -	- - - -	I visited the workhouse, and it is highly creditable to the master to keep it in such clean order and regularity.
23 October -	Thomas Beggs -	Walthamstow, London	I have visited the workhouse and several of the auxiliaries, and feel great pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellent management throughout. I would suggest to the consideration of the Guardians the desirableness of finding employment for all the younger branches capable of working.

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POOR LAW (IRELAND).

COPIES of the CORRESPONDENCE between the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS of *Ireland* and their INSPECTORS, relative to the Statements contained in an Extract from a Book, entitled "Gleanings in the West of Ireland."

(*Sir William Somerville.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *April* 1851.

[*Price* 7*d.*]

218.

Under 8 *oz.*

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GORT WORKHOUSE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 14 April 1851;—*for*,

COPIES "of the CORRESPONDENCE of the Poor-law Commissioners of *Ireland* with Captain *O'Brien*, late Temporary Poor-law Inspector, Mr. *Richard Bourke*, Poor-law Inspector, and the Honourable and Reverend *S. G. Osborne*, in reference to a Statement made by the latter, in a work entitled 'Gleanings in the West of Ireland,' as to the PUNISHMENT OF WOMEN in the *Gort* Workhouse."

Poor-law Commission Office, Dublin, April 1851.

W. STANLEY, Secretary.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 15 *April* 1851.

COPY LETTER from Captain *O'Brien*, late Temporary Poor-law Inspector, to the Commissioners; dated 2 January 1851.

(Gort Union.—No. 521/51.)

Assertion by Mr. S. G. Osborne, reflecting on inspectors, denied by Captain O'Brien, R. A.

A PASSAGE having appeared in Mr. Godolphin Osborne's recent work on the West of Ireland, which reflects generally on your inspectors who were employed there last summer, and seems to point more particularly to myself, I feel it my duty, in justice to my colleagues and to my own character, to bring the matter under your notice, with a view of recording my denial of the truth of Mr. Osborne's assertion therein contained. It is as follows:

"I told one official, I had just seen the women in one of his workhouses struck with sticks by men; his reply was, 'I am glad of it, it is time something was done to keep order.'"

The "official" mentioned could be no other than an inspector, who is the only officer connected with several unions. The only instance in which Mr. Osborne asserts that men struck women with sticks, is in the Gort workhouse, of which I was the inspector. I met Mr. Osborne immediately after he left that house. Moreover, I recollected having made some such observation (though certainly not in reply to what he has stated), and when I met Mr. Osborne my greatest anxiety related to the discipline of the Gort workhouse.

Thinking it, under these circumstances, highly probable that Mr. Osborne referred to me, I applied to him to know if such was the case, and he has replied in the affirmative.

Now, I distinctly assert that the first time I ever heard of women being struck with sticks, or by men in the Gort workhouse, was when I met with the statement (much to my surprise) in Mr. Osborne's book, and I therefore meet Mr. Osborne's assertion, that I expressed my approval of women being so treated, with a positive and unequivocal denial of its truth.

I have thought it necessary to make this statement, to avoid all misconception on the point, though I cannot believe that much weight will be attached to the assertions of a writer who has not scrupled thus to avail himself of private conversation.

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COPY LETTER from the Honourable and Rev. *S. G. Osborne* to the Commissioners; dated 4 January 1851.

(Gort Union.—No. 1011/51.)

CAPTAIN O'BRIEN has forwarded to me a copy of a letter addressed to you on the subject of a statement made by myself, as to his implied approval of women being struck with stieks in the Gort Union workhouse.

He admits that he made some such observation as the one I quote; he denies, however, that he ever heard of the women being struck, &c. &c.

If he had sent you the whole of the correspondence which has passed between him, myself, and Mr. Short, you would see that Mr. Short corroborates the fact of the women being struck as I described; and also asserts that immediately upon my rejoining him, after my interview with Captain O'Brien, I remarked upon this very statement of Captain O'Brien's, as in answer to my statement of having seen "the women struck."

I most unequivocally assert that Captain O'Brien did make the remark exactly as I printed it, in answer to my statement above alluded to. He admits that his greatest anxiety, at the time, related to the discipline of the Gort workhouse. That he forgets to whom he made "some such observation" is unfortunate for him; I am fortunate enough to remember he made it to myself; under the circumstances of his great anxiety about discipline, and the state in which I found the Gort union workhouse, it strikes me as not at all an unnatural observation for him to have made.

As to having availed myself of a private conversation, I introduced myself to him simply because he was one of those gentlemen in office from whom I wished information on a public matter. I certainly now rejoice that as connected with Irish poor law matters his opinions will be those simply of a private individual.

COPY of the Commissioners' Reply; dated 9 January 1851.

(Gort Union.—No. 1011/51.)

THE Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland desire me to acknowledge your letter of the 4th instant, stating that you have received from Captain O'Brien a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Commissioners on the subject of a conversation which passed between yourself and Captain O'Brien, while acting as temporary inspector of Gort Union, in the month of June last.

In reply, I am directed to state that such a letter was received by the Commissioners from Captain O'Brien on the 4th instant, and that the Commissioners have caused your letter, and that of Captain O'Brien, to be placed on the official records of this department in the usual course.

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to *Richard Bourke*, Esquire, Poor-law Inspector; dated 9 January 1851.

(No. 520/51.)

I AM directed by the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland, in forwarding to you the accompanying papers, to observe, that it does not appear from the communications of Captain O'Brien, or from your report of the 19th ultimo, what the facts really were which led to Mr. Osborne's statements regarding the alleged practice of striking women with sticks in the Irish workhouses.

Captain O'Brien's letter to the Commissioners, while it denies all knowledge of the existence of the practice referred to before he read Mr. Osborne's statements,

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statements, rather implies that some foundation existed for those statements in reference to the Gort workhouse.

The Commissioners request, therefore, that you will take an early opportunity of making inquiry into the circumstances which led to the statement above referred to, and report thereon to the Commissioners at your earliest convenience.

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Richard Bourke*, Poor-law Inspector, to the Commissioners; dated 15 January 1851.

(Gort Union.—No. 2766/51.)

WITH reference to your letter of the 9th instant, alluding to the statement appearing in Mr. S. G. Osborne's book, to the effect that the women in the Irish workhouses were in the habit of being beaten with sticks by the male paupers, I beg to offer a few words in explanation of the remarks made by me on this subject, in my report of the 19th ultimo.

See Report of the 19th December, on extract from "Gleanings in the West of Ireland."

When first I read, in the extracts which you sent me, the remarks of Mr. Osborne on this subject, I felt so completely at a loss to know upon what authority he rested his statements, or to what unions he referred, that I sent for his book, which I took the trouble of reading from beginning to end. Finding, upon a careful perusal, that in his account of his visit to Gort Union was probably to be found the groundwork of the statement so sweepingly applied to all workhouses in the west of Ireland, and being myself quite unable to explain the incidents which Mr. Osborne stated that he observed (though finally persuaded, from my own experience, that in whatever way they occurred they must have been accidental), I wrote to Captain O'Brien, asking him whether he could give me any information on the subject. His reply has since been forwarded to you, and it shows that he was unable to afford any explanation, never having heard in any way of such a practice as that alluded to by Mr. Osborne, or of the circumstance alleged to have occurred at Gort, until he read them in that gentleman's book. I found it therefore impossible to deal with this statement in any other manner than appears in my report.

Upon receipt, however, of your letter of the 9th, being then at Loughrea, I returned through Gort on Monday the 13th, and examined upon oath the medical officer, the clerk, the matron, the assistant matron, and the wardsmistress, being the only remaining officers now in the employment of the union who were engaged in the main workhouse at the period of Mr. Osborne's visit, except the assistant master, who was in fever on the day Mr. Osborne was there. I beg now to enclose their depositions. I was anxious also to have examined two guardians who, at that time, were acting as a visiting committee, but as they were not present at the Board on the occasion of my visit, I could not do so; I have, however, written to each of them on the subject, and will forward their replies as soon as I receive them.

Very little comment is required from me respecting these depositions. They appear to me sufficiently explicit, and by no means confirmatory of Mr. Osborne's statements. The evidence of the matron seems to me especially worthy of attention. If Mr. Osborne saw what he alleges, and felt so much shocked at the sight, it does seem to me most remarkable that he should have refrained from calling the matron's attention to the matter, and not have done what lay in his power for the immediate protection of these poor women.

Martin Daly Nolan, Esq., M. D.; sworn.

I have been medical attendant of the Gort Union workhouse and hospitals since December 1841, when the house was opened. I remember the period of the visit of the Honourable and Reverend S. G. Osborne; it was about the 15th June, as well as I remember. I had great cause at that period to feel anxious as to the health of the inmates of the workhouse, as the pressure for relief was very great, and the numbers considerable. Upon this account I scarcely passed a single day, about this period, without visiting the workhouse, as well

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as the hospitals, which, of course, I attended daily. I frequently attended at meal hours during this period, to examine the food, upon the quality of which I depended a good deal for the general health of the inmates. I never observed men using sticks either to the women or to any other classes; there used to be two men stationed at the doors leading into the hall from the kitchen passage, and they might have had short slender sticks in their hands, but I never saw them use them on any person. The inmates, on their way to breakfast or dinner, did not pass through these doors; they came in by side doors, and I do not remember men at either of those doors whilst the women were coming in; the women are generally brought in to dinner by an assistant matron or wardswoman, who stands at one of those doors to see that the women come in regularly, and the same is done by the men at the opposite door. Mr. O'Neill was master at that time; he died of fever shortly after this period.

I remember some boys having complained to me, about this period, of having been struck with a stick by the master, and, I think, one woman; and I immediately cautioned the master on the impropriety of such a course. I am quite certain that if the female inmates had been struck or beaten by any persons in the workhouse, they would immediately have complained to me. The inmates generally have always been in the habit of stating to me their grievances, of whatever kind, and I am persuaded that if any violence had been used to them I should have heard of it; I am confirmed in this by the fact of the people before mentioned having complained to me of the master; but these were the only instances of complaints of this nature I received, and I never heard of the women or other inmates having been beaten by paupers at meal times.

It may be well to state here that during this period the mortality was very favourable. As well as I remember, the number of inmates was then 3,645, and the mortality for the week in question was, I think, only nine.

(signed) *Martin D. Nolan*, M. D.,
Medical Officer, Gort Union Workhouse.

Sworn before me, at Gort, this 13th of January 1851.

Richard Bourke,
P. L. Inspector.

Mr. *James Slator*; sworn.

I have been clerk of the union since the workhouse was first opened. I remember the period of Mr. Sydney Osborne's visit; Mr. O'Neill was then master of the workhouse; I was present at various times in the house during the time Mr. O'Neill was master, as I was anxious to render him any assistance in my power, having been previously acquainted with him; I was occasionally in the dining-hall during this period at the hours of meals. I never remember having seen women struck by men with sticks; if I had seen anything of the kind I should have checked it at once and not have allowed it to be done; I am therefore quite sure that it never occurred in my presence. The meals were usually served by women. The great body of the female inmates entered the hall through the side door leading to their yard; the wardswoman was always in attendance, and usually stood at this side door. I never remember having seen men with sticks in their hands in the body of the hall nor at the door.

(signed) *James Slator*, Clerk.

Sworn before me, at Gort, this 13th day of January 1851.

Richard Bourke,
P. L. Inspector.

Barbara Bermingham; sworn.

I am matron of the Gort workhouse. I have held the office since the 20th of March 1850. I remember the occasion of Mr. Sydney Osborne's visit; it was on a Saturday; the women were at breakfast, and both the master, Mr. O'Neill, and I were in the hall at the time. I attended Mr. Osborne and another gentleman twice up and down the hall, and Mr. Osborne tasted the cocoa,

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cocoa, and also examined the stirabout and tasted it. There never was any violence in the hall, as far as I saw, on that or any other occasion. Neither Mr. Osborne or his friend made any observations to me or in my hearing to the effect that men had been seen by them beating or striking any of the female inmates. At that period the assistant master was ill in fever; the master therefore could not leave the hall, and he asked me to accompany the visitors to the sheds, and to any other portions of the house they might wish to visit; but they only went to the sheds and the men's yard. I never saw pauper men with sticks in their hands in the hall when the women were at meals; there were none on the occasion in question; if there had been I could not have failed to have seen them.

There was one man usually placed at the door leading to the hall from the kitchen passage; I cannot say whether he had or had not a stick in his hand on that day. I have very rarely seen him with a stick, and he never goes up the hall. His name is Flanagan, and he has been in the house for some time.

The women never complained to me of having been struck by paupers. They did complain to me of having been struck by Mr. O'Neill, the then master. I have no doubt if they had been struck by others, they would have complained to me.

Whilst Mr. Osborne was in the workhouse a lad made his way to the master's office, thinking Mr. Osborne was an inspector or commissioner, and complained of having been struck by another pauper. He had been quarrelling and received a blow on the head, from which he was bleeding. I am quite convinced there was no other circumstance of violence brought under notice on that occasion. The meals are served by the kitchen girls, and never by men.

(signed) *Barbara Bermingham.*

Sworn before me, at Gort, this 13th of January 1851.

Richard Bourke,
P. L. Inspector.

Delia Purcell; sworn.

I am assistant matron of the Gort workhouse. I have been an officer of the union since March 1850, being originally appointed as wardswoman. At the time when Mr. O'Neill was master I was principally engaged in the bread store; but I was occasionally in the hall during meals. I do not remember ever having seen pauper men striking women with sticks. Sometimes when the women were unruly, I have known men sent for to take them to punishment in the confinement cell. But I am not aware of it ever being the habit to have pauper men in the hall during the women's meal times. There was a man at the door leading from the kitchen passage to the hall; but the great body of the women came in at the other door leading to their yard; only those from the probationary coming through this door. I never remember seeing that man strike women.

(signed) *Delia Purcell.*

Sworn before me, at Gort, this 13th January 1851.

R. Bourke,
Poor Law Inspector.

Mary O'Shaughnessy; sworn.

I am a wardswoman in the Gort workhouse. I entered on the duties about the 3d or 4th of June. I remember the time when Mr. O'Neill was master. I never saw pauper men with sticks in their hands, employed in the hall when the women were dining or breakfasting. There was a man at the door leading to the kitchen, and also at the two other doors. They used to help in placing the women in order at their meals. I never saw them strike them. They would not be allowed to strike them. They did not always carry sticks; but

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I have seen them with them; but I never saw them use them. I never heard of any complaint of the kind from a woman.

(signed) *Mary O'Shaughnessy.*

Sworn before me, at Gort, this 13th day of January 1851.

Richard Bourke,
Poor Law Inspector.

COPY LETTER from *Richard Bourke*, Esq. Poor-Law Inspector, to the Poor-Law Commissioners; dated 23 January 1851.

(Gort Union.—No. 4230/51.)

WITH reference to my letter of the 15th ultimo, on the subject of certain statements appearing in a book, entitled "Gleanings from the West of Ireland," as to the treatment of female inmates of the Gort workhouse, I now beg to transmit two letters I have received on the subject from the two guardians who, during the period of Mr. Osborne's visit, were acting on the visiting committee.

Enclosure referred to in foregoing.

(Copy.)

(No. 4230/51.)

Sir, Seamount House, Kinvarra, 20 January 1851.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 14th instant, and beg to observe that I would have replied to it sooner, but that I had been in Dublin until the day before yesterday, and did not receive it until I arrived here.

I have, however, now to state in reply to your query, "as to whether I, as a member of the visiting committee of the Gort workhouse, for a portion of last summer, was aware of a practice, represented by the Honourable and Reverend G. Osborne to have then existed in that house, of male paupers having sticks in their hands, striking the female inmates in the dining hall during the hours of meals," that I never even heard of such a "practice;" and, let me add, that even an "occurrence" of such a nature much less a "practice" could not have taken place during the two months I acted on the visiting committee without my knowledge.

I undertook with other members of the Board (Mr. Mahon in particular) to discharge the duty of visiting the house, &c. in April last, and continued to act in that capacity for two months, as already stated; during that period we invariably examined everything connected with its internal management, always once a week, and frequently twice. My reports will show whatever irregularities we had from time to time there met with; and although we had frequently to complain of the inefficiency of the master of the workhouse, which complaints ultimately caused him to resign an office the duties of which he should never have undertaken to discharge, and by which, I regret to add, the poor man lost his life; I say, although we had to complain of the tardiness with which the master carried our orders into effect, there never was the slightest charge of cruelty or harsh treatment made by the inmates, male or female, against him or any of his assistants, paid or unpaid.

I should observe, that I was in the habit, particularly in the female department of the house, of asking them collectively and individually, if they had any complaints to make, and that the only complaints ever made were of insufficiency of food and want of clean linen and clothes.

On investigation, the first charge invariably fell to the ground, and I always remarked that that charge usually came from the best fed and the healthiest looking in the house.

With regard to the second complaint, viz., of the want of a change of linen and proper clothing, &c., I feel myself called upon to make a few explanatory observations, as I have been informed that the Honourable and Rev. Mr. Osborne animadverted in very strong language on the state he found the female paupers in the back sheds in, in reference to it; and I trust I will be able to show that the condition in which the reverend gentleman found these females on the occasion of his visit, gave as much concern, and caused as much anxiety to the members of the Board, as it would even to the Reverend Mr. Osborne himself, had he been a member of it, and that every means in our power, and within our reach, were adopted to remedy the evil complained of, and make the inmates of the Gort workhouse as comfortable as possible, and that as soon as possible.

Permit me to give a few extracts from my reports, and the orders of the Board in reference to them, in corroboration of what I have above stated.

"April 9th.—On the recommendation of visiting committee, orders were given to the master to commence whitewashing the body of the house and the dining-hall without delay,

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delay, and to put the able-bodied female paupers to work at spinning, &c., in place of the delicate-looking females then working.

"14th.—Drew the attention of the Board to the necessity of providing new clothes for the boys, and to our having found a great quantity of clothes in the laundry unwashed, for want of fire and water.

"Master called up; reproved by chairman for his neglect in procuring those necessaries for the laundry; ordered to attend to those things and the other recommendations of visiting committee.

"May 3d, 7th, 14th.—Drew the attention of the Board to the neglected state of the probationary female wards in back sheds, the necessity for a better organized system of cleaning and whitewashing the house in general, the sheds included; the want of a change of linen among the females and boys; the want of clothes in general and proper bedding for the daily-increasing admissions; and again to the neglect of the master in attending to our former orders, &c."

Thus it will be seen, that long before the Rev. Mr. Osborne visited the Gort workhouse, those things he thought proper to animadvert upon had engaged the attention, the serious attention, of the Board; but, it will be asked, what steps were taken to meet the difficulty and remedy the evil. I believe you yourself will bear me out in stating that every exertion was made that could be made under the peculiar circumstances we were labouring under.

Seeing that much of our embarrassments arose from the inefficiency of our master, he was called upon to resign, and he did resign. Our funds being exhausted, and finding it impossible to collect in the arrears of rates still due, and being fully aware of the inutility of imposing a new rate on a bankrupt union in the dead season of the year, and the Government advances being then limited to the current expenses for food, we appealed to the Commissioners; we earnestly entreated them to advance us a sum of money to purchase body and bed-clothes; those necessaries we required for the daily increasing influx of paupers into the house—at that time from two to three hundred weekly. The Commissioners generously responded to our call, and at the very time the Honourable and Reverend Mr. Osborne was holding us up to public odium, we had hundreds of hands at work to make the inmates of our workhouse comfortable and happy. Apologising for the length of this communication, and hoping that I have proved to the satisfaction of every candid and impartial mind that the Gort Board of Guardians, so far from deserving the imputations attempted to be cast on them by S. G. O. have discharged their duty as guardians of the poor with credit to themselves and advantage to that poor whose lives they have preserved by prompt attention to their wants.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. J. Hynes*, M. D.

ENCLOSURE.

(Copy.)

(No. 4230/51.)

Northampton Lodge,
Kinvarra P. Office, 17 January 1851.

Sir,

I AM in receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, and beg to state that I have been one of the visiting committee all last summer, and up to the present time. I regularly visit the workhouse two or three times a week at different hours, and have never observed that the paupers were struck. I have frequently inquired of the inmates if they had any cause for complaint, and no such complaint was ever made, and if there existed such a practice it would have been reported to me, as they generally make known to me their grievances. Dr. Hynes, of Kinvarra, was in the habit of visiting with me.

I remain, &c.
To R. Bourke, Esq. (signed) *James Mahon*, P.L.G., Gort.

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GORT WORKHOUSE.

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE in reference to a Statement made by the Honourable and Reverend *S. G. Osborne*, in a Work entitled "Gleanings in the West of Ireland," as to the Punishment of Women in the Gort Workhouse.

(*Sir William Somerville.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *April* 1851.

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KILRUSH UNION.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 April 1851;—*for*,

A COPY "of a REPORT made to the Poor Law Commissioners by Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Inspector in charge of *Kilrush* Union, in reference to certain Statements regarding the Management of *Kilrush* Union, contained in a Letter, signed "*S. Godolphin Osborne*," which appeared in the "Times" Newspaper of the 31st day of March 1851."

Poor Law Commission Office, April 1851. } W. STANLEY, Secretary.

COPY of a REPORT from Mr. *W. H. Lucas*, Poor Law Inspector, addressed to the Poor Law Commissioners, dated 14th April 1851.

No. 21,156/51. Kilrush Union.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, No. 168, M/51, transmitting a copy of the "Times" newspaper of the 31st ultimo, containing a letter, signed "S. Godolphin Osborne," calling attention to the state of the paupers in Kilrush Union.

I consider it necessary to place before the Commissioners a short review of the position of the union at the commencement of the pressure on the workhouses. The guardians being aware, from past experience, of the many abuses which invariably follow a system of out-door relief, provided extensive workhouse accommodation, and in the month of November last they had at their disposal accommodation for 4,654 paupers, with only 3,646 inmates. The admissions at that period averaged from 100 to 200 a week, but the discharges almost counterbalanced the admissions; and a hope was entertained that the accommodation provided was sufficient for the wants of the union. The pressure for relief however gradually increased to the latter end of the month of December, when an application was made to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, through the Poor Law Commissioners, for a grant of 1,000 *l.* from the Rate-in-Aid Fund, to provide temporary workhouse accommodation. This application was granted, as also a sum of 500 *l.* for the purchase of the necessary clothing and bedding; and steps were accordingly taken by the guardians to provide the accommodation. At the commencement of the year the pressure for relief became suddenly very great; the guardians admitted to the workhouse in the weeks ended 4th and 11th January no less than 814 persons; the accommodation then became crowded, there being an excess of 343 over the number for whom accommodation had been provided. I strongly advised the guardians not to admit any more paupers until they had obtained increased accommodation, and the relieving officers were called before the Board, and reminded of their powers of granting provisional relief out of the workhouse. On the 15th January a letter was received from the Commissioners, calling the attention of the Board to the excess of inmates, and pointing out to the guardians, that unless additional accommodation could be forthwith procured, they would be obliged to resort to their powers under the first section of the Irish Poor Relief Extension Act. On receipt of this communication, the guardians immediately

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diately appointed a committee to inspect and report on the accommodation which could be obtained. I accompanied the committee in its inspection of some buildings, and the clerk was instructed to invite proposals, by public advertisements, from persons willing to let buildings for workhouse purposes. No desirable or suitable accommodation could be obtained, and then it was deemed necessary to resort to out-door relief. The guardians acted with promptness and energy, and to prevent destitution pending the negotiations for workhouse accommodation, a supply of meal, amounting to three tons, was ordered from the contractor, at the meeting on the 18th January, to be placed at the disposal of the relieving officers, who it appears, by the returns for the following week, relieved 511 persons out of the workhouse. Immediately it became known that the guardians were constrained to grant out-door relief, several hundred persons applied weekly for relief, who had previously existed on their own resources, or had refused to accept workhouse relief, and every species of imposition was attempted to be practised on the Board of Guardians. I have seen persons denuding themselves of their clothing in the fields in the vicinity of the workhouse, and appearing before the Board almost in a state of nudity, with the sole view of inciting the guardians to grant them the allowance out of the workhouse. The following are the numbers who were weekly relieved both in and out of the workhouse.

WEEK ENDING	OUT-DOOR.	ADMITTED TO WORKHOUSE.	NUMBER IN WORKHOUSE.
December 7	-	215	4,299
„ 14	-	187	4,347
„ 21	-	146	4,218
„ 28	-	176	4,315
January 4	-	324	4,569
„ 11	-	490	4,997
„ 18	-	98	4,956
„ 25	511	94	4,869
February 1	523	276	4,961
„ 8	1,197	333	5,001
„ 15	2,051	388	4,904
„ 22	2,173	510	5,143
March 1	2,249	269	5,185
„ 8	2,295	149	5,005
„ 15	2,469	339	4,980
„ 22	2,626	112	4,868
„ 29	2,628	227	4,838
April 6	2,856	257	4,797

These figures tend to show that considerable numbers were weekly placed on relief. The guardians, in the exercise of their discretion, may have refused relief in some instances on grounds which they *can justify; but I am not aware that any indiscriminate or wanton refusal of relief has been carried out by the Kilrush Board of Guardians. The allowance of out-relief is the same as it was in former years in all the unions I have been acquainted with.

* cannot?

With regard to the assertion of Mr. Osborne, that the business of the admission days is conducted in a way which forbids common justice to the applicant, and that the hearing of applicants only occupies a few hours weekly, I beg the attention of the Commissioners to the following extracts from the Porter's Book, showing the time devoted by the guardians on each week during the months of

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of January, February, and March; and I may mention that the business on these days is confined exclusively to the consideration of applications for relief.

PERIOD.	TIME OF ENTERING THE WORKHOUSE.	TIME OF LEAVING THE WORKHOUSE.
1851:		P.M.
11 January	Half-past 12 P.M.	5.
23 „	Half-past 11 A.M.	6.
30 „	11 „	Half-past 7.
31 „	11 „	5.
6 February	Half-past 11 „	8.
7 „	11 „	Half-past 6.
13 „	Half-past 11 „	8.
14 „	Half-past 11 „	6.
20 „	12	7.
21 „	12	5.
27 „	12	5.
28 „	12	4.
6 March	12	5.
7 „	Half-past 12 P.M.	4.
13 „	Half-past 11 A.M.	5.
14 „	Half-past 12 P.M.	Half-past 3.
20 „	Half-past 11 A.M.	5.
27 „	Half-past 12 P.M.	4.
3 April	12	8.
10 „	Half-past 11 A.M.	7.

It will be observed, that for seven successive weeks during the pressure the guardians devoted two days in each week exclusively to this duty, besides a third day for transacting the usual routine business of the union. I have never observed any indecent hurry and noisy strife between the guardians, officers, and paupers, as stated by Mr. Osborne to have occurred; but it is not reasonable to suppose that a crowd of 1,000 applicants would be very orderly and circumspect, especially when it is considered that many were impostors, presenting themselves in all sorts of cunning and distorted shapes, and, as I have before stated, almost in a state of nudity. Many of such persons, after they have refused to enter the workhouse, wander into the town, and then it is inferred that they have been refused admission by the guardians. On this subject I wish to add, that the applicants are not required to appear in the usual board-room; to facilitate the business, the guardians hold their meetings in the entrance hall of the workhouse. In making the foregoing remarks on the impositions attempted to be practised on the guardians, I by no means wish to convey that real and wide-spread destitution does not exist; but I am anxious to point out that I think the guardians, under such circumstances, were fully justified in using the workhouse test so long as it was in their power to do so. Indiscriminate out-door relief, even to the classes comprised in the first section of the Irish Poor Relief Extension Act, without any test, leads to the greatest demoralization, paralyzes the industry of the population, offers a boon to idleness and vice, and a dangerous reliance on parochial aid.

With regard to the overcrowding of the workhouses, I have to refer the Commissioners to my reports addressed to them from time to time on the subject, and to the Commissioners' letters remonstrating with the guardians thereon, as well as to the steps taken by the guardians from time to time; I think it right, however, to observe that, from the numerous applications for admission from sick persons, it would have been difficult for the guardians to have refused that class in-door relief, and this was one cause of the overcrowding of the hospitals.

Mr. Osborne states that the diet of the old and infirm is not only short of what it ought to be by the prescribed dietary, but in the case of the bread it has frequently been unfit for human food, such as very old or very young people could not sustain health upon. The bread in question is baked in the workhouse by a paid baker, and is composed, as in other workhouses, of equal portions of rye and barley meal, and is not short of what it ought to be by the prescribed dietary. With regard to its quality I have heard no complaints, and I have invariably examined it on my visit to the several workhouses, sometimes every week, and sometimes every fortnight. On one occasion I had reason to

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think it was not sufficiently baked, and I immediately called the attention of the officers to the circumstance, and on a late occasion the bread was kept too long in the oven, and thereby considerably damaged. This occurred during the temporary absence of the baker from illness (see Minutes of the 5th instant); but I have always found the quality of the meal from which the bread is made excellent. Mr. Osborne is under an erroneous impression when he conceives that the very young children consume this description of bread; the class of children under nine years of age receive white bread, made of first flour, for dinner and supper. The only deviation from the dietary authorised by the Commissioners to the class of aged and infirm consisted in substituting cocoa for breakfast in lieu of milk, and that departure was only continued so long as the guardians were unable to obtain a sufficient supply of the latter article; when milk became more plentiful cocoa was discontinued to this class.

I enclose herewith copies of the dietaries in use in the workhouse. The cocoa which is given to the adults is prepared as follows:—7 lb. of sugar, 4 lb. of cocoa, 2 gallons of new milk, 22 gallons of water, which makes 24 gallons of prepared cocoa. This beverage is in use in workhouses where the sanitary condition of the inmates is satisfactory.

The artificial milk is composed of one gallon of new milk, one gallon of water, half-pound of ground rice, half-pound of first flour, which makes two gallons of artificial milk. This was adopted on the suggestion of the medical officer when the number of inmates increased, and a supply of milk could not be obtained.

The guardians have been unable, after repeated advertisements, and authority given to the master to purchase in the market, to obtain a sufficient supply of milk for all classes; and the sick, as I have already reported to the Commissioners, have not received the prescribed allowance, but the medical officer states that substitutes have been used, such as coffee, &c. The sick and infirm now receive the authorised quantity, and as the season advances, the supply for the other classes will, I apprehend, be procured. The provisions generally are of good quality, so far as I have had an opportunity of judging, and there are great facilities afforded for cooking by the steam apparatus in use at the present workhouse and at Leadmore Auxiliary.

The soup is made of oatmeal in the proportion of eight ounces of oatmeal to one gallon of water, well seasoned with onions or leeks, pepper and salt, and thickened with turnips and parsnips; I may mention that some changes have latterly been made in the dietary on the suggestion of the medical officer: a soup made from beef head is given to the children once in each week; to the same class oatmeal has been introduced into the stirabout for breakfast in the proportion of one half; and in future, the brown bread for all classes is to be composed of equal parts of rye and wheaten meal, and one-third of the allowance of meal for breakfast is to consist of oatmeal.

The dietary for the sick is under the control of the medical officer, and in addition to the prescribed diet, a quantity of meat, whiskey, &c., is weekly consumed as extras.

The mortality in the workhouses, notwithstanding the various changes in the dietary, continues, I regret to say, very high, there having been 58 deaths for the week ended 12th instant, being 12 in every thousand inmates; but the mortality in weeks preceding that period was most alarming, and may be ascribed to the low physical condition in which many of the paupers enter the workhouse. A large proportion of the pauper population of the Kilrush Union having hitherto existed in a great measure on turnips and other vegetables, it is no wonder that debility, dysentery, and diarrhœa, should now prove so fatal, especially when it is considered that turnips at this season become unfit for human food, and always have a tendency to promote disease if used exclusively, and in large quantities. The wet and inclement season has had considerable influence on the health of the poor generally. I am strengthened in this opinion by the recent reports of the medical officers, copies of which are appended to this Report, as well as by personal inquiry amongst the sick in the hospitals. The answer invariably given to my question, "Why did not you seek the shelter of the workhouse at an earlier period?" was, "I tried to struggle on among the neighbours until I got sick, and then I was obliged to enter the workhouse." A great many stated that they came in in fever, pains in their bones, dysentery, &c. I may here remark, that the Kilrush Workhouse Hospital is the only establishment of the kind in the union.

Mr.

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Mr. Osborne, in his letter of the 21st March, would lead the public to believe that there were over 1,300 sick in bed in the Kilrush hospitals, whereas at the period he refers to there were only about 350 sick in bed, and about 500 other cases under medical treatment, such as ophthalmia, skin diseases, &c., making a total of about 850 receiving medical aid. At the present time there are 333 sick in bed, and 499 convalescent, total 832 under medical treatment, with a population in the workhouses of 4,797. In the corresponding period of the previous year there were 806 under medical treatment, with only 3,450 inmates.

With regard to the limited extent of hospital accommodation, I wish to observe that it came under the notice of the guardians early in the month of January last, when an application was made to the Commissioners for a grant of 500*l.* from the Rate-in-Aid Fund, for the purpose of increasing the hospital accommodation, and a sum of 500*l.* for the necessary bedding and clothing; this request was granted, and the building is now in course of erection. It was not found possible to obtain increased hospital accommodation by taking a house for the purpose, but on the 1st March last additional wards of the workhouse were ordered to be placed at the disposal of the medical officer; and at the meeting on the 22d of the same month, the medical officer reported: "I have considerably reduced the numbers in the infirmary, by establishing sick wards in other houses; and though I have over the number in it, still as many of them are children, I don't consider it inconveniently crowded."

I beg the Commissioners' attention to the medical officer's report of the 12th instant (herewith), and I have to remark that the accommodation now amounts to 4,834, with only 4,747 inmates.

With regard to Mr. Osborne's statement, that "he has a large mass of returns of deaths outside the workhouse, evidently the result of starvation, or some coroner's juries have admitted it to be so," I have to observe that I have only received copies of two constabulary reports relative to the deaths of two paupers outside the workhouse since I have had charge of the union, now a period of six months, and that I duly reported at the time on these cases.

There are doubtless many strolling beggars and others in the union at the present time, who will only seek the workhouse when they are borne down by emaciation and disease. If they were placed on out-door relief it would not prevent their begging, and as they obstinately refuse to enter the workhouse I do not see how such a state of things can be combated. It is difficult to discriminate between the really destitute and the impostor, for as Mr. Osborne has truly written, "to an English eye no questions need have been put at all, but as neither all is gold that glitters, so neither are nudity, disease, and solemn asseveration of destitution in Ireland a proof of it."

With reference to the condition of the union generally I have to remark, that a considerable spirit of industry is visible, the lands are being tilled, and the rates have been generally well collected, although they have been very high in amount. As a proof of the improved condition of the peasantry, I may mention that I have been informed by Mr. Major, the assistant barrister of the county, that there was not a single case tried at the last Easter sessions, just terminated, in which the party avowed that the crime had been committed with the view of being imprisoned, although at all previous sessions since the commencement of the famine there were several cases of that nature. Mr. Major remarked on the general decrease of crime throughout the county, as the following comparative statement which he has kindly supplied will exhibit:

NUMBER of BILLS sent before the several Grand Juries at Easter Quarter Sessions in the County of *Clare*, in the Years 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851.

Divisions of—	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Tulla - - - -	147	94	43	26
Ennis - - - -	101	104	72	41
Ennistymon - - -	34	58	30	17
Kilrush - - - -	70	107	48	30
	352	363	193	114

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ENCLOSURE TO THE FOREGOING.

Gentlemen, 5 April 1851.

THOUGH the accommodation for the sick has been extensively increased, and the dietary for classes 4, 5, and 6, altered in accordance with the suggestions contained in my letter of the 22d March, and every possible exertion made to procure a sufficient supply of milk (a want which no substitute can compensate for), and owing to these exertions, the quantity of milk has been considerably increased, still our mortality is very high, which is in part owing to the season of the year, as many who have lingered through the winter are now dying of chronic diseases of the chest and bowels. As usual the mortality is amongst the old and the very young, and amongst the recent admissions. I would suggest that whole flour be substituted for the barley-meal now given in the bread to the above classes; I would also recommend a mixture of oaten meal with the Indian meal in the stirabout for all classes until there is an improvement in the sanitary state of the house. Many linger outside with a hope of getting out-door relief until they are extremely low, and then seek the workhouse as a last resource, where in many instances they die in a few minutes after admission.

(signed) *Thomas B. O'Donnell.*

ENCLOSURE IN FOREGOING.

Infirmary, Kilrush Workhouse,

Gentlemen, 12 April 1851.

THE deaths for the week ending the 5th instant, having (as I anticipated in my last report) so far exceeded our usual mortality, that I wish to offer a few remarks as to its cause. The present and past months (which were unusually wet and severe) are generally very trying on the old and infirm, and on persons labouring under pectoral affections, or debilitated from any cause, so that many of these, who were for a considerable period kept alive by care and nourishment, consequently dropped off. I regret to say that there are still many very weak and broken-down patients in our hospitals, though there has been a great reduction in the number of deaths for the present week, but I trust that the improvements suggested in the dietary and a better supply of milk will, after a little time, cause a change for the better in the sanitary condition of the inmates.

The deaths are principally amongst the recent admissions; 51 of the deaths in the week referred to came into the house since the 1st February, and 22 since the 1st March.

This will I trust sufficiently and satisfactorily account for so high a mortality.

I have, &c.

To the Board of Guardians. (signed) *Thos. B. O'Donnell,*
Medical Officer.

KILRUSH UNION WORKHOUSE.

HOUSE DIETARY, adopted per Minute.

No. 1.—Able-bodied working Males.

Breakfast:—8 oz. Indian meal; half-pint cocoa.
Dinner:—16 oz. rye and barley bread; 2 pints soup; 2 oz. of oatmeal made into soup.

No. 2.—Able-bodied working Females.

Breakfast:—7 oz. Indian meal; half-pint cocoa.
Dinner:—14 oz. rye and barley bread; 1 ½ pint soup; 1 ½ oz. oatmeal made into soup.

No. 3.—Persons not at Work and Infirm.

Breakfast:—6 oz. Indian meal; half-pint new milk.
Dinner:—12 oz. rye and barley bread; 1 ½ pint soup; 1 ½ oz. oatmeal made into soup.

No. 4.—Children under Fifteen and above Nine Years of Age.

Breakfast:—5 oz. of meal, equal parts Indian and oatmeal; half pint of artificial milk.
Dinner:—10 oz. rye and barley bread; 1 pint soup.
Supper:—4 oz. rye and barley bread; half-pint of soup.

No. 5 & 6.—Children under Nine and above Two Years.

Breakfast:—4 oz. meal, equal parts Indian and oatmeal; half-pint of new milk.
Dinner:—4 oz. white bread; half-pint new milk.
Supper:—4 oz. white bread; half-pint soup.

No. 7.—Infants under Two Years.

Not less than 1 pint of milk and 8 oz. bread daily.

INFIRMARY

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INFIRMARY and FEVER HOSPITAL DIETARY, adopted per Minute.

Low Diet, No. 1.

Milk for whey, 3 pints; bread, 4 ounces, daily.

Low Diet, No. 2.

Breakfast:—Milk, 1 pint; bread, 4 ounces.
Dinner:—Milk with rice, 1 pint; bread, 4 ounces.
Supper:—Milk, 1 pint; bread, 4 ounces.

Middle Diet, No. 3.

Breakfast:—Milk, half-pint; bread, 6 ounces.
Dinner:—Milk, 1 pint; bread, 6 ounces.
Supper:—Milk, half-pint; bread, 4 ounces.

Middle Diet, No. 4.

Breakfast:—Milk, half-pint; bread, 6 ounces.
Dinner:—Rice milk, 1 pint; bread, 6 ounces.
Supper:—Milk, half-pint; bread, 4 ounces.

Full Diet, No. 5.

Breakfast:—Milk, half-pint; bread, 8 ounces.
Dinner:—Milk, 1 pint; bread, 8 ounces.
Supper:—Milk, half-pint; bread, 4 ounces.

Full Diet, with Meat, No. 6.

Breakfast:—Milk, 1 pint; bread, 6 ounces.
Dinner:—Meat, 8 ounces; bread, 6 ounces.
Supper:—Milk, half-pint; bread, 4 ounces.

The scale here laid down includes the allowance to the sick above nine years of age.
For all classes under nine and above two years the allowance to be three-fourths of the above.

For Infants under 2 Years.

Milk, 1 pint; bread, 8 ounces; rice milk, 1 pint, daily.

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KILRUSH UNION.

COPY of a Report made to the Poor Law Commissioners by Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Inspector in charge of *Kilrush* Union, in reference to certain Statements regarding the Management of *Kilrush* Union, &c.

(Sir William Somerville.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
28 *April* 1851.

Under 1 *oz.*

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KILRUSH AND ENNISTYMON UNIONS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 April 1851;—*for*,

RETURN "of the DEATHS in the *Kilrush* and *Ennistymon* Workhouses, Hospitals, Infirmaries, and Auxiliaries, from the 25th day of March 1850 until the 25th day of March 1851, with the Name, Age, Sex, Cause of Death, Date of Death, Date of Admission, with the Observation of Medical Officer on each Case:"

"COPY of the DIETARY ordered or sanctioned by the Commissioners of Poor Laws, for all Classes in the *Kilrush* and *Ennistymon* Workhouses during the above Period, specifying the kind of Food used, and showing what Deviation there may have been (and under what Authority) from such prescribed Dietary within the same Period, particularly as regards the Diminution of Milk:"

"COPY of any CORRESPONDENCE between the Commissioners of Poor Laws, their Inspectors, and the Guardians of the *Kilrush* and *Ennistymon* Unions, with reference to the Mortality occurring within the respective Workhouses, and of their general Management, within the 25th day of March 1850 and the 25th day of March 1851:"

"And, RETURN of the Name, Rank, Salary, and Duty of each Officer and Servant at present Employed in the Workhouses of *Kilrush* and *Ennistymon*."

Poor-Law Commission Office, Dublin,
20 June 1851.

W. STANLEY,
Secretary.

(Mr. Reynolds.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
4 *July* 1851.

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— I. —

RETURN of the DEATHS in the *Kilrush* Workhouses, Hospitals, Infirmaries, and Auxiliaries, from the 25th day of March 1850 until the 25th day of March 1851, with the Name, Age, Sex, Cause of Death, Date of Death, Date of Admission; with the Observation of the Medical Officer on each Case.

NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
	Years.			1850:	1850:	
Biddy Kelly	30	F	Exhaustion	26 March	24 March	-- She died in a few hours after admission.
Margaret Carthy	1	F	Dysentery	26 —	2 —	
James O'Dea	12	M	- ditto	26 —	24 February.	
Nelly M'Grinn	50	F	- ditto	26 —	24 —	-- Was a broken down woman.
Joany Cahill	8	F	Dysentery after fever	26 —	24 —	
Kate M'Grath	2 ½	F	Dysentery after pox	26 —	27 —	
Mary O'Brien	17	F	Consumption	27 —	24 —	
Pat Brown	12	M	Dysentery	27 —	24 —	
John Griffin	15	M	Consumption	27 —	24 —	
Simon Carey	36	M	Dropsy and debility	27 —	24 —	
Nelly Shea	15	F	Dysentery	27 —	24 —	A mere starveling.
John Cahill	2	M	Dysentery after measles	28 —	24 —	
Simon O'Brien	5	M	Dysentery	28 —	7 March.	
Pat Ryan	3	M	- ditto	28 —	21 —	
Norry Milliken	14	F	Consumption	28 —	24 February.	
Mary O'Dea	14	F	Dysentery	28 —	24 —	
Ellen M'Grath	9	F	- ditto	28 —	24 —	
James Browne	60	M	- ditto	28 —	24 —	
Edmond Driscoll	30	M	- ditto	28 —	12 March	-- Was brought to the house in a dying state.
Nancy Purtil	50	F	- ditto	28 —	24 February.	
Mary Keane	6	F	Dysentery after measles	28 —	24 —	
John Keane	1 ½	M	- - ditto	28 —	24 —	
Hannah Ryan	50	F	Dysentery	28 —	24 —	
Kate Moroney	15	F	Consumption	29 —	24 —	
Connor Gavin	8	M	Debility	29 —	28 March	-- Died soon after admission.
Tom O'Dea	55	M	Dysentery	29 —	24 February.	
Norry Gorman	12	F	Dysentery after fever	29 —	24 —	
James O'Brien	5	M	- - ditto	29 —	14 March.	
George Greene	14	M	Dysentery	29 —	24 February.	
Michael Markham	12	M	- ditto	30 —	24 —	
Margaret M'Knight	10	F	Consumption	30 —	24 —	
James Boland	14	M	Dysentery	30 —	24 —	
Norry Meany	16	F	Convulsions	30 —	24 —	
Biddy Nihill	10	F	Dysentery	30 —	24 —	
John Hickey	40	M	- „	30 —	28 March.	
Mary Manus	30	F	Consumption	30 —	28 February.	
Martin Connell	60	M	Dysentery	30 —	24 —	
Kate Kelly	4	F	- „	30 —	7 March.	
George Kelly	1	M	Small-pox	30 —	7 —	
Nancy Clancy	3	F	Dysentery	31 —	24 February.	
Mary Mescall	8	F	- „	31 —	24 —	
Mary Killeen	50	F	- „	31 —	24 —	
Margaret Guinane	4	F	- „	31 —	24 —	
Margaret Casey	40	F	- „	31 —	28 —	
Anne Brennan	7	F	- „	31 —	24 —	
Ellen Hogan	11	F	-- Bronchitis and dysentery.	31 —	4 March	-- Had fever previously.
Richard Driscoll	60	M	-- Dysentery and general debility.	31 —	24 February.	
Nancy Walsh	2	F	Dysentery after measles	1 April	21 March.	
Tom Harkin	76	M	Dysentery and debility	1 —	21 —	
Mary Collins	20	F	Dysentery	1 —	27 February.	
Kitty Mangan	10	F	- ditto	1 —	24 March.	
Mary Naylon	10	F	Dysentery after fever	1 —	24 February.	
Patt Greene	1	M	Debility	2 —	24 March.	
Kate Galvin	9	F	Dysentery and debility	2 —	28 —	A mere starveling.
Honor Haugh	40	F	Dysentery	2 —	24 February.	
Martin Shanahan	4	M	- „	2 —	24 —	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1850:	1850:	
Tom Greene	6	M	Dysentery	2 April	24 February.	
Biddy Carey	4	F	"	2 —	24 —	
Mary O'Neill	2	F	Dysentery after pock	2 —	24 —	
Ellen Scanlan	6	F	Dysentery	2 —	14 March.	
George Garvy	14	M	Dysentery after fever	2 —	24 February.	
Mary Creighton	7	F	ditto	3 —	5 March.	
Margaret Costelloe	5	F	Croup	3 —	24 February	Was a feeble child.
Michael Clouder	67	M	General debility	3 —	28 March	Was quite weak on admission.
Catherine O'Brien	11	F	Dysentery	3 —	14 —	Was a feeble child.
Biddy Hennesy	5	F	Croup	3 —	4 —	
Tom Mangan	60	M	Dysentery and general debility.	17 —	4 April	Was a mere skeleton on admission.
Mary O'Neill	20	F	Consumption	4 —	24 February.	
Thomas Ryan	6	M	Debility	4 —	24 —	Could not be more exhausted on admission.
Mary Landers	40	F	Dysentery	4 —	24 —	
Michael M'Mahon	6	M	Croup	4 —	24 —	
Thomas Behan	10	M	Dysentery	4 —	24 —	
Martin Boyle	14	M	Consumption	4 —	24 —	
John Keane	10	M	Dysentery	5 —	14 March.	
Denis Keane	5	M	Diarrhœa	5 —	24 February.	
Mary Hennessy	25	F	Croup	5 —	24 —	
Mary M'Mahon	50	F	Dysentery	5 —	24 —	
Nelly Kenny	30	F	Debility	6 —	24 —	Was a hopeless case on admission.
Kate Brennan	40	F	Dysentery	6 —	24 —	
Patt Keane	70	M	General debility	6 —	21 March	Was feeble and exhausted on admission.
Stephen Dempsey	6	M	Dysentery	6 —	21 —	
Sinon Gallagher	7	M	ditto	6 —	24 February.	
Kate Reedy	9	F	General debility	6 —	24 —	
Mary Kerin	1	F	Small-pox	6 —	24 —	
John Davis	4	M	Dysenteric fever	7 —	12 March.	
Thomas Greene	14	M	Dysentery and anasarca.	7 —	24 February.	
Mary Hethernan	5	F	Debility	7 —	24 —	A mere starveling.
Nelly Flanagan	7	F	Jaundice	7 —	24 —	
Norry Blake	3	F	Dysentery	7 —	14 March	An attenuated child.
Nelly M'Inerney	10	F	Small-pox with dysentery.	7 —	24 February.	
Mary Hennessy	6	F	Dysentery	7 —	24 —	
Kitty Noonan	11	F	Bronchitis	8 —	7 March.	
Susan Stack	9	F	Dysentery after measles	8 —	24 February.	
Joan M'Mahon	5	F	Dysenteric fever	8 —	14 March.	
Mary Crowe	16	F	ditto	8 —	24 February.	
James Corry	23	M	Dysentery after fever	8 —	24 —	
Andrew O'Dea	16	M	Dysentery	8 —	24 —	
Mary Lillis	5	F	Dysentery after fever	8 —	24 —	
Mary Collins	11	F	Dysentery and bronchitis.	8 —	24 —	
Patt Considine	4	M	Measles	8 —	21 March.	
Michael Noonan	3	M	ditto	8 —	24 February.	
Anty Reedy	6 months	M	Small-pox	8 —	24 —	
Michael Carmody	9 years	M	Measles with dysentery	8 —	24 —	
James M'Mahon	1½	M	Epilepsy	8 —	7 April.	
Biddy Haugh	5	F	Measles	9 —	6 March.	
John Moloney	10	M	Dysentery after measles	9 —	24 February.	
Kitty Keane	5	F	Scrofula	9 —	24 —	
Biddy Collins	8	F	Dysentery	9 —	21 March.	
Patt Clancy	13	M	Dysentery with measles	9 —	24 February.	
Thomas Connors	5	M	ditto	10 —	24 —	
Michael Bradley	8	M	ditto	10 —	14 March.	
Sinon Donohoe	14	M	Dysentery	10 —	24 February.	
Kate Dempsy	8	F	Dysentery with measles	10 —	24 —	
Mary Fawlsey	11	F	Measles	10 —	24 —	
Martin Guttery	66	M	Dysentery	11 —	24 —	
John Delshery	18	M	Dysentery and debility	11 —	14 March.	
Michael M'Inerney	50	M	Dysentery	11 —	14 —	
Michal Honan	10	M	Measles	11 —	14 —	
Mary Blake	11	F	Fever	11 —	24 February.	
Martin Lynch	10	M	Dysenteric fever	11 —	24 —	
Martin Boland	7	M	Measles	12 —	24 —	

(*continued*)

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1850:	1850:	
Michael Cullinan	8	M	Dysentery	12 April	5 March.	
Mary Carthy	8	F	- ditto	12 —	2 —	
Pegg Griffin	40	F	Dysentery and debility	12 —	8 April.	
Ellen O'Brien	9	F	Dysenteric fever	12 —	4 March.	
Thomas M'Carthy	5	M	- - ditto	12 —	9 —	
Michael Mahony	16	M	Consumption	13 —	18 —	
James Griffin	6	M	Debility	13 —	4 April	A mere starveling.
Mary Burke	9	F	Dysentery	13 —	24 February.	
Nelly Greene	12	F	- ditto	13 —	24 —	
Owen Scanlan	25	M	Consumption	13 —	24 —	
Jane Healy	5	F	Dysenteric fever	13 —	24 —	
Kitty O'Dea	5	F	Dysentery	13 —	7 April.	
James Moloney	9	M	Measles	13 —	28 March.	
John Considine	9	M	- „	13 —	21 —	
Kitty Myres	4	F	Measles	13 —	24 February.	
Martin M'Mahon	5	M	- ditto	14 —	24 —	
Mary Considine	4	F	- ditto	14 —	21 March.	
Betty Cavenagh	14	F	Dysentery after measles	14 —	24 February.	
Michael O'Hara	45	M	Dysentery	14 —	28 March.	
Michael M'Inerney	7	M	- ditto	14 —	2 April.	
Susan Higgins	5	F	Measles	14 —	24 February.	
Bess Flanagan	2	F	Dysentery after pock	14 —	24 —	
Mary Lynch	2	F	Dysentery	14 —	14 March.	
James Casey	12	M	- ditto	15 —	24 February.	
James Collins	12	M	- ditto	15 —	24 —	
Joany O'Brien	6	F	Dysentery with measles	15 —	21 March.	
Mary Clanehy	14	F	Consumption	15 —	24 February.	
Thomas Wallace	9	M	Measles	15 —	14 March.	
James Ryan	5	M	- ditto	15 —	14 —	
Mary Killeen	7	F	- ditto	15 —	24 February.	
Johanna Killeen	3	F	Measles with dysentery	15 —	21 March.	
John M'Namara	14	M	Dysenteric fever	15 —	14 —	
Biddy Griffin	14	F	Dysentery	16 —	24 February.	
Denis Hogan	5 weeks	M	Small-pox	16 —	24 —	
Pat Stack	7 yrs.	M	Dysentery	16 —	24 —	
Thomas Sheehan	1	M	Small pox	16 —	14 March.	
Thomas Behan	11	M	Dysentery	16 —	24 February.	
John Brookes	4	M	Measles	16 —	24 —	
Mary Herbert	5 weeks	F	Diarrhœa and small-pox	16 —	15 March.	
Biddy Noonan	12 yrs.	F	Fever	17 —	7 —	
Michael M'Namara	1 ½	M	- Dysentery after small-pox.	17 —	24 February	
Thomas Mangan	50	M	General debility	17 —	4 April.	
Biddy M'Knight	50	F	Dysentery	17 —	21 March	- - Had chronic dysentery on admission.
Murty O'Brien	14	M	Dysentery after measles	17 —	4 —	
David Scanlan	5	M	Measles	17 —	14 —	
Biddy M'Mahon	5	F	Dysentery	17 —	24 February.	
Thomas Garry	6	M	- ditto	18 —	24 —	
Nelly Haugh	9	F	- ditto	18 —	7 March.	
Kate M'Namara	11	F	- ditto	19 —	9 April	A mere starveling.
John Corry	20	M	- ditto	19 —	26 March.	
Mary Driscoll	17	F	- ditto	19 —	24 February.	
Biddy Kennelly	30	F	Consumption	19 —	24 —	
Mary Keane	14	F	Paralysis and dysentery	19 —	24 —	
Margaret Meade	50	F	Asthma and bronchitis	19 —	6 March	- - Was a hopeless case when admitted.
Thomas M'Grath	10	M	Dysentery	19 —	28 —	
Kate Healy	50	F	- ditto	19 —	21 —	
Bess Keane	2 ½	F	- Dysentery after small-pox.	19 —	24 February.	
Sinon King	10	M	Dysentery after measles	19 —	24 —	
Biddy M'Grath	18	F	Dysentery	19 —	24 —	
Pat Killeen	10	M	Dysentery after measles	19 —	24 —	
Nelly Downey	12	F	Dysentery	19 —	24 —	
Lucy Killeen	7	F	Dysentery after fever	19 —	8 April	A mere starveling.
John Collins	4	M	Dysentery after measles	20 —	14 March.	
Thomas Eyres	13	M	- - ditto	20 —	14 —	
John Liddane	9	M	Measles	21 —	24 February.	
Michael Griffin	12	M	- ditto	21 —	4 April.	
John Butler	1 ½	M	Dysentery	21 —	24 February.	
Biddy Galvin	11	F	- ditto	21 —	24 —	
Kate M'Mahon	9	F	Debility	21 —	24 —	
Matt Collins	10	M	Dysentery	21 —	24 —	
Nancy Lynch	12	F	Consumption	21 —	24 —	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1850:	1850:	
Biddy Brew - -	8 months	F	Dysentery and small-pox	21 April -	24 February	
Garrett Healy - -	6 yrs.	M	Dysentery - - -	21 — -	12 April.	
Sinon O'Dea - -	8	M	Dysentery after fever -	21 — -	7 —	
Timothy Quealy - -	4	M	Dysentery after measles	22 — -	24 February.	
James Looney - -	10	M	Dysentery - - -	22 — -	24 —	
Pat Killeen - - -	4	M	Dysentery after fever -	22 — -	24 —	
Kate Sheehan - -	3	F	Dysentery - - -	22 — -	4 April.	
Mary Purlett - -	5	F	- ditto - - -	22 — -	4 —	
Murty Cahill - -	5	M	Dysentery after fever -	22 — -	21 March.	
Michael M'Inerney -	20	M	Fever - - - -	22 — -	21 —	
Michael Cahill - -	10	M	Dysentery after measles	22 — -	6 —	
Biddy Holohan - -	3	F	Dysentery - - -	22 — -	14 — -	A mere skeleton.
James M'Mahon - -	9	M	Dysentery after measles	22 — -	24 February.	
Kate Guthrie - -	6	F	,, ,,	23 — -	24 —	
Simon Driscoll - -	12	M	Dysentery - - -	23 — -	24 —	
Biddy O'Dell - -	13	F	Consumption - -	23 — -	24 — -	- - Was in great want before admission.
John Kelly - - -	3½	M	Small-pox - - -	23 — -	24 —	
Tom Connors - -	12	M	Consumption - -	23 — -	11 April.	
Michael Smyth - -	13	M	Fever - - - -	23 — -	24 February.	
Biddy Eustace - -	4	F	Dysentery - - -	23 — -	24 — -	A mere skeleton.
Michael Downey - -	6	M	Measles - - -	23 — -	24 —	
John Considine - -	7	M	,, - - -	24 — -	21 March.	
Martin Noonan - -	2	M	Dysentery after pock -	24 — -	7 —	
Tom Ware - - -	22	M	Dysentery - - -	24 — -	18 April -	- - Admitted in its last stage.
Kate Downey - -	10	F	,, - - -	24 — -	24 February.	
Michael M'Grath - -	15	M	Dysentery and bronchitis	24 — -	28 March.	
John O'Dea - - -	3	M	Measles - - -	25 — -	18 April.	
John Cullinan - -	16	M	Dysentery - - -	25 — -	28 February	Was a mere skeleton.
Mary Cooney - -	14	F	,, - - -	25 — -	28 —	
Nancie Madigan - -	60	F	General debility - -	26 — -	26 April -	- - Died immediately after admission.
Tom Crowley - -	11	M	Measles - - -	26 — -	24 February.	
Tom Donohue - -	18	M	Dysentery - - -	26 — -	21 March.	
Tom Tubridy - -	4	M	Measles with dysentery	26 — -	24 February.	
Harry Neenan - -	12	M	Dysenteric fever - -	26 — -	22 April.	
John Hickey - -	6	M	Dysentery - - -	26 — -	24 February.	
Michael Casey - -	7	M	Dysenteric fever - -	26 — -	21 —	
Mary Halloran - -	20	F	Dysentery - - -	26 — -	24 — -	Was an epileptic.
John Gorman - -	10	M	Dysentery after fever -	26 — -	28 —	
Mary Carthy - -	5	F	Measles - - -	27 — -	11 April.	
Pat M'Mahon - -	12	M	Scrofula - - -	27 — -	24 February.	
Michael Ryan - -	30	M	Exhaustion - - -	27 — -	26 April -	- - Was taken from the gate moribund; he died soon after admission.
Biddy O'Dea - -	3	F	Measles - - -	27 — -	24 February.	
Biddy Sheehan - -	9	F	,, - - -	27 — -	4 April.	
Mary Hickey - -	10	F	Dysenteric fever - -	27 — -	24 —	
John Shaughnessy -	10	M	Dysentery - - -	28 — -	24 —	
Biddy Reedy - -	30	F	,, - -	28 — -	24 —	
Patt M'Grath - -	6	M	,, - - -	28 — -	28 March.	
Biddy M'Inerney - -	2	F	Measles, &c. - -	28 — -	24 February.	
Michael O'Brien - -	5	M	Dysentery after fever -	28 — -	24 —	
Martin Hare - -	5	M	Dysenteric fever - -	28 — -	7 April.	
David Moore - -	60	M	General debility - -	28 — -	26 — -	- - Was a hopeless case on admission.
Nelly M'Inerney - -	2	F	Dysentery after pock -	28 — -	2 —	
Patt M'Mahon - -	12	M	Dysentery - - -	29 — -	24 February.	
Mary M'Mahon - -	20	F	- - Dysentery and general debility.	29 — -	24 — -	- - Was all but starved before she came to workhouse.
Norry Benniss - -	10	F	Dysentery after fever -	29 — -	24 —	
Michael Shannon - -	4	M	Measles - - -	29 — -	18 April.	
Biddy King - - -	14	F	Dysentery, &c. - -	29 — -	14 March -	Had cancer oris.
Mary Haugh - -	12	F	Measles - - -	30 — -	7 —	
Patt M'Mahon - -	14	M	Consumption - -	30 — -	24 February	- - Had fever a short time before.
Nance Whealon - -	16	F	Fever - - - -	30 — -	24 —	
Mary Shannon - -	7	F	Convulsions - -	30 — -	11 April.	
Mary Cunningham -	4	F	Measles - - -	30 — -	24 February.	
Kate Keane - - -	50	F	Dysentery - - -	30 — -	20 March -	- - Was little better than a skeleton.
Patt King - - -	31	M	,, - - -	30 — -	6 Aprl -	Was scrofulous.

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1850:	1850:	
Patt Maloney - -	4	M	-- Dysentery and small-pox.	30 April -	28 March.	
Michael Birmingham -	60	M	Dysentery - - -	30 — -	24 February.	
Mary Gormon - -	13	F	Consumption - -	30 — -	28 — -	-- Had fever previously.
John Fodge - - -	45	M	General debility - -	30 — -	28 March -	-- This man died suddenly.
Patt Scanlon - -	1 week	M	Debility - - -	1 May -	24 February.	
Michael Bradley - -	2 years	M	-- Dysentery and small-pox.	1 — -	14 March.	
Norry Cleary - -	8	F	Measles - - -	1 — -	24 February.	
Biddy Haugh - -	10	F	„ - - -	1 — -	7 March.	
Hanna Liddane - -	50	F	Dysentery - - -	1 — -	24 February	-- Suffered great privation before she came to workhouse.
Mary Maroney - -	10	F	Measles - - -	1 — -	21 March.	
Norry Kelly - -	16	F	Dysentery - - -	1 — -	24 February.	
Peg Fox - - -	3	F	Measles - - -	2 — -	11 April.	
Michael Byrons - -	20	M	Fever - - -	2 — -	24 February	Was scrofulous.
Patt M'Mahon - -	7	M	Measles - - -	2 — -	24 —	
Patt Ryan - - -	13	M	„ - - -	3 — -	14 March.	
John M'Mahon - -	14	M	„ - - -	3 — -	24 February.	
Peg Halleran - -	1 ½	F	Diarrhœa and pock -	3 — -	11 April.	
Patt Ahern - - -	1 ½	M	„ „ -	3 — -	24 February.	
Mary Morrissy - -	14	F	-- Dysentery and bronchitis.	3 — -	24 —	
John Roughan - -	50	M	Dysentery and debility	3 — -	4 April.	
Joney Keane - -	3	F	Measles - - -	3 — -	24 February.	
Mary M'Grath - -	7	F	„ - - -	3 — -	24 —	
Michael Thompson -	7	M	Dysentery - - -	3 — -	24 —	
John Griffin - -	14	M	Measles - - -	4 — -	24 —	
Mary Purtill - -	20	F	Consumption - -	4 — -	24 —	
Daniel Scanlon - -	8	M	Dysentery - - -	4 — -	14 March.	
Biddy Mahony - -	10	F	Measles - - -	4 — -	21 —	
Mary M'Mahon - -	3	F	Dysentery - - -	4 — -	24 February.	
Connor O'Dea - -	60	M	„ - - -	5 — -	7 April.	
John Mangane - -	12	M	„ - - -	5 — -	11 —	
Joney O'Dea - -	12	F	Measles - - -	5 — -	24 February	
Thomas Killeen -	10	M	„ - - -	6 — -	26 March.	
Mary Blackall - -	11	F	Dysentery - - -	6 — -	24 February.	
Patt Dooly - - -	6 weeks	M	Diarrhœa - - -	6 — -	24 March.	
William Rampsy - -	3 years	M	Dysentery - - -	6 — -	24 February.	
John Gallaher - -	15	M	Consumption - -	6 — -	18 April.	
Patt Halpin - -	7	M	Measles - - -	6 — -	11 —	
Norry Meehan - -	19	F	Fever - - -	6 — -	24 February	
Tom Carthy - - -	11	M	Dysentery - - -	6 — -	21 March.	
Michael Scanlon - -	40	M	„ - - -	7 — -	18 April	
Margaret Dillon - -	14	F	Consumption - -	7 — -	24 February.	
Daniel Scanlon - -	14	M	Dysentery after fever -	7 — -	14 March -	Had bronchitis.
Margaret Gallaher -	20	F	Dysentery - - -	7 — -	24 February.	
Biddy Bradley - -	50	F	„ - - -	7 — -	14 March.	
Mary Keane - -	2	F	Measles - - -	7 — -	2 May.	
John Griffin - -	14	M	Consumption - -	7 — -	14 March.	
Daniel Ahern - -	10	M	Fever - - -	7 — -	24 February.	
Patt Lynch - - -	8	M	Measles - - -	8 — -	4 April.	
Mary Connors - -	22	F	Dysenteric fever - -	8 — -	4 May.	
Nelly Flahine - -	40	F	Dysentery - - -	8 — -	27 February.	
John Frawley - -	16	M	„ - - -	9 — -	24 —	
Biddy Mellican - -	20	F	Consumption - -	9 — -	24 —	
Biddy Slattery - -	12	F	„ - - -	9 — -	24 —	
Thomas Houlihan -	5	M	Dysentery - - -	9 — -	24 —	
Mary Roughan - -	12	F	Fever with bronchitis -	9 — -	4 April.	
Michael Hickey - -	12	M	Dysentery - - -	10 — -	18 —	
Nancy Lynch - -	2	F	„ - - -	10 — -	4 —	
Mary M'Tigue - -	60	F	Ditto and debility -	10 — -	1 March.	
Biddy M'Carthy - -	3	F	Ditto and small-pox -	10 — -	24 February.	
Martin Houlohon - -	57	M	Dysentery - - -	11 — -	28 March.	
Mary M'Namara - -	50	F	„ - - -	11 — -	24 February.	
Michael Hourigan -	60	M	„ - - -	11 — -	24 —	
Michael M'Mahon -	60	M	—			
Michael Riedy - -	20	M	Dysentery - - -	11 — -	14 March.	
Fanny Carrige - -	20	F	Consumption - -	11 — -	11 April.	
Michael Keane - -	40	M	„ - - -	11 — -	24 February.	
James Collins - -	12	M	Measles - - -	12 — -	24 —	
Edmond Keatinge -	14	M	„ - - -	12 — -	18 April.	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1850:	1850:	
Mary M'Mahon	10	F	Measles	12 May	11 April.	
Kitty Russell	4	F	„	12 —	11 —	
Daniel M'Guane	32	M	Dysentery	12 —	24 February.	
Corney Conway	7	M	Measles	12 —	14 March.	
Martin Keatinge	6	M	„	12 —	18 April.	
Michael Frawley	22	M	Cerebral arachnitis	12 —	9 May	- - Was convulsed on admission.
Margaret Gorman	4	F	Small-pox and diarrhœa	12 —	24 February.	
John O'Brien	5	M	„ „	12 —	14 March.	
Thomas Daley	10	M	Dysenteric fever	12 —	28 February.	
Ellen O'Dea	6	F	Measles	12 —	18 April.	
Bridget O'Dea	10	F	Dysentery	13 —	7 —	
Kitty Heher	60	F	„	13 —	21 March.	
Norry Fennell	12	F	„	13 —	26 —	
Mary O'Dea	12	F	Dysentery	13 —	18 April.	
James Collins	15	M	„	14 —	24 February.	
Daniel M'Mahon	8	M	Measles	14 —	11 April.	
John Pentill	10	M	Dysentery	14 —	24 February.	
Marty Shannon	6	M	Measles	15 —	24 —	
Michael Daley	10	M	Dysentery	15 —	15 April.	
Nancy Mooney	10	F	„	15 —	21 March.	
Ellen Mellican	12	F	„	15 —	28 April.	
Thomas O'Brien	10	M	Measles	15 —	18 —	
Mary Benniss	17	F	Fever	16 —	24 February.	
Margaret Barry	16	F	Consumption	16 —	24 —	
Patt Couney	50	M	Dysentery	16 —	25 April.	
John Downes	18	M	Dysentery and paralysis	16 —	24 February.	
Owen Corry	10	M	Dysentery	16 —	28 March.	
Michael Breene	50	M	Dysentery	16 —	4 May.	
John Griffin	6	M	Measles	17 —	24 February.	
Mary Keatinge	14	F	„	17 —	24 —	
Margaret Griffin	5	F	„	17 —	24 —	
Norry Connors	12	F	Dysentery	18 —	24 —	
Thomas Malone	25	M	Consumption	18 —	14 March.	
Thomas Bradley	6	M	Measles	18 —	24 February.	
Kitty M'Donnell	20	F	Dysentery	19 —	3 May.	
Nancy Holohan	11	F	„	19 —	24 March.	
Thomas Griffin	6	M	Ditto after pock	19 —	24 February.	
Honor Griffin	40	F	Dysentery	20 —	24 —	
Pat Halpin	6	M	Measles	20 —	11 April.	
John Ryan	12	M	„	21 —	25 —	
Matt Cunningham	26	M	General emaciation	21 —	9 May	- - Was a mere skeleton on admission.
Ellen Woods	9 months	F	Diarrhœa, &c.	21 —	24 February.	
Peg Kelly	2 years	F	Ditto after pock	21 —	24 —	
Biddy M'Donnell	3	F	Dysentery	21 —	24 —	
Biddy Lynch	10	F	Measles	22 —	11 May.	
Kate Dempsey	18	F	Dysentery	22 —	7 —	
Pat Dorsey	16	M	Dysentery after fever	22 —	18 April.	
James Keane	3	M	Ditto and pock	22 —	9 May.	
Biddy Culhane	3	F	Diarrhœa after pock	22 —	25 April.	
Michael Holohan	10	M	Measles	23 —	28 March.	
Michael Ryan	40	M	Dysentery and debility	23 —	9 May	- Could not be lower at admission.
John Keane	4	M	- - Inflammation of the lungs.	23 —	24 February.	
Michael Hough	11 months	M	Pertussis	24 —	24 —	
Tom Donnelly	14 years	M	Dysentery	25 —	9 May.	
Mary O'Neill	18	F	Consumption	25 —	24 February.	
Nelly Lynch	6	F	Diarrhœa after pock	25 —	24 —	
Biddy Scanlon	5	F	Measles	26 —	24 —	
John Kelly	24	M	Consumption	26 —	24 May	Came in to die.
Anne Blake	6	F	Dysentery	26 —	14 March.	
James Hanrahan	60	M	Fever with bronchitis	26 —	2 May	- - Was an infirm old man.
Pat Keatinge	3	M	Small-pox	26 —	2 —	
Biddy O'Dea	10	F	Measles	26 —	24 February.	
Tom Mullunny	18	M	Fever	26 —	24 —	
John Rochford	50	M	Dysentery	26 —	11 April.	
Mary M'Inerney	40	F	„	26 —	18 —	
Tim Healy	4	M	Measles	27 —	24 February.	
Norry Keatinge	4	F	„	27 —	18 April.	
Wm. Hynes	4	M	„	27 —	16 March.	
Biddy Keane	6	F	„	27 —	24 February.	
George Myles	1	M	„	27 —	27 —	
Biddy Gunnane	8	F	Dysentery	27 —	24 —	

(*continued*)

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1850:	1850:	
Biddy Keane	7	F	Measles	28 May	24 February.	
Michael Eustace	6	M	Measles, &c.	28 —	9 May.	
Martin Shannon	3	M	Dysentery	28 —	24 February.	
William Corbett	2	M	Dysentery after pock	28 —	18 April.	
Michael O'Brien	3	M	„	28 —	26 March.	
Biddy Keane	6	F	Small-pox	29 —	24 February.	
John M'Grath	85	M	Bronchitis	29 —	11 April.	
John Forhen	1½	M	Dysentery after pock	29 —	18 —	
Susan O'Neill	1	M	„	29 —	24 February.	
John Quinlivan	5 weeks	M	Small-pox, &c.	29 —	29 April.	
Patt Whealon	6 months	M	ditto	29 —	24 February.	
Mary Conway	3 years	F	Diarrhœa after pock	29 —	16 May.	
Ellon Flynn	3	F	„	29 —	16 —	
Honor Kelly	½	F	Debility	29 —	24 February.	
Margaret Roache	1½	F	Diarrhœa	30 —	24 —	
Kate Thompson	50	F	Dysentery	30 —	24 —	Was a feeble and broken down woman.
Mary Bradly	4	F	„	30 —	24 —	
Peg Mangane	40	F	„	30 —	24 March	Was all but dead on admission.
John Reddan	12	M	„	30 —	24 February.	
Tom M'Grath	30	M	„	30 —	24 —	
Mary Savery	6	F	Measles	31 —	24 —	
John Keane	⅓	M	Diarrhœa and debility	31 —	24 —	
Kate Keatinge	12	F	Dysentery and debility	31 —	24 —	
Tim Qualy	10	M	Measles	1 June	24 —	
Mary Keane	14	F	„	1 —	9 May.	
Norry Holohan	40	F	Dysentery	1 —	28 March.	
John Maroney	1	M	Small-pox	2 —	18 April.	
John Keane	8	M	„	2 —	3 May.	
Pat O'Donnell	½	M	„	2 —	18 April.	
Michael Falsey	9	M	Dysentery	2 —	24 February.	
Kate O'Dea	3	F	Measles, &c.	2 —	9 May.	
Daniel M'Mahon	4	M	„	2 —	11 April.	
Norry Casey	4	F	Measles	3 —	24 February.	
Tom Halpin	8	M	„	3 —	24 —	
Patt M'Mahon	15	M	„	3 —	9 May.	
Michael Keane	8	M	Dysentery	3 —	16 —	
John Howard	30	M	Fever with bronchitis	3 —	30 —	Was nearly starved before admission.
Biddy Hastings	24	F	Dysentery	4 —	30 —	
Martin Connors	50	M	General debility	4 —	30 —	Was found speechless on the road (caused by want and cold), and brought in that state to the workhouse.
Jane Considine	1	F	Dysentery	4 —	7 May.	
Kate Keatinge	15	F	Dysentery after measles	5 —	24 February.	
Tom Holohan	35	M	Fever with bronchitis	5 —	24 —	
Mary M'Grath	2	F	Measles and dysentery	5 —	11 April.	
John O'Brien	45	M	Dysentery and disease of the bladder.	5 —	21 March	Was very feeble on admission.
John Howe	7	M	Dysentery	5 —	24 February.	
Mary M'Namara	4	F	Measles	5 —	24 —	
Philip Sullivan	70	M	Dysentery	6 —	24 —	
Thomas Flalif	8	M	ditto	6 —	24 —	
John Cahill	9	M	Small-pox	6 —	24 —	
Thomas Purtill	2	M	Measles and dysentery	6 —	24 —	
Pat Behen	6 months	M	ditto	6 —	24 —	
Thomas Finnell	5 years	M	Measles	6 —	18 April.	
Michael O'Brien	14	M	ditto	6 —	16 May.	
Pat Hanrahan	43	M	Asthma and bronchitis	7 —	24 February.	
William King	10	M	Measles	7 —	21 March.	
John Glinny	9 months	M	Dysentery and measles	7 —	2 April.	
David Garry	5 years	M	Debility	7 —	24 February	A mere starveling.
Kate Hays	23	F	Dysentery after pock	7 —	24 —	
Martin Finnell	50	M	Bronchitis	7 —	18 April	Was a feeble old man.
Kate Donovan	8	F	Measles	7 —	24 February.	
Kate Galvin	10	F	Dysentery, &c.	7 —	7 May	
Mary Kennidy	40	F	Consumption	8 —	24 February.	
Mary O'Dea	16	F	Dysentery and anasarca	8 —	21 April.	
John Kelly	50	M	Bronchitis and debility	8 —	24 February.	
Mart Lynch	14	M	Dysentery	8 —	24 —	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1850:	1850:	
Simon Gorman	50	M	Fever with bronchitis	8 June	24 February.	
Daniel O'Loughlin	70	M	Dysentery and debility	8 —	22 April.	
Mary M'Namara	13	F	Dysentery	8 —	27 February.	
Biddy Murphy	9	F	Dysentery	8 —	24 —	
Norry M'Grath	12	F	Measles, &c.	8 —	24 —	
Margaret Neylon	15	F	Measles, &c.	8 —	24 —	
Daniel Crafford	59	M	Dysentery	9 —	24 —	
Thomas Ryan	6	M	Dysentery	9 —	24 —	
Peg O'Dea	9	F	Dysentery	9 —	24 —	
Margaret Mahoney	40	F	Measles, &c.	9 —	25 April.	
Simon Roach	5	M	Measles, &c.	9 —	24 February.	
Frank M'Grath	40	M	Dysentery	9 —	24 —	
Biddy Hasset	5	F	Measles	10 —	24 —	
Michael Keane	10	M	Pneumonia, &c.	10 —	9 May	Had dysentery.
Thomas Cullinan	9	M	Dysentery	10 —	24 February.	
Kate Bourke	46	F	Dysentery after fever	10 —	24 —	
Margaret Madigan	3	F	Dysenteric fever	10 —	9 May.	
Ned Mahony	16	M	Measles	10 —	24 February.	
Thomas M'Mahon	8	M	General debility	10 —	9 May.	
Thady Donelan	9	M	Dysentery after pock	10 —	28 March.	
Neddy Meehan	1	M	- - ditto	10 —	18 April.	
Michael Riordan	5	M	Dysentery	10 —	24 February.	
John Finnell	9	M	Measles	11 —	18 April.	
Biddy Scanlan	4	F	- ditto	11 —	24 February.	
Thady Darcey	4	M	Dysentery	11 —	16 May.	
James Meirs	14	M	Measles, &c.	12 —	24 February.	
Ellen Ryan	9	F	Croup	12 —	14 March.	
John Quinn	23	M	Dysentery	12 —	9 May.	
Simon Ryan	1	M	Dysentery	12 —	11 April.	
Michael Kiely	50	M	Dysentery	12 —	11 —	
Larry Culligan	4	M	Dysentery after pock	12 —	24 February.	
Thomas Riely	4	M	Dysentery	12 —	24 —	
Thomas Browne	9	M	Fever	12 —	24 —	
Nance Keane	6 months	F	Debility, &c.	13 —	9 May.	
Biddy Riely	6 months	F	- ditto	13 —	24 February.	
Biddy Sweeny	8 years	F	Measles, &c.	14 —	24 —	
James Miers	6	M	Dysentery	14 —	24 —	
Mary Keane	40	F	Dysentery	14 —	24 —	
Michael M'Mahon	6 months	M	Dysentery after pock	14 —	24 —	
Mary Lynch	2 years	F	Diarrhœa after pock	14 —	6 March.	
John Hassett	6 months	M	- - ditto	14 —	24 February.	
Michael Murphy	10 years	M	Measles	15 —	24 —	
Biddy Carolin	4	F	- ditto	15 —	4 April.	
John Fitzgibbon	6	M	Dysentery	15 —	9 May.	
Kate Malone	2	F	Dysentery and small-pox	15 —	24 February.	
Mary Carthy	8	F	Dysentery	15 —	24 —	
Norry M'Mahon	6	F	Small-pox	15 —	18 April.	
Norry Ginnane	6	F	Croup	15 —	24 February.	
Mary Healy	12	F	Dysentery	15 —	24 —	
Martin Brown	2	M	Dysentery and small-pox	15 —	24 —	
Mary Fitzgerald	6	F	- - ditto	15 —	11 April.	
Mary Spellacy	6 months	F	- - ditto	16 —	24 February.	
Mary Cullinan	9 years	F	Dysentery	16 —	5 March.	
Mary Kennedy	40	F	Dysentery, &c.	16 —	24 February.	
Margaret Hogan	2	F	Hooping-cough	16 —	24 —	
Biddy Cullinan	16	F	Dysentery, &c.	16 —	5 March.	
Patt Frawley	10	M	Measles	16 —	24 February.	
Mary Costello	10	F	Measles	17 —	24 —	
Mary Carey	7	F	Measles	17 —	24 —	
Biddy O'Dea	40	F	Dysentery, &c.	17 —	10 May.	
Ellen Honan	11 mths.	F	Dysentery after pock	17 —	24 February.	
Biddy Behan	2 years	F	Dysentery	17 —	24 —	
Patt M'Guire	1	M	- ditto	17 —	9 May.	
John Gallahen	7	M	Dysentery	17 —	24 February.	
Nance Gleeson	40	F	Consumption	17 —	24 —	
Biddy Sullivan	6	F	Fever	18 —	24 —	
Biddy Galvin	7	F	Fever	18 —	24 —	
Tom Cusack	50	M	General debility	18 —	24 —	
Honor Keane	12	F	Dysentery	18 —	24 —	
Biddy Garry	9	F	- ditto	18 —	24 —	
John M'Mahon	4	M	Measles	19 —	9 May.	
Patt Heher	60	M	Dysentery	19 —	24 February.	
Patt Foley	10	M	Dysentery	19 —	24 —	
Peg Couney	8	F	Dysentery	19 —	24 —	
Biddy M'Dermott	6	F	Small pox	19 —	24 —	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1850:	1850:	
Mary Murphy	3	F	Measles	19 June	24 February.	
Patt Flahiffe	5	M	Measles, &c.	19 —	24 —	
John Malone	2	M	Dysentery after measles	19 —	24 —	
Michael Gallaher	9	M	Measles, &c.	20 —	24 —	
John Finnell	8	M	Consumption	20 —	24 —	
Margaret Healy	4	F	Fever	20 —	25 April.	
John Browne	9	M	Small-pox	20 —	24 February.	
John Eagan	10	M	Measles	20 —	24 —	
Thady Scanlan	7	M	- ditto	21 —	11 April.	
Hanagh Sexton	5	F	Dysentery	21 —	24 February.	
Mary Creaton	2	F	Dysentery after pock	21 —	16 May.	
John Scanlon	1	M	- ditto - - ditto	21 —	24 February.	
Bess Ginnane	2	F	Dysentery	22 —	24 —	
Michael Downes	17	M	Consumption	22 —	18 April.	
Mary Pender	8	F	Measles	22 —	24 February.	
Margaret Cleary	5	F	- ditto	22 —	24 —	
Biddy Healy	7	F	Fever	22 —	24 —	
Patt Meaney	4	M	Dysentery	22 —	24 —	
John Brown	2	M	Dysentery after pock	22 —	24 —	
Patt Davis	4	M	- ditto - - ditto	22 —	24 —	
James Considine	6 months	M	- ditto with ditto	22 —	24 —	
Patt M'Mahon	3 years	M	Measles	23 —	24 —	
Patt Whyte	6	M	- ditto	23 —	24 —	
Patt Healy	7	M	Dysentery	23 —	25 April.	
Peg Ryan	3	F	Measles	23 —	24 February.	
Biddy M'Tigue	8	F	- ditto	23 —	24 —	
Thomas Cleary	1	M	Dysentery and pock	23 —	24 —	
Biddy Holland	1	F	- ditto - - ditto	23 —	18 April.	
Kate Donovan	10	F	Measles	24 —	24 February.	
James Morgan	12	M	- ditto	24 —	24 —	
Patt Sheehan	60	M	Dysentery	24 —	24 —	
Michael Picket	13	M	Dysenteric fever	24 —	24 —	
Edmond Griffin	14	M	- ditto	24 —	16 May.	
Biddy Emmerson	3	F	Dysentery after pock	24 —	24 February.	
John Sexton	7	M	Measles, &c.	25 —	24 —	
Mary Bourke	14	F	Dysentery	25 —	24 —	
Mary Garry	30	F	- ditto	25 —	24 —	
Mary Collins	1	F	Dysentery after pock	25 —	24 —	
Peg Cleary	9	F	Dysentery	26 —	9 May.	
Honor Sexton	40	F	- ditto	26 —	24 February.	
Norry Lynch	29	F	Fever	26 —	30 April.	
Biddy Frawly	9	F	Dysentery	26 —	24 February.	
Simon Considine	2	M	Dysenteric fever	26 —	24 —	
Mary O'Dea	2	F	Dysentery	26 —	24 —	
Biddy Culligan	½	F	Dysentery, &c.	26 —	24 —	
Biddy Garry	11	F	Measles, &c.	27 —	24 —	
Mary Coughlan	4	F	- ditto	27 —	24 —	
Michael M'Mahon	8	M	- ditto	27 —	24 —	
Michael O'Brien	12	M	- ditto	27 —	16 May.	
Nelly Coughlan	9	F	- ditto	27 —	24 February.	
Tom Sullivan	1	M	Dysentery and small-pox.	27 —	24 —	
Susan Price	2	F	- ditto	27 —	24 —	
Mary Murrihy	5	F	Measles	27 —	24 —	
Patt Garry	5	M	- ditto	28 —	24 —	
Biddy Scanlon	8	F	Dysentery	28 —	24 —	
Mary Sheane	12	F	- ditto	29 —	24 —	
Mary Sheane	6	F	- ditto	29 —	16 May.	
Michael Blake	2	M	Dysentery after pock	29 —	14 March.	
Biddy Killeen	6	F	Measles	29 —	24 February.	
Biddy Malone	13	F	- ditto	29 —	24 —	
Nance Malone	7	F	- ditto	29 —	24 —	
Margaret Fitzgerald	7	F	- ditto	29 —	24 —	
Patt M'Tigue	½	M	Dysentery after pock	30 —	24 —	
Ellen Fitzgerald	12	F	Dysentery	30 —	24 —	
Biddy Murphy	12	F	- ditto	30 —	4 April.	
Lary Lennard	66	M	Dysentery and debility	30 —	24 June	- - Was quite exhausted on admission.
Nelly Ryan	10	F	Dysenteric fever	30 —	24 February.	
James O'Dea	6 weeks	M	Dysentery after pock	30 —	10 May.	
Thomas Roughan	8 years	M	Dysentery	1 July	24 February.	
Margaret Morgan	60	F	Dysenteric fever	1 —	24 —	
Michael Heffernan	60	M	Dysentery	1 —	24 —	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1850:	1850:	
Mary Scanlon	2	F	Dysentery after pock	1 July	24 February.	
Biddy Shaughnessy	1	F	- - ditto	1 —	24 —	
John Scanlon	1	M	- - ditto	1 —	24 —	
Biddy M'Namara	24	F	Dysentery	1 —	24 —	
Patt Scanlon	7	M	Measles	1 —	24 —	
Owen Lynch	3	M	Dysentery	1 —	24 —	
Peter Galvin	½	M	- ditto	1 —	24 —	
Michael Connors	30	M	- ditto	2 —	9 May.	
John Clahane	2	M	Dysentery after pock	2 —	24 February.	
John Car	1½	M	- - ditto	2 —	24 —	
Mary Ginnane	12	F	Dysentery	2 —	24 —	
Patt Barry	2	M	Dysentery after pock	3 —	24 —	
Nance Holohan	3	F	- - ditto	3 —	24 —	
Biddy Killeen	2	F	- - ditto	3 —	24 —	
Jane Leahy	1 day	F	- - ditto	3 —	24 —	
Biddy Carthy	5 months	F	- - ditto	3 —	24 —	
Biddy Mealy	¾ year	F	- - ditto	3 —	24 —	
James Sterling	9 years	M	Small-pox	3 —	24 —	
Anne Mangane	11	F	Fever	3 —	9 March.	
Norry Keane	60	F	Dysentery	3 —	24 February.	
Michael Culligan	10	M	Measles	4 —	24 —	
Michael Moloney	6	M	- ditto	4 —	28 March.	
Denis Driscoll	8	M	Dysentery	4 —	24 February.	
Daniel O'Neill	50	M	- ditto	4 —	24 —	
Michael Donovan	4	M	- ditto	4 —	24 —	
Mary O'Dea	22	F	Consumption	4 —	24 —	
Tom Healy	20	M	Fever	4 —	24 —	
Patt Murphy	3	M	ditto	4 —	24 —	
Norry Collins	1	F	- - Dysentery and small-pox.	4 —	24 —	
Biddy Reedy	2½	F	Small-pox	4 —	9 May.	
Michael Murphy	12	M	Fever	5 —	24 February.	
Biddy O'Brien	14	F	Measles	5 —	24 —	
Biddy Holohan	4	F	- ditto	5 —	24 —	
William Lynch	4	M	- ditto	6 —	24 —	
Biddy O'Dea	1	F	Small-pox	6 —	24 —	
Joane M'Inerney	40	F	Fever	6 —	24 —	
Mary Kelly	2	F	- - Dysentery and small-pox.	6 —	24 —	
Christopher Scanlon	44	M	Dysentery	6 —	24 —	
Mary Keane	30	F	- ditto	6 —	24 —	
Biddy Hastings	45	F	- ditto	6 —	18 April.	
Nance Collins	4	F	Measles	7 —	24 February.	
Nance Browne	6	F	- ditto	7 —	24 —	
Pat Clahane	8	M	- ditto	7 —	24 —	
James Ryan	50	M	Fever with bronchitis	7 —	9 May.	
Thady Hanrahan	1	M	Small-pox	7 —	24 February.	
John Ginnane	1	M	- ditto	7 —	24 —	
Michael Lillis	50	M	Dysentery	8 —	24 —	
Biddy Callanan	1	F	Small-pox	8 —	24 —	
Anne Cassidy	1	F	- ditto	8 —	24 —	
Margaret Keane	5 weeks	F	- ditto	8 —	24 —	
Mary Murphy	3 months	F	- ditto	8 —	24 —	
Jeane Coughlin	11 years	F	Measles	8 —	24 —	
Mary Kelly	20	F	Consumption	9 —	24 —	
James M'Namara	60	M	Dysentery	9 —	24 —	
Biddy Duggan	5	F	Measles, &c.	10 —	6 May.	
James Keane	8	M	- ditto	10 —	24 February.	
Johanna Keating	22	F	Consumption	10 —	24 —	
John M'Carthy	3	M	Small-pox	10 —	24 —	
Martin Keane	7	M	Fever	10 —	24 —	
Pat Healy	8	M	Hooping-cough	10 —	24 —	Had dysentery.
Kitty Carey	8	F	Measles	10 —	24 —	
Kitty Hicky	7	F	Measles, &c.	10 —	24 —	
James Carey	6 months	M	Measles	10 —	24 —	Had dysentery.
Peter Pickit	14 years	M	Dysentery	11 —	24 —	
Margaret M'Carthy	5	F	- ditto	11 —	24 —	
Thomas Donelon	8	M	- ditto	11 —	24 —	
James Power	50	M	- ditto	12 —	24 —	
Ellen Cleary	12	F	- ditto	12 —	24 —	
William Hicky	5	M	- ditto	12 —	24 —	
John Frawley	7	M	Measles, &c.	12 —	24 —	
William Loonny	8	M	- ditto	12 —	24 —	

(*continued*)

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1850:	1850:	
James Ryan	16	M	Pneumonia	12 July	24 February.	
Nelly Fitzgerald	6 months	F	Small-pox	12 —	24 —	
Michael Donahoe	60 years	M	Dysentery	12 —	25 April	Was an idiot.
Thomas Campbell	9	M	- ditto	12 —	24 February.	
John Scanlan	9	M	- ditto	13 —	24 —	
John O'Brien	18	M	Consumption	13 —	24 —	
Biddy M'Mahon	16	F	Dysenteric fever	13 —	24 —	
James Haugh	40	M	Fever	13 —	24 —	
Michael Ahern	6 months	M	Diarrhœa	13 —	24 —	
Michael Murphy	5 months	M	Small-pox	13 —	24 —	
Pat O'Brien	9 months	M	Dysentery	14 —	24 —	
Mart. Kinerk	12 years	M	Small-pox	14 —	24 —	
John Heber	13 weeks	M	General debility	14 —	24 —	
Peter Sterling	6 years	M	Dysentery after measles	14 —	16 May.	
Pat Consadine	10	M	- - ditto	15 —	24 February.	
Michael Scanlan	45	M	Fever, with bronchitis	15 —	24 —	
Sally Darcy	9 weeks	F	- Dysentery after small-pox.	15 —	24 —	
Margaret Keane	5 years	F	- - ditto	15 —	24 —	
Michael Frawley	9	M	Dysentery	15 —	24 —	
Mary Magner	8	F	Consumption	15 —	24 —	
Mart. O'Dea	30	M	Dysentery	15 —	24 —	
Biddy Costelleo	8	F	Measles	16 —	9 May.	
Mary Normoyle	8	F	Dysentery	16 —	24 February.	
Simon Grady	8	M	- ditto	16 —	24 —	
Pat Houlihan	1 ½	M	Dysentery after pock	16 —	24 —	
Pat Ryan	10 mths.	M	- - ditto	16 —	9 May.	
Mary M'Mahon	4 years	F	- - ditto	16 —	24 February.	
Pat Donelon	30	M	Fever	17 —	24 —	
Thomas M'Inerney	4	M	Dysentery after pock	17 —	10 April.	
Mary Collins	40	F	Dysenteric fever	18 —	24 February.	
John Studdert	8 weeks	M	Dysentery after pock	19 —	18 April.	
Margaret Reoughan	40 years	F	Pneumonia	19 —	24 February.	
Michael Purtill	9	M	Dysentery after measles	19 —	24 —	
John O'Brien	50	M	Dysentery	19 —	9 May	Was scrofulous.
Biddy O'Dea	14	F	Consumption	19 —	10 —	
Mary Connors	9	F	Dysentery	19 —	24 February.	
Biddy Connell	9	F	Fever	20 —	24 —	
Kate Corry	10	F	Dysentery	20 —	24 —	
Joney Sheedy	7	F	Dysentery after measles	21 —	9 May.	
Mary Ryan	11	F	Dysentery after fever	21 —	9 —	
Peg Hickey	40	F	Dysentery	21 —	3 —	
James Learhinan	60	M	- ditto	21 —	24 February.	
Tom Maugan	1 week	M	Debility	22 —	24 —	
Peg M'Dermott	9 years	F	Dysentery after fever	22 —	24 —	
Tom Wilson	6	M	Dysenteric fever	22 —	24 —	
Pierce M'Mahon	60	M	Dysentery, &c.	23 —	24 —	Were feeble old men.
Michael Keane	60	M	- - Dysentery and general debility.	23 —	24 —	Were feeble old men.
Peg Keane	6	F	Dysentery	23 —	9 May.	
Patt Quinlivan	20	M	- ditto	23 —	24 February.	
Margaret Walsh	4	F	Dysentery after measles	25 —	24 —	
Mary Browne	6	F	- - ditto	25 —	24 —	
Mary Byrns	36	F	Debility	25 —	24 —	
Martin O'Neil	8 months	M	Dysentery after measles	27 —	11 April.	
John O'Connor	8 years	M	Dysentery	27 —	24 February.	
Judy King	11	F	- ditto	27 —	24 —	
Mary M'Night	60	F	- ditto	29 —	24 —	
Martin Houlihan	10	M	Measles	29 —	24 —	
Peg Morowney	40	F	Dysentery	29 —	24 —	
Simon Donohue	17	M	Dysenteric fever	29 —	11 July.	
James Browne	4	M	Dysentery	29 —	11 —	
Martin Leary	6 months	M	Dysentery after pock	29 —	14 March.	
Nance Slattery	2 years	F	- - ditto	29 —	24 February.	
Kitty Frawly	2	F	General debility	29 —	24 —	
Tom Frawly	56	M	- - Dysentery with bronchitis.	29 —	24 —	
Margaret Keane	36	F	Consumption	29 —	24 —	
Michael Considine	55	M	- - Dysentery and bronchitis.	30 —	24 —	- - A feeble old man, and jaundiced.
John Austin	3 weeks	M	- Dysentery and small-pox.	30 —	24 —	
Patt Collins	12 years	M	Dysentery	31 —	24 —	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1850:	1850:	
Kitty Costelloe	50	F	Dysentery	31 July	7 March.	
John Kennedy	9	M	Dysenteric fever	1 August	24 February.	
Michael Gorman	9	M	Measles, &c.	1 —	24 —	
Ellen Boyle	30	F	Dysentery	1 —	24 —	
Kitty M'Mahon	30	F	Dysenteric fever	2 —	24 —	
Biddy Kelly	60	F	Dysentery	2 —	24 —	
Maurice Connors	50	M	- ditto	2 —	24 —	
Norry Ryan	20	F	Consumption	3 —	24 —	
Mary O'Neil	30	F	- ditto	3 —	24 —	
Norry Saunders	5	F	Measles	3 —	24 —	
Biddy Healy	9	F	- - Dysenteric fever with bronchitis.	3 —	25 April.	
James Davis	8	M	Fever	4 —	24 February.	
Biddy Keane	7	F	Measles, &c.	4 —	16 May.	
Ellen Daly	8	F	Fever	5 —	18 —	
Tom M'Mahon	50	M	Dysentery	5 —	12 —	
Ellen Goulden	20	F	Consumption	5 —	24 February.	
James Quilty	5	M	Dysentery	6 —	31 May.	
Patt O'Brien	7	M	Fever	6 —	18 April.	
John O'Brien	10	M	Dysenteric fever	6 —	5 July.	
Mary Russell	7 months	F	Dysentery after pock	6 —	24 February.	
Kitty O'Loughlin	12 years	F	Dysentery	7 —	11 April.	
John O'Connell	60	M	- ditto	8 —	24 February.	
Biddy Collins	4	F	- ditto	8 —	21 June.	
Daniel Killen	30	M	- ditto	9 —	28 April.	
Kitty Keane	40	F	Consumption	9 —	24 February.	
Kitty Costelloe	29	F	Dysentery	9 —	7 June.	
Michael Donohue	60	F	- ditto	9 —	24 —	
Mary Collins	6	F	- ditto	9 —	21 —	
Michael M'Inerny	71	M	- ditto	9 —	7 Nov.	
Patt Slattery	4	M	- ditto	9 —	24 February.	
Daniel M'Inerny	18	M	Consumption	10 —	5 July.	
Joan M'Namara	11	F	Small-pox	11 —	23 May.	
Mary Honneen	9	F	- - Dysentery and bronchitis.	11 —	11 July.	
Patt Cusack	13	M	Fever with bronchitis	11 —	24 February.	
Daniel Forken	9	M	Dysentery	11 —		
Patt Healy	55	M	- ditto	12 —	12 April.	
Patt Donnellan	8	M	- ditto	12 —	12 —	
Stephen Mexall	2 months	M	Diarrhœa	13 —	8 June.	
John Sheedy	50 years	M	Dysentery	13 —	6 July	- Was all but starved before he came to workhouse.
James Halloran	60	M	- ditto	13 —	2 August.	
Michael M'Guire	48	M	- ditto	14 —	24 February.	
Michael Gallery	60	M	- ditto	14 —	24 June.	
Michael Wright	8	M	Fever	14 —	20 —	
Kate Callinan	20	F	Dysentery after fever	16 —	28 March.	
Martin Costoleo	34	M	Chronic dysentery	17 —	24 February.	
Mary Kelly	4	F	Dysentery	17 —	12 July.	
Honor Griffin	7	F	Fever	18 —	24 February.	
Mary Holohan	6	F	Measles, &c.	18 —	24 —	
John Driscoll	30	M	- - Dysenteric fever with bronchitis.	19 —	28 June.	
John Kelly	4 months	M	Dysentery and pock	21 —	8 August.	
Mary Slattery	4 years	F	Dysentery	23 —	19 July.	
John Slattery	9	M	Measles	24 —	28 June.	
Andrew O'Connor	60	M	Dysentery	24 —	26 July.	
Timothy M'Grath	40	M	Fever with bronchitis	24 —	12 June.	
John M'Mahon	40	M	Dysentery	24 —	24 February.	
William Creahane	3	M	- ditto	25 —	12 June.	
Biddy Bateman	18 mths.	F	Hooping-cough	26 —	12 July.	
Simon Connors	6 years	M	Dysenteric fever	26 —	30 May.	
Biddy Kelly	17	F	Fever	26 —	18 July.	
Batt Cahill	40	M	Dysentery after fever	28 —	31 May.	
Batt Keane	40	M	Dysentery	29 —	14 June.	
Batt M'Mahon	70	M	- ditto	30 —	15 August.	
Batt Collins	10	M	Dysenteric fever	31 —	28 June.	
Patt O'Connors	42	M	Dysentery	2 Sept.	22 August.	
Biddy Clohessy	40	F	Dysenteric fever	2 —	18 April.	
Michael Donnellan	53	M	Dropsy, &c.	2 —	23 August.	- - Was weak and exhausted on admission.

(*continued*)

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1850:	1850:	
Eliza Normoyle	10	F	Consumption	2 Sept.	30 May.	
Biddy Holohan	10	F	Hooping-cough	4 —	24 February.	
Tom Corbett	50	M	- - Dysentery and debility.	4 —	2 Sept.	
Kate M'Carthy	8	F	Dysentery	5 —	9 March.	
Andrew O'Dea	45	M	Dysentery after fever	5 —	30 July.	
Michael Talty	23	M	Fever	5 —	5 August.	
Batt Mangane	40	M	Dysentery	6 —	13 —	
Michael Griffin	50	M	- ditto	7 —	27 June.	
Batt Downes	52	M	Dysentery after fever	9 —	17 July.	
Thomas Drew	13	M	- - ditto	11 —	13 March.	
Daniel Kerigan	50	M	Dysentery	10 —	1 July.	
John M'Innerny	50	M	- ditto	11 —	26 —	Had fever previously.
Tom M'Innerny	15	M	- ditto	12 —	24 October	- Was a frightful picture of starvation.
Tom Mangner	50	M	- ditto	13 —	7 August	- - Admitted weak and exhausted.
Patt Walsh	5	M	- ditto	13 —	26 July.	
Mary Meaney	14	F	- ditto	14 —	29 August.	
Margaret M'Mahon	15	F	Dysentery after fever	14 —	24 February.	
Michael Brellihan	25	M	Consumption	15 —	24 August.	
Lawrence Frawley	56	M	Dysentery	16 —	12 Sept.	
Michael Eares	24	M	- ditto	16 —	17 May.	
Margaret Daley	22	F	Consumption	17 —	17 —	
Michael Killeen	8	M	Dysentery	17 —	24 February.	
Tom Purtill	60	M	- ditto	17 —	19 July.	
Mary M'Innerny	7	F	- ditto	17 —	24 August.	
Patt M'Mahon	6	M	- ditto	18 —	9 —	
Mary Carmody	40	F	- ditto	18 —	29 —	
Luke Crowe	30	M	Dysenteric fever	19 —	31 —	
Thomas Considine	4	M	Dysentery	20 —	8 —	
Thomas Carmody	3	M	- ditto	20 —	9 —	
Mary Corbett	5 weeks	F	Dysentery after pock	21 —	22 —	
Nancy Moloney	11 years	F	Dysenteric fever	21 —	12 July.	
Nancy Gallaher	3	F	- - ditto	21 —	19 Sept.	
Mary Bleake	16	F	Consumption	21 —	28 June.	
Biddy Walsh	8	F	Dysentery	23 —	29 August.	
James Connors	70	M	Debility and dysentery	23 —	20 June	- - Was broken down on admission.
Mary M'Mahon	20	F	Dysentery	25 —	5 Sept.	
Biddy Haugh	80	F	- „	26 —	5 —	
Denis Meany	5	M	- „	26 —	20 —	
Biddy O'Neill	12	F	- „	26 —	24 February.	
Edm. Mulqueer	1½	M	- „	27 —	22 August.	
Nance Scales	11	F	- „	28 —	22 —	
Michael Purtill	12	M	- „	28 —	24 February.	
Michael Flynn	3	M	- „	28 —	29 August.	
Pat Gorman	11	M	- „	30 —	17 Sept.	
John Normoyle	56	M	Dysenteric fever	1 October	30 May.	
John Hallinan	½	M	Diarrhœa	1 —	12 Sept.	
Pat Hickey	10	M	Dysentery	2 —	24 —	
Biddy M'Inerney	5	F	- „	3 —	26 August.	
Jane Scales	6	F	- „	3 —	29 —	
Mary Foundling	3	F	Hooping-cough, &c.	5 —	17 —	Had dysentery.
Thomas Cleary	60	M	Dysentery	5 —	12 Sept.	
Thomas Blake	5	M	- „	5 —	29 August.	
James Corbett	50	M	- „	5 —	7 Sept.	
Pat Hasset	60	M	- „	6 —	9 —	- - Was quite broken down and exhausted on admission.
Foundling Boy	2	M	Diarrhœa	6 —	13 —	
Pat Downes	24	M	Dysentery	6 —	6 October.	
Biddy M'Mahon	6	F	- „	7 —	8 August.	
Pat Tierney	60	M	- „	7 —	17 —	
Denis Flaherty	60	M	- „	8 —	17 Sept.	
John Gorman	6	M	- „	8 —	17 —	
Pat Ryan	6	M	- „	8 —	15 August.	
Nance Manne	6	F	- „	9 —	24 —	
Norry Gorman	12	F	- „	10 —	24 February.	
Pat M'Inerney	14	M	Fracture of the skull	10 —	17 Sept.	
Michael Holohan	4	M	Dysentery	10 —	24 —	
Abby Farroll	40	F	- „	10 —	18 June.	
Pat Foley	70	M	- „	12 —	9 May.	
Peg Brusnihan	9	F	- - Dysentery and bronchitis.	12 —	29 August.	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1850:	1850:	
Kate Gorman	4	F	Dysentery	12 October.	21 Sept.	
Thomas Kelly	5	M	„	12 —	19 —	
John Reedy	20	M	„	12 —	24 August.	
Thomas Kinnane	25	M	„	12 —	18 April.	
Martin Purtill	50	M	„	13 —	15 Sept.	
Joseph Hamon	60	M	General debility	13 —	12 October	A feeble old man.
M. Anglin	64	M	Dysentery	13 —	31 May.	
Austin Haugh	50	M	„	13 —	26 July	-- Was very weak on admission.
Margaret Hasset	12	F	Hooping-cough	14 —	9 Sept.	Had dysentery also.
Denis Moloney	60	M	General debility	14 —	25 April	- Was all but starved before he came to workhouse.
James Connors	5	M	Dysentery	15 —	31 August.	
Ellen Keane	3	F	„	16 —	5 Sept.	
Michael Sexton	4	M	„	16 —	20 —	
Biddy Gorman	3	F	Consumption	17 —	26 —	
John Nolan	24	M	Dropsy	18 —	18 October	-- Admitted in the last stage of dysentery and dropsy.
Biddy Considine	25	F	Consumption	18 —	9 May.	
Mary Hinchy	50	F	„	18 —	25 Sept.	
Honor Morgan	14	F	Dysentery after fever	19 —	24 —	
Thomas Bradley	30	M	-- Dysentery and debility.	20 —	19 July	-- Came in in a very low state.
John Sullivan	70	M	Dysentery	20 —	29 August.	
Biddy Connors	9	F	Dysentery after fever	20 —	5 Sept.	
Ellen Cunningham	5	F	„ „	21 —	26 August.	
Patt Kelly	12	M	Dysentery	22 —	10 June.	
John Madigan	5	M	„	22 —	10 August.	
Martin M'Namara	56	M	„	22 —	29 Sept.	
Timothy Kelly	70	M	„	22 —	29 August.	
John O'Dea	70	M	„	23 —	29 —	
Anne Hourigan	13	F	„	24 —	29 —	Had hooping cough.
John Purtill	9	M	„	24 —	19 Sept.	
Biddy Cunningham	7	F	Dysenteric fever	24 —	19 August.	
Mary Carey	8	F	Dysentery after fever	24 —	20 Sept.	
Mary Conway	37	F	Dysentery	25 —	29 August.	
Judy Donlon	6	F	Dysentery after fever	26 —	24 —	
M. Cormican	17	M	Dysentery	26 —	23 —	Was scrofulous, &c.
Daniel M'Inerney	45	M	-- Dysentery and debility.	27 —	19 —	
James Corbett	15	M	Dysentery	27 —	7 Sept.	
Nancy Connors	4	F	„	27 —	5 —	
James M'Mahon	62	M	„	28 —	26 August.	
Mary Byrons	8	F	Dysentery after fever	29 —	23 June.	
Margaret Molony	2	F	Dysentery, &c.	29 —	30 July.	
John M'Inerney	5	M	Dysentery	29 —	26 Sept.	
Peter Keatinge	47	M	Dysentery, &c.	29 —	5 —	
Simon M'Inerney	5	M	Dysentery	30 —	26 August.	
Biddy Murrihy	10	F	Consumption	30 —	18 Sept.	
John Shaughnessy	40	M	Debility	30 —	11 —	
John Grady	3	M	Dysentery	31 —	24 —	
John Darcey	2	M	Croup	31 —	4 August.	
Neddy Keane	40	M	Dysentery	1 Nov.	29 —	
Sally Donelan	2	F	Dysentery after fever	1 —	24 —	
Margaret Madigan	2	F	-- Dysentery, with bronchitis.	1 —	29 —	
Mary Heastings	10	F	Bronchitis with fever	1 —	18 April.	
John Blake	10	M	Dysentery	2 —	29 August.	
Biddy Woods	40	F	Dysentery and debility	2 —	24 February.	
Mary Eustace	35	F	General debility	3 —	3 Sept.	
Thomas Considine	6	M	Dysentery after fever	4 —	17 —	
Pat M'Donnell	2	M	-- ditto	4 —	26 —	
James M'Grath	50	M	-- General debility and dysentery.	4 —	29 October	-- Admitted in a feeble and emaciated state.
M. M'Mahon	80	M	Dysentery and debility	5 —	12 Sept.	
John O'Dea	20	M	Consumption	5 —	23 May.	
Biddy Kelly	8	F	Dysentery after fever	5 —	10 October.	
Thomas Collins	60	M	General debility	6 —	24 August.	
Judy Walsh	10	F	Dysentery after fever	6 —	29 —	
Biddy Mangan	8	F	Dysentery	7 —	16 Sept.	
Anne Connell	4	F	Fever with bronchitis	8 —	19 —	
Mary Dundon	2	F	Dysentery after measles	8 —	24 February.	

(*continued*)

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1850:	1850:	
Kate Gorman	12	F	Dysentery	8 Nov.	18 March.	
John Behen	25	M	Dropsy, &c.	8 —	24 Oct.	Admitted in a hopeless state.
Connor Corbet	6 weeks	M	Diarrhœa and debility	9 —	18 August	Got convulsions.
Biddy Collins	20 yrs.	F	Dysentery	9 —	20 March.	
Biddy Dorcy	50	F	„	9 —	14 October.	
Michael Scales	6 months	M	Debility	10 —	23 February.	
Michael Cushin	5 yrs.	M	Dysentery	10 —	26 —	A mere starveling.
Pat Walsh	45	M	Dysentery and debility.	10 —	18 —	
Margaret Lynch	11	F	Dysentery after fever	11 —	14 March.	
Kate Crowe	6	F	Dysenteric fever	11 —	22 August.	
Biddy Griffin	7	F	Dysentery	12 —	20 October.	
Norry Kelly	60	F	„	12 —	12 February.	
John Shannon	67	M	General debility	12 —	10 October.	
Lucy Marony	5	F	Dysenteric fever	12 —	17 —	
Biddy Halloran	7	F	„ „	12 —	10 —	
Michael M'Mahon	13	M	Dysentery	12 —	29 August.	
James M'Namara	11	M	„	13 —	14 March.	
Pat M'Inerney	7	M	Dysentery after measles	14 —	5 Sept.	
Darby Hickey	60	M	General debility	15 —	29 August.	
Thomas Lynch	86	M	Dysentery and debility	15 —	7 October.	
Sally Behen	8	F	Dysenteric fever	15 —	21 Sept.	
Mary Grady	6	F	„ „	15 —	12 October.	
Pat Riedy	10	M	„ „	17 —	17 —	
Martin Shea	3	M	Dysentery after measles	17 —	20 —	
Michael Ryan	60	M	Fever, with bronchitis	17 —	12 Sept.	
Susan Hartney	4 months	F	Dysentery after pock	19 —	6 July.	
Biddy Cavanagh	50 yrs.	F	Dysentery	19 —	18 Sept.	Was a feeble old woman.
Michael M'Donough	6 months	M	Hooping-cough, &c.	19 —	25 July.	
John O'Neil	56 yrs.	M	Dysentery	20 —	27 Sept.	
John Sullivan	1 ½	M	Dysenteric fever	20 —	24 October.	
Norry Kelly	6	F	„ „	23 —	19 —	
Winny M'Mahon	3	F	„ „	24 —	31 August.	
Thomas Cusack	8	M	Dysentery after measles	25 —	27 October.	
John O'Brien	10	M	Dysentery after fever	25 —	10 —	
Darby Griffin	5	M	Dysenteric fever	26 —	25 —	
Biddy Smith	40	F	Dysentery	26 —	3 —	
Mary Halloran	7	F	Dysenteric fever	26 —	27 August.	
Biddy Carmody	1	F	Dysentery	27 —	25 October.	
Susan Fitz Gerald	10	F	-	28 —	7 Nov.	
Pat Jordan	12	M	Dysentery	29 —	18 October.	
Joseph Cushen	18	M	Phthisis	29 —	7 June.	
Biddy Lynch	9	F	Fever, with bronchitis	29 —	7 —	
Simon Keane	8	M	Dysenteric fever	29 —	26 October.	
John Ryan	40	M	General debility	29 —	29 Nov.	Died soon after admission.
Fanny Collins	40	F	Consumption	29 —	10 October.	
John O'Donnell	60	M	„	30 —	24 February.	
Biddy Lynch	60	F	General debility	30 —	14 Nov.	Was a feeble old woman.
Ellen Riordan	6	F	Dysentery after fever	30 —	29 Sept.	
John Garry	2	M	Dysentery and debility	1 Dec.	25 October.	
Mary Sexton	7	F	Fever, &c.	1 —	10 June.	
Biddy Donelly	11	F	Dysenteric fever	1 —	25 October.	
Eliza Doherty	20	F	Consumption	2 —	29 August.	
James Murphy	10	M	Dysentery	2 —	30 —	
Biddy Hallinan	11	F	Dysentery after measles	2 —	23 October.	
John Deloheny	11	M	Fever	3 —	24 —	
Kate Conway	3	F	Dysenteric fever	3 —	29 Nov.	
James Ryan	21	M	Consumption	4 —	14 —	
John Mingan	50	M	Chronic dysentery	5 —	24 February.	
Judy Meany	50	F	Debility after fever	5 —	10 October.	
John Carthy	50	M	General debility	6 —	5 Dec.	He died in a few hours after admission.
Thomas O'Brien	3	M	Dysentery after measles	6 —	7 Nov.	
Mary Donnelly	5	F	„ „	7 —	25 October.	
John M'Namara	7	M	Dysentery	8 —	24 Sept.	
Hanah Browne	16	F	Consumption	8 —	27 June.	
Pat Mahony	50	M	Fever, &c.	8 —	5 Dec.	
John Barry	2	M	Dysentery after measles	9 —	14 Nov.	
Patt Sullivan	7	M	Dysentery after fever	9 —	29 August.	
Denis Shallam	6	M	Dysentery after fever	9 —	10 Nov.	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1850:	1850:	
Edmond Leonard -	60	M	General debility - -	9 Dec. -	24 Sept. -	- - Was a feeble old man.
Pat Tubridy - -	5	M	Dysentery after measles	9 — -	14 Nov.	
Thomas Cleary - -	70	M	Dysentery - - -	10 — -	29 August.	
Peter Collins - -	6	M	Dysentery after measles	10 — -	10 October.	
Mary Ryan - - -	8	F	Dysenteric fever -	10 — -	14 Nov.	
Pat Carmody - -	50	M	Dysentery and debility	10 — -	9 Dec. -	- - Admitted in an exhausted state from previous want.
John Forhen - -	60	M	Dysentery - - -	11 — -	28 Nov. -	- - Was a feeble old man.
Thomas Dondon - -	40	M	Fever - - -	11 — -	22 —	
William Fodge - -	60	M	Dysentery and debility	12 — -	12 — -	- Was all but starved before he came to workhouse.
Norry Scanlon - -	2	F	Dysentery after measles	12 — -	8 —	
Honor Considine - -	5	F	Fever, &c. - - -	12 — -	26 Sept.	
Patt Gallaher - -	4	M	Dysentery after measles	12 — -	14 Nov.	
Honor Russel - -	7	F	Dysentery and measles	13 — -	31 October.	
Honor Ryan - -	7	F	Small-pox - - -	13 — -	21 —	
Kitty Houlihan - -	70	F	Old age - - -	14 — -	29 August.	
Mary Kerin - - -	4	F	Dysentery - - -	14 — -	7 Sept.	
Henry Butten - -	11	M	Consumption - -	14 — -	20 May.	
Jane Mangrove - -	6	F	Dysentery after measles	14 — -	21 Nov.	
Thomas Kerin - -	8	M	Dysentery - - -	15 — -	6 Sept.	
Thomas Dondon - -	6	M	Dysentery after fever -	15 — -	23 August.	
Thomas Barrett - -	5	M	- - ditto - -	15 — -	14 Nov.	
Hanagh M'Inerney -	5	F	Dysenteric fever - -	15 — -	25 Sept.	
Mary Grant - - -	5	F	Dysentery after fever -	15 — -	31 August.	
Thady Casey - -	50	M	Debility - - -	16 — -	24 Nov.	
Margaret Connell - -	18 mths.	F	Bronchitis and dysentery	17 — -	2 May.	
James O'Donnell - -	50 years	M	Pneumonia - -	17 — -	24 February.	
Susan Burtil - -	8	F	Chronic dysentery -	17 — -	23 August.	
Thomas Holland - -	9	M	Scrofula - - -	17 — -	15 —	
John Bourke - -	11	M	Dysenteric fever - -	17 — -	23 May.	
Simon Cushen - -	6	M	Dysentery - - -	18 — -	19 Sept. -	A mere starveling.
Margaret Keane - -	12	F	Dysentery after fever -	18 — -	19 October.	
Judy M'Mahon - -	4	F	Dysentery - - -	18 — -	16 April.	
Pat Walsh - - -	1½	M	Dysentery after measles	18 — -	24 October.	
Michael Stack - -	60	M	Dysentery - - -	19 — -	22 August.	
Nance Connell - -	3	F	Dysentery after measles	19 — -	30 Nov.	
Maria Greene - -	3	F	- - ditto - -	19 — -	23 February.	
Nance Leary - -	6 months	F	Diarrhœa and debility	19 — -	28 Nov.	
Peter Donnelly - -	55 years	M	General debility - -	20 — -	5 Dec. -	- - Was quite broken down on admission.
Michael Eagon - -	2	M	Small-pox - - -	20 — -	28 Nov.	
Patt Considine - -	70	M	Dysentery - - -	21 — -	5 Dec.	
John Driscoll - -	26	M	General debility - -	21 — -	21 Nov. -	- - Was brought to workhouse dying.
Michael Cusack - -	70	M	Chronic bronchitis -	21 — -	24 February.	
Margaret Malone - -	62	F	General debility - -	21 — -	15 August.	
Margaret Griffin - -	65	F	Dysentery - - -	21 — -	18 April.	
Norry Gorman - -	60	F	- ditto - - -	22 — -	12 Dec.	
Thomas Bourke - -	9 months	M	Dysentery after measles	22 — -	28 March.	
Patt Ryan - - -	4 years	M	Dysentery - - -	22 — -	11 Nov.	
Patt Stack - - -	30	M	Consumption - -	22 — -	20 June.	
John King - - -	66	M	- - Consumption and dysentery.	23 — -	29 August -	A feeble old man.
James O'Brien - -	10	M	Dysentery after fever -	23 — -	29 —	
Mary O'Keefe - -	5	F	Dysentery - - -	23 — -	24 February.	
Francis O'Dea - -	35	M	Scrofulous disease -	24 — -	3 Nov. -	Came in to die.
Michael Connors - -	56	M	Pneumonia - -	24 — -	31 Aug.	
Patt M'Namara - -	32	M	Dysentery - - -	24 — -	7 May.	
Anne Cullinan - -	45	F	Dysenteric fever - -	24 — -	24 February.	
Biddy Keatinge - -	60	F	Old age - - -	25 — -	28 —	
Margaret Corry - -	4	F	Dysentery after measles	26 — -	28 Nov.	
James Flynne - -	48	M	Dysenteric fever - -	26 — -	29 August.	
Mary Lynch - -	2	F	- - ditto - - -	26 — -	30 Nov.	
Biddy Mangane - -	50	F	- - ditto - - -	26 — -	24 February.	
Tom M'Namara - -	6	M	Diarrhœa, &c. - -	26 — -	29 March.	
Michael Leary - -	8	M	Dysentery after fever -	27 — -	25 October.	
Peter Mangane - -	50	M	General debility - -	28 — -	24 Dec. -	- Was by a ditch for some days before he was brought to the workhouse; he was quite exhausted.

(*continued*)

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1850:		
Winny Killeen	5	F	Dysentery and hooping-cough.	28 Dec.	25 Nov. 1850.	
Denis Brusnahane	5	M	Dysentery	28 —	29 Aug. —	
Michael Boyle	40	M	Scrofula and dysentery	28 —	29 — —	
Mary Trawhy	4	F	Dysenteric fever	28 —	29 Nov. —	
Kate Mahony	4	F	Dysentery	28 —	28 — —	
Patt Mangner	9 months	M	Diarrhœa	30 —	27 Dec. —	
Ellen Connell	60 yrs.	F	Dysentery	30 —	24 Sept. —	
Kate Connell	7	F	Dysentery after measles	30 —	30 Nov. —	
Kitty Kinnury	4	F	ditto	30 —	9 May —	
Daniel Scanlan	12	M	Dysenteric fever	31 —	24 Aug. —	
				1851:		
Thomas Bridge	9 months	M	Diarrhœa, &c.	1 January	24 Oct. —	
Maurice Kerin	54 yrs.	M	Dysentery and debility	1 —	30 Nov. —	
Patt Bourke	4	M	Dysentery, &c.	1 —	28 Mar. —	
John M'Inerny	5	M	Dysentery after fever	2 —	5 Dec. —	
Michael Murphy	65	M	Dysentery and debility	2 —	29 Aug. —	
Margaret Barrett	7	F	Dysentery after measles	3 —	7 Nov. —	
Thomas Halpin	56	M	Debility and dysentery	3 —	15 Aug. —	
Michael Frawly	1	M	Diarrhœa, &c.	4 —	29 Nov. —	
John Morrisy	10	M	Dysenteric fever	4 —	29 Aug. —	
Laurence Griffin	60	M	Dysentery and debility	5 —	27 — —	
Patt Killeen	8	M	Dysentery	5 —	25 Nov. —	
James Fitzgibons	50	M	Jaundice	6 —	26 July —	Got severe dysentery.
Patt Kennelly	12	M	Diarrhœa	7 —	26 Feb. —	A mere starveling.
Kate Hanneen	40	F	Dysentery	7 —	13 June —	Was a mere skeleton.
Margaret Leahy	16	F	Consumption	7 —	5 Dec. —	
Michael Tinnell	4	M	Dysentery	8 —	28 Nov. —	
Mary Donohue	40	F	Consumption	9 —	30 Aug. —	
John Martin	70	M	Anasarca and debility	10 —	24 Feb. —	
Denis M'Inerny	50	M	Consumption	10 —	14 Nov. —	
Tom Browne	26	M	Fever	10 —	24 Feb. —	
Mary O'Dea	4	F	Convulsions	10 —	4 Nov. —	
Biddy Galliher	3	F	Dysenteric fever	11 —	28 Nov. —	
Malachy Carrige	70	M	General debility	11 —	2 Jan. 1851	Admitted in a wretched state, and all but dead.
Joney Lynch	3	F	General debility and dysentery.	11 —	30 Nov. 1850.	
Kate King	10	F	Diarrhœa and general debility.	11 —	30 — —	
John Killeen	19	M	Fever	11 —	24 — —	
Edmond Doohan	14	M	Consumption	12 —	12 July —	
John Keough	13	M	Dysentery	12 —	24 Sept. —	
Tom Molony	7 months	M	Diarrhœa	13 —	12 Jan. —	
Patt M'Cormick	65 yrs.	M	General debility	13 —	19 Sept. —	
Ned M'Cormick	56	M	Dysentery and anasarca	13 —	6 April —	
Mary Halpin	66	F	Dysentery	13 —	24 Aug. —	
Margaret Cusack	6 months	F	Diarrhœa	14 —	7 Nov. —	
John Shannon	56 yrs.	M	General debility and dysentery.	14 —	30 Aug. —	
Peter Purtill	16	M	Consumption	14 —	29 Aug. —	
Mary Thynne	5	F	Dysentery	15 —	21 Nov. —	
Honor Eagan	50	F	Dysentery	15 —	21 — —	
Margaret Murphy	50	F	Consumption	15 —	24 Feb. —	
Mary Ryan	12	F	Dysentery	15 —	24 — —	
Denis Finnell	1	M	Diarrhœa	16 —	2 Sept. —	
Michael Hahiffe	1	M	ditto	16 —	28 Nov. —	
Margaret Breene	7	F	Hooping-cough	16 —	28 — —	
Thomas Galvin	1½	M	Diarrhœa	17 —	21 — —	
Thady Connors	7	M	Dysentery	17 —	3 Aug. —	
John Scanlon	50	M	ditto	17 —	15 Dec. —	
Mary Doyle	14	F	ditto	18 —	29 Aug. —	
Michael Behane	28	M	Dysentery and anasarca	18 —	30 May —	
James Keatinge	70	M	Dysentery	18 —	14 Nov. —	
Michael Deloherry	60	M	Bronchitis and dysentery	18 —	24 Oct. —	
Thomas Keane	30	M	Dysentery	18 —	18 July —	
John Cusack	1 day	M	Still born	18 —	18 Jan. 1851.	
Biddy Griffin	1 year	F	Diarrhœa	19 —	2 Aug. 1850.	
Mary Hanncen	8	F	Diarrhœa and debility	19 —	5 Sept. —	
Patt Healy	72	M	Bronchitis	20 —	19 July —	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1851:		
Margaret Flannary -	70	F	General debility - -	20 January	24 Feb. 1850.	
Agnes Moran - -	1 ½	F	Small-pox - - -	20 — -	24 — -	
Patt Deloherry - -	4	M	Dysentery - - -	21 — -	24 — -	
Jane M'Donnell - -	6	F	Debility - - -	21 — -	26 — -	
Biddy Cauty - -	1 ½	F	Diarrhœa - - -	21 — -	18 Mar. -	
John Carmody - -	20	M	Consumption - -	21 — -	4 Apr. -	
Patt Corry - - -	9	M	Consumption - -	21 — -	14 Aug. -	
Frank Fox - - -	60	M	- - Dysentery and debility.	21 — -	26 May -	
Anne M'Mahon - -	1 ½	F	Diarrhœa - - -	22 — -	30 July -	
Ellen Shanahan - -	56	F	Dysentery, fever, &c. -	22 — -	5 Sept. - -	Had bronchitis.
Peg Holohan - -	5	F	Dysentery - - -	22 — -	4 — -	
Michael Cavanagh -	7	M	- ditto - - -	22 — -	7 — -	
Biddy Griffin - -	50	F	- ditto - - -	22 — -	19 Mar. -	
John Lyons - -	70	M	- Dysentery with bronchitis.	22 — -	24 Feb. -	
Charles Casey - -	16	M	Dysentery - - -	22 — -	24 — -	
Connor Deloherry -	15	M	Dropsy, &c. - -	22 — -	24 — -	
Denis Mescall - -	5	M	Dysenteric fever -	23 — -	3 May -	
Joney Custy - -	50	F	Dysentery - - -	23 — -	24 Feb. -	
Patt Hogan - -	62	M	- ditto - - -	23 — -	26 Mar. -	
Mary Donohoe - -	70	F	Old age - - -	23 — -	1 Nov. -	
Mary Doody - -	20	F	Consumption - -	23 — -	24 Aug. -	
James Duggin - -	4	M	Dysentery and debility	24 — -	5 Dec. -	
Thomas Griffin - -	1	M	Debility - - -	24 — -	8 Jan. 1851.	
Patt Torphy - -	45	M	Dysentery - - -	24 — -	14 June 1850.	
John M'Mahon - -	1 ½	M	- ditto - - -	24 — -	24 Feb. -	
Patrick Purcell - -	6	M	- ditto - - -	24 — -	31 May -	
Thomas Coughlan -	6	M	- ditto - - -	24 — -	21 Dec. -	
James Moore - -	6	M	Dysentery after measles	24 — -	14 Nov. -	
Betty M'Cormick -	18	F	Consumption - -	25 — -	24 May -	
Margaret Sheedy - -	2	F	Dysenteric fever - -	25 — -	30 — -	
William Moran - -	3	M	Dysentery - - -	25 — -	23 — -	
Michael King - -	5 months	M	- - Dysentery after small pox.	25 — -	31 — -	
Michael Collins - -	2 years	M	Diarrhœa, &c. - -	26 — -	24 Feb. -	
Thomas Lynch - -	12	M	Consumption - -	26 — -	8 Nov. -	
John O'Neal - -	40	M	Dysentery - - -	26 — -	3 June -	
Biddy M'Donnell -	18	F	- ditto - - -	26 — -	24 Feb. -	
Michael Quiltly - -	56	M	Debility - - -	27 — -	14 Nov. -	
Michael Larkin - -	60	M	General debility - -	27 — -	24 Feb. -	
Biddy Moloney - -	70	F	Dysentery - - -	27 — -	14 May -	
Nance Kelly - -	50	F	- ditto - - -	27 — -	19 Oct. -	
Michael Cunningham -	83	M	Old age - - -	27 — -	24 Feb. -	
Honor Browne - -	70	F	Old age, &c. - -	27 — -	16 Aug. -	
Honor Cauty - -	4	F	Dysenteric fever - -	27 — -	27 Dec. -	
Thomas Tinn - -	6 weeks	M	Small-pox - - -	27 — -	21 — -	
Patt Garvey - -	5 years	M	Dysenteric fever -	27 — -	24 Feb. -	
Biddy Hogan - -	17	F	Consumption - -	28 — -	1 Nov. -	
Bridget Leary - -	67	F	Dysentery - - -	28 — -	24 Feb. -	
Michael Riordan - -	62	M	Dysenteric fever -	28 — -	24 Aug. -	
John M'Mahon - -	60	M	Debility - - -	28 — -	12 Dec. -	
John Honan - -	60	M	Dysentery - - -	28 — -	29 Aug. -	
Margaret Sheedy - -	1	F	Diarrhœa - - -	29 — -	28 Nov. -	
Joney Mellican - -	50	F	General debility - -	29 -	23 Jan. 1851 -	- Admitted in last stage of emaciation and debility.
Judy Kelly - - -	30	F	Phthisis - - -	29 -	18 — - -	- - Was hopeless on admission.
Michael Cahill - -	9	M	Dysentery - - -	29 -	24 Feb. 1850.	
Patt Collins - -	3	M	- ditto - - -	29 — -	10 Oct. -	
Mary Minahan - -	3	F	- ditto, &c. - -	29 — -	31 May -	
Margaret Noonan -	8	F	Dysentery - - -	29 —	24 Feb. -	
John Landers - -	60	M	Dysenteric fever -	29 — -	24 — -	
Michael Lynch - -	9	M	- - ditto - -	29 — -	29 Aug. -	
Patt O'Dea - - -	16	M	Consumption - -	29 — -	27 June -	
John Marshall - -	70	M	Dysentery and debility	29 — -	29 Aug. -	
Norry FitzMartin -	10	F	- ditto - - ditto -	30 — -	24 Feb. -	
John FitzGerald - -	13	M	- ditto - - ditto -	30 — -	11 Apr. -	
David Culligan - -	65	M	Dysentery - - -	30 — -	7 Nov. -	
Michael Mangane -	40	M	- ditto - - -	30 — -	26 Dec. -	
Biddy Sterling - -	45	F	- ditto - - -	30 — -	25 May -	
Thomas Moloney - -	60	M	Dysenteric fever -	30 — -	2 Feb. -	
James M'Mahon - -	60	M	Dysentery - - -	30 — -	19 Dec. 1850.	
Patt Coffee - - -	2	M	- ditto - - -	31 — -	29 Aug. -	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1851:		
Martin Kinnery	50	M	General debility	31 January	29 Aug. 1850.	
Kitty Collins	6	F	Dysentery	31 —	2 Jan. 1851.	
Martin M'Mahon	12	M	- ditto	31 —	16 —	
Biddy Gorman	2 ½	F	- ditto	31 —	26 Dec. 1850.	
Michael Keane	16	M	- ditto	1 February	11 Jan. 1851.	
Tom Halpin	55	M	- ditto	1 —	9 —	
Patt Hogan	9	M	- ditto	1 —	18 Feb. 1850.	
Martin Gallagher	7	M	Dysenteric fever	1 —	28 May —	
Michael M'Mahon	3	M	- - ditto	1 —	30 Oct. —	
James Killeen	10	M	Fever with bronchitis	1 —	30 — —	
Kitty Coffee	40	F	Dysentery	1 —	9 June —	
Richard Harvey	60	M	- - Dysentery and debility.	1 —	29 Apr. —	
Thomas M'Mahon	8	M	Dysenteric fever	1 —	24 — —	
James Quinn	6	M	Dysentery	1 —	2 Jan. 1851.	
Patt Driscoll	40	M	- ditto	2 —	11 — —	
Margaret Sullivan	64	F	- ditto	2 —	17 — —	
John Eagan	6	M	- ditto	2 —	7 — —	
Kate Murray	4 months	F	- ditto	2 —	26 Dec. 1850.	
Kate M'Knight	60 years	F	Dysenteric fever	2 —	9 Jan. 1851.	
Kate M'Donnell	3	F	Dysentery	2 —	2 — —	
Thomas Scully	50	M	Debility and dysentery	2 —	30 — —	
John Lawson	5	M	Dysentery	2 —	12 Dec. 1850.	
James Walsh	50	M	Dysentery and debility	2 —	5 Sept. —	
Austin M'Innerny	40	M	- - ditto	3 —	2 Jan. 1851.	
Judy Grady	11	F	Dysentery	3 —	22 Aug. 1850.	
Martin Downes	7 days	M	Debility	3 —	23 Jan. 1851.	
Mary Hickey	6 years	F	Debility and diarrhœa	3 —	9 — —	
John M'Namara	4	M	Dysenteric fever	3 —	9 — —	
Connor Doherty	67	M	General debility	4 —	20 — —	
John M'Innerny	80	M	- ditto	4 —	14 Nov. 1850.	
John Keane	60	M	- ditto	4 —	13 Apr. —	
Simon O'Neal	20	M	Dysentery	4 —	24 Sept. —	
Mary Ryan	60	F	- ditto	4 —	9 Jan. 1851.	
Patt Holloran	40	M	- ditto	4 —	29 Nov. 1850.	
Biddy Downes	7	F	- ditto	4 —	9 Jan. 1851.	
Michael Behan	11	M	- ditto	5 —	28 Nov. 1850.	
Michael Cleary	77	M	- ditto	5 —	22 Jan. 1851.	
Martin Eares	46	M	- ditto	5 —	26 Dec. 1850.	
John Creaton	60	M	- ditto	5 —	3 Oct. —	
Andrew Greene	7	M	- ditto	5 —	9 Jan. 1851.	
Foundling Boy	6	M	Diarrhœa	5 —	28 — —	
Winny Monohon	7	F	Dysentery	5 —	5 — —	
John M'Mahon	60	M	- - Dysentery and anasarca.	6 —	21 Nov. 1850.	
Sinon Carroll	50	M	Dysentery and debility	6 —	3 Oct. —	
Thomas Carey	12	M	Dysentery	6 —	7 Nov. — —	- - Was deaf and dumb.
Thomas Coughlan	6	M	- ditto	6 —	9 Jan. 1851.	
Mary Keane	40	F	- ditto	6 —	24 June 1850.	
Kate M'Cormack	50	F	- ditto	6 —	24 Aug. —	
John Hickey	30	M	- ditto	6 —	24 Feb. —	
John Lahiffe	56	M	- ditto	6 —	24 — —	
Mary M'Mahon	9	F	Dysenteric fever	6 —	27 Jan. 1851.	
Kitty Minihan	8	F	- - ditto	6 —	9 — —	
Margaret Hickey	4	F	Dysentery	7 —	9 — —	
John M'Innery	7	M	Dysentery after fever	7 —	14 Nov. 1850.	
John Haward	5	M	Dysentery	7 —	16 Jan. 1851.	
Mary M'Innery	41	F	- ditto	7 —	4 Sept. 1850.	
Martin Casey	8	M	Fever	7 —	24 Aug. —	
Daniel Killeen	7	M	Dysentery	7 —	16 Jan. 1851.	
Pat Meany	14	M	- ditto	7 —	2 — —	
Biddy Howard	4	F	- ditto	8 —	28 Feb. 1850.	
Biddy Kelly	6	F	- ditto	8 —	29 Nov. —	
Michael M'Grath	7	M	Measles, &c.	8 —	24 Feb. —	
Michael M'Inenny	6	M	Dysenteric fever	8 —	29 Aug. —	
Mary Gorman	30	F	Dysentery	8 —	4 Feb. 1851.	
Francis M'Namara	13	M	Dysenteric fever	9 —	26 Dec. 1850.	
Joany Shiely	60	F	Dysentery	9 —	2 Jan. 1851.	
Mary M'Grath	80	F	- ditto	9 —	12 Sept. 1850.	
Mary Frawley	40	F	- ditto	9 —	14 Nov. —	
John O'Neil	16	M	Consumption	9 —	14 Aug. —	
James Coughlin	1	M	Diarrhœa	10 —	9 Jan. 1851.	
Jane Ryan	20	F	Puerperal fever	10 —	16 — —	
John Morrisy	50	M	Dysentery and debility	10 —	21 Nov. 1850.	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1851:		
Mary Scanlan	22	F	Dropsy and dysentery	10 February	27 Jan. 1851.	
John Donnelly	18	M	Dysenteric fever	10 —	25 Oct. 1850.	
Peg Cusack	10	F	Small-pox	10 —	11 — —	
Michael Dooley	20	M	Dysentery	10 —	24 Feb. —	
James Cotter	58	M	- „	11 —	2 Jan. 1851.	
Pat Hennessy	9	M	Dysenteric fever	11 —	24 Mar. 1850.	
Kitty Frawley	7	F	- - ditto	11 —	2 Jan. 1851.	
Michael Hill	8	M	Dysentery	11 —	11 — —	
John Cauty	8	M	Dysenteric fever	11 —	27 Dec. 1850.	
Mat Flanigan	35	M	Dysentery	11 —	4 July —	
Michael Duggan	60	M	- „	11 —	5 Dec. —	
Mary Haugh	¼	F	Diarrhœa, &c.	12 —	5 — —	
Frank Glyn	2 days	M	Debility	12 —	28 Jan. 1851.	
John Purtill	8 years	M	Dysentery	12 —	24 Feb. 1850.	
Margaret Hogan	10	F	- ditto	12 —	21 Mar. —	
Margaret M'Mahon	9 days	F	Debility, &c.	12 —	8 Feb. —	
James Molony	4 years	M	Dysentery	12 —	2 Jan. —	
Kate Walsh	14	F	Consumption	12 —	21 Oct. —	
Pat Browne	67	M	Dysentery	12 —	17 — —	
Pat M'Namara	35	M	Fever	12 —	6 Feb. —	- - Was very weak on admission.
James M'Innery	6	M	Dysentery after measles	12 —	7 June —	
Pat Cauty	40	M	Dysentery after fever	12 —	19 Jan. —	
Bess M'Innery	5	F	Dysentery after measles	13 —	8 — —	
Mary Rinning	60	F	Dysentery	13 —	24 Feb. —	
Mary Coughlin	50	F	- „	13 —	21 Nov. —	
Michael M'Mahon	7	M	- „	13 —	9 Jan. —	
Mary M'Namara	60	F	- „	13 —	29 Aug. —	
Kitty Meany	65	F	- „	13 —	12 Sept. —	
Mart Shiely	4	M	- „	13 —	31 Oct. —	
Anthony Quinlivan	55	M	Dysentery	13 —	23 Jan. —	
Mart Moore	7	M	Dysenteric fever	13 —	6 Feb. —	
Biddy Shannon	30	F	- „ „	13 —	6 — —	
Biddy Cleary	40	F	Dysentery	14 —	24 — —	
Jeane O'Brien	20	F	Consumption	14 —	16 Jan. —	
Mary Cahill	14	F	- „	14 —	9 May —	
Mary Carey	5	F	Dysentery, &c.	14 —	16 Jan. —	
Thady M'Mahon	6 mths.	M	- ditto	14 —	6 Dec. —	
Mary Sheedy	6 years	F	Small-pox	14 —	2 Jan. —	
Thomas Meany	60	M	Dysentery	14 —	5 Sept. —	
Betty Dundon	60	F	- „	14 —	8 Aug. —	
Thomas Frawley	50	M	- „	14 —	23 Jan. —	
John Riordon	1	M	Diarrhœa	15 —	9 May —	
Biddy Hickey	8	F	Dysentery	15 —	17 — —	
Patt Keane	30	M	- „	15 —	29 Oct. —	
Mary Madigan	4	F	- „	15 —	17 Sept. —	
William O'Brien	4	M	- „	16 —	23 Jan. 1851.	
Michael Purcell	7	M	„	16 —	8 Nov. 1850.	
Norry Kelly	77	F	Dysentery and debility	16 —	11 Jan. 1851.	
John Finnell	60	M	Debility and dysentery	16 —	16 — —	An idiot.
Pat Madigan	60	M	Dysentery	17 —	12 Feb. —	
Biddy Bourke	⅓	F	Diarrhœa, &c.	17 —	9 Jan. —	
John M'Mahon	23	M	Consumption	17 —	9 — —	
Michael Bourke	60	M	Dysentery	17 —	10 Oct. 1850.	
Mary Keane	4	F	- „	17 —	23 Jan. 1851.	
John Cleary	6	M	Diarrhœa, &c.	17 —	31 — —	
Patt Reedy	40	M	Dysentery	18 —	17 Oct. 1850.	
Patt Kelly	60	M	Debility and dysentery	18 —	2 Jan. 1851 -	- - He absconded, and returned in a dying state.
Joney Halloran	40	F	Dysentery	18 —	30 — —	
Ellen Leary	5	F	Diarrhœa, &c.	18 —	23 — —	
Michael Quinn	7	M	Dysentery after measles	18 —	9 — —	
Kate Blake	40	F	- - Dysentery and anasarca.	18 —	2 — —	
John Whyte	50	M	Dysentery	19 —	29 — —	
Kitty Cleary	4	F	- „	19 —	31 — —	
Nance Fitzgerald	2	F	- „	19 —	1 Feb. —	
Jane Collins	9	F	Dysenteric fever	19 —	27 Jan. —	
James Cleary	6	M	- - ditto	19 —	16 — —	
Kate Kinnane	76	F	Dysentery	19 —	26 Aug. 1850.	
Simon Carmody	2	M	- ditto	20 —	26 Dec. —	
Norry Eagan	7	F	- „	20 —	30 Jan. 1851.	
Patt Ryan	9	M	- „	20 —	11 Nov. 1850.	

(*continued*)

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1851:		
James Jordan	60	M	Dysentery	20 February	28 Nov. 1850.	
Kate Eyres	50	F	„	20 —	29 Aug. —	
John Walsh	75	M	Dysentery and debility	21 —	3 Oct. —	
Biddy Killeen	55	F	Dysenteric fever	21 —	2 Dec. —	
Norry Culligan	5	F	Small-pox	21 —	11 Jan. 1851.	
Andy M'Mahon	10	M	Dysenteric fever	21 —	29 Aug. 1850.	
Margaret Byrons	22	F	Dysentery and debility	21 —	21 Mar. —	
Patt Collins	9	M	Consumption	22 —	22 Feb. 1851.	
Biddy Custy	50	F	Dysentery	22 —	9 Jan. —	
Thomas O'Brien	60	M	- ditto	22 —	24 May 1850.	
Kate Doohan	½	F	Diarrhœa	22 —	7 Feb. 1851.	
Thady Collins	12	M	Dysentery	22 —	22 — —	
Mary King	40	F	- ditto	22 —	22 — —	
A foundling girl	½	F	Diarrhœa	22 —	22 — —	
Biddy Eustace	15	F	Dysentery	22 —	22 — —	
Biddy Falty	18	F	Dysentery after fever	22 —	22 — —	
Patt M'Mahon	60	M	Dysentery	23 —	6 — —	
John Keane	60	M	General debility	23 —	28 Jan. —	
Patt O'Brien	60	M	Dysentery	23 —	24 Sept. 1850.	
Michael Cusack	½	M	Diarrhœa, &c.	23 —	7 Feb. 1851.	
Mary M'Grath	½	F	- ditto	23 —	14 — —	
Biddy Moran	12	F	Dysentery	23 —	24 Sept. 1850.	
Kitty M'Sweeny	14	F	- ditto	23 —	24 Feb. —	
Joney Garvey	80	F	Old age	23 —	2 Aug. —	
Michael Quinlivan	4	M	Dysentery	23 —	31 Jan. 1851.	
Michael Hickey	55	M	Dysenteric fever	23 —	3 Feb. —	
Biddy Brusnihan	62	F	Dysentery	23 —	12 Dec. 1850.	
Ellon O'Dea	14	F	Consumption	24 —	6 Feb. 1851.	
Margaret Dorsay	6	F	Dysentery	24 —	31 Jan. —	
Margaret Cleary	9	F	Dysentery after measles	24 —	20 Feb. —	
Eliza Casy	2	F	- ditto - - ditto	24 —	20 — —	
Michael Connors	14	M	- - Diarrhœa and debility.	24 —	5 — —	
Michael Keane	60	M	Dysentery and debility	24 —	29 Aug. 1850.	
Nancy Calligan	4	F	Dysentery	25 —	5 Feb. 1851.	
Edmund Ryan	12	M	- ditto	25 —	30 Aug. 1850.	
John Brew	32	M	Dysentery and debility	25 —	31 Oct. — —	- - Was a mere skeleton.
Michael Brennan	70	M	Dysentery	25 —	3 Sept. —	
James O'Neill	12	M	„	26 —	24 — —	
Patt Curtin	63	M	„	26 —	20 Feb. 1851.	
Darby Fitzpatrick	60	M	General debility	26 —	11 Jan. —	
Norrey Mahoney	70	F	„ „	26 —	30 — —	
Patt O'Neill	3	M	Dysentery	26 —	7 Feb. —	
Margaret Murphy	40	F	„	26 —	5 Dec. 1850.	
Mary Mulvihill	5	F	„	26 —	6 Feb. 1851.	
Biddy Sullivan	50	F	Dysenteric fever	26 —	29 Aug. 1850.	
Mary Cull	70	F	Dysentery	27 —	28 Dec. —	
Stephen Mangane	40	M	Consumption	27 —	15 Oct. —	
John Flaherty	10	M	Dysentery after fever	27 —	24 May —	
Mary Killeen	69	F	Dysentery	27 —	16 Jan. 1851.	
Patt Haward	40	M	General debility	27 —	16 — —	
Patt Carrig	15	M	Dysentery	27 —	26 Dec. 1850.	
Tom M'Namara	21	M	Consumption	27 —	26 — —	
Patt Mongavan	50	M	Dysentery	27 —	23 Jan. 1851.	
Ellen Moloney	4	F	„	27 —	23 — —	
Denis Slattery	11	M	Dysenteric fever	27 —	5 Nov. 1850.	
Michael Delohery	22	M	Dysentery	28 —	29 Aug. —	
Michael Cauty	40	M	Dysentery after fever	28 —	8 Feb. 1851	- Was a feeble man on admission.
Mary Collins	9	F	„ „	28 —	8 Nov. 1850.	
John Pyne	10	M	„ „	28 —	8 — —	
Martin M'Mahon	10	M	Dysentery	1 March	12 Sept. —	
Martin Honan	10	M	Dysentery and debility	1 —	29 Aug. —	
Biddy M'Mahon	29	F	Consumption	1 —	27 Sept. —	
Joney M'Inerney	8	F	Dysenteric fever	1 —	8 Feb. 1851.	
Daniel Hehir	9	M	Dysentery	1 —	5 Sept. 1850.	
Ellen Brusnihan	11	F	- ditto	1 —	29 Aug. —	
Margaret Mangane	3	F	- ditto	1 —	17 Sept, —	
Susan Shea	6	F	- ditto	1 —	2 Jan. 1851.	
Maurice Fitzgerald	70	M	- ditto	2 —	1 Feb. —	
Biddy Cunningham	60	F	- ditto	2 —	13 Aug. 1850.	
Lary Hogan	5	M	- ditto	2 —	3 Dec. —	
Nance Henniry	14	F	- ditto	2 —	5 Jan. 1851.	
James Madden	62	M	- ditto	2 —	9 — —	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1851:		
John Broady	45	M	Dysentery	2 March	31 Aug. 1850.	
Kitty Murphy	8	F	Dysenteric fever	2 —	17 Sept. —	
Mark Griffin	10	M	Dysentery	2 —	7 Nov. —	
Mary Browne	60	F	- ditto	2 —	5 Sept. —	
John Manay	12	M	- ditto	3 —	5 Feb. 1851.	
Larry Blake	8	M	Dysentery after fever	3 —	27 Jan. —	
Andrew Ryan	69	M	- - ditto	3 —	6 Feb. —	
John Hanlehan	11	M	- - ditto	3 —	6 — —	
Tim Quaid	48	M	- - ditto	3 —	6 — —	
Michael Keane	60	M	- - ditto	3 —	2 Jan. —	
Pat Cartney	6	M	Diarrhœa and debility	3 —	24 Feb. 1850.	
John Bourke	23	M	Consumption	3 —	2 Jan. 1851.	
Ellen Corry	18	M	Consumption	4 —	24 Nov. 1850.	
Patt Coffee	8	M	Dysentery after measles	4 —	31 Jan. 1851.	
John Custy	10	M	Dysenteric fever	4 —	12 Dec. 1850.	
Norry Quinlivan	7	F	- - ditto	4 —	30 Jan. 1851.	
John Killeen	9	M	Dysentery	4 —	30 — —	
John M'Mahon	60	M	Dysentery and debility	4 —	7 Nov. 1850.	
John Pierse	60	M	Dysentery	5 —	16 Jan. 1851.	
Hana Doyle	70	F	„	5 —	7 Oct. 1850.	
Winny Purtill	6	F	„	5 —	13 Feb. 1851.	
Nance O'Loughlan	⅛	F	Diarrhœa, &c.	5 —	5 Dec. 1850.	
Joney Maloney	3	F	Dysentery	5 —	6 Jan. 1851.	
David M'Mahon	12	M	Dysenteric fever	5 —	9 — —	
Michael Clancy	46	M	Dysentery	5 —	7 Apr. 1850.	
Pat Holohan	10	M	„	6 —	12 Dec. —	
Mary Halloran	13	F	„	6 —	29 Nov. —	
John Halpin	50	M	„	6 —	15 Feb. 1851.	
Mary M'Donnell	18	F	„	6 —	16 Jan. —	
Jane O'Dea	6	F	Small-pox	6 —	3 May 1850.	
Biddy Blake	4	F	Dysentery	6 —	6 Feb. 1851.	
Michael Jordan	10	M	General debility	6 —	18 Oct. 1850.	
John Keane	68	M	Dysentery	6 —	6 Feb. 1851.	
Martin Delohery	8	M	- Measles with hooping-cough.	6 —	6 — —	
Michael Mangane	65	M	General debility	7 —	13 — —	
Margaret Crotty	55	F	Dysentery	7 —	2 Mar. —	
Biddy Healy	16	F	Fever, &c.	7 —	17 Oct. 1850.	
Peg Halpin	2	F	Dysentery	7 —	13 Feb. 1851.	
Michael Halpin	6	M	Dysentery and measles	7 —	15 — —	
Mary Shannon	8	F	Measles and diarrhœa	7 —	16 — —	
John Moylan	10	M	Dysentery, &c.	7 —	23 Aug. 1850.	
Denis Behan	60	M	„	7 —	28 Nov. —	
Martin M'Mahon	11	M	„	8 —	24 Aug. —	
Daniel Scanlon	72	M	„	8 —	13 Feb. 1851.	
Timothy Shannon	55	M	„	8 —	12 — —	
Patt Galliher	50	M	Consumption	8 —	8 Mar. —	
Simon Kelly	5	M	Dysentery after measles	8 —	5 Feb. —	
Michael Collins	5	M	Dysentery, &c.	8 —	17 — —	
Michael Calligan	7	M	Dysentery after measles	8 —	5 — —	
John Doody	9	M	Dysenteric fever	8 —	11 — —	
Mary Costelloe	50	F	Dysentery	8 —	8 Mar. —	
John M'Knight	52	M	General debility	9 —	2 Jan. —	
Patt Connors	11	M	Dysentery and debility	9 —	18 Oct. 1850.	
Patt Mulvehille	50	M	„ „	9 —	6 Feb. 1851.	
Austin Keavy	2	M	Dysentery	9 —	20 — —	
Patt Halpin	10	M	Dysenteric fever	9 —	10 — —	
Thomas Brennan	13	M	Jaundice and diarrhœa	9 —	3 Sept. 1850.	
Margaret Cusack	40	F	Paralysis	9 —	7 Nov. —	
Biddy Hehir	14	F	Dysentery	9 —	31 Jan. 1851.	
Kate Harvey	9	F	„	9 —	11 Feb. —	
Thomas Honan	8	M	Dysenteric fever	9 —	29 Aug. 1850.	
Thomas Blake	1	M	Diarrhœa, &c.	10 —	21 Feb. 1851.	
Norry Rochford	40	F	Consumption	10 —	29 Nov. 1850.	
Mary Calligan	10	F	Dysentery	10 —	2 Jan. 1851.	
Biddy Calligan	2	F	„	10 —	11 — —	
Biddy O'Brien	9	F	Dysenteric fever	10 —	26 Dec. 1850.	
Kate Spellicy	3	F	Dysentery	10 —	15 Feb. 1851.	
Michael Shallue	4	M	Dysenteric fever	10 —	13 — —	
Daniel Honan	11	M	„ „	10 —	30 Aug. 1850.	
John Moloney	64	M	Dysentery after fever	10 —	9 Jan. 1851.	
Mary Leydone	60	F	Old age	11 —	9 — —	
Norry Keane	60	F	Old age, &c.	11 —	12 Dec. 1850.	
Timothy Casey	4	M	Dysentery, &c.	11 —	20 Feb. 1851.	

(*continued*)

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1851:		
Bridget Nelson	14	F	Dysentery, &c.	11 March	10 Mar. 1850.	
Martin Cullinan	2	M	Hooping-cough	11 —	30 Nov. –	
Tom Purtill	60	M	Dysentery and debility	11 —	13 Feb. 1851.	
Connor Killeen	40	M	„	11 —	24 — 1850.	
Margaret Killeen	10	F	Dysentery	11 —	24 — –	
Michael Griffin	¾	M	Diarrhœa	12 —	27 — 1851.	
Mary Ryan	6	F	Small-pox	12 —	20 — –	
Michael Garrihy	13	M	Dysenteric fever	12 —	24 — 1850.	
Michael Frawley	7	M	Measles with dysentery	12 —	27 Jan. 1851.	
Bridget Harkins	70	F	Dysentery	12 —	26 Dec. 1850.	
Biddy Bennet	12	F	Diarrhœa and debility	12 —	9 Jan. 1851.	
Mary M'Inerny	3	F	„	12 —	2 — –	
John Ryan	8	M	Dysentery	13 —	30 Aug. 1850.	
John Hickay	60	M	„	13 —	21 Nov. –	
Anthony O'Dwyre	60	M	Dysentery	13 —	6 Feb. 1851.	
Patt Kavey	5	M	Dysentery, &c.	13 —	20 — –	
Michael Flynn	18	M	Consumption	13 —	24 Sept. 1850.	
James Quinlivan	9	M	Dysenteric fever	13 —	25 May –	
John Barrett	15	M	Dysentery	13 —	2 Oct. –	
Margaret Mulling	6 weeks	F	Small-pox	13 —	29 Aug. –	
Martin Byrns	63 years	M	General debility	13 —	21 Feb. 1851.	
Nance Fitzmartin	60	F	Dysentery	13 —	26 Dec. 1850.	
Kate Galliher	40	F	„	14 —	2 Jan. 1851.	
Simon Lynch	50	M	Dysentery and debility.	14 —	14 Feb. –	
Michael Cushen	10	M	Dysentery	14 —	13 — –	
John Ryan	½	M	Diarrhœa, &c.	14 —	18 Nov. 1850.	
Margaret Corry	3	F	Dysenteric fever	14 —	27 Feb. 1851.	
Simon Madigan	10	M	Diarrhœa and debility	14 —	21 — –	
Mary Doody	60	F	Diarrhœa and old age	14 —	11 Oct. 1850.	
Kate Considine	70	F	„	14 —	27 Feb. 1851.	
Margaret King	9	F	Dysentery	15 —	4 Sept. 1850.	
Martin Connors	50	M	General debility, &c.	15 —	12 Dec. –	
James Carey	17	M	Consumption	15 —	31 May –	
Patt Considine	70	M	Dysentery	15 —	13 Jan. 1851.	
John Scanlon	56	M	„	15 —	8 Nov. 1850.	
Charles M'Carthy	60	M	„	15 —	6 Mar. 1851	A feeble old man.
Mary M'Donnell	12	F	„	15 —	30 Jan. –	
John Fohey	9	M	Dysentery after measles	15 —	1 Feb. –	
John Hogan	10	M	Dysenteric fever	15 —	27 May 1850.	
Johana Scanlon	7	M	Dysentery	15 —	8 Nov. –	
Michael Carey	7	M	Dysentery after measles	15 —	20 Feb. 1851.	
James Brennan	15	M	Dysenteric fever	15 —	3 Sept. 1850.	
Joney Faley	56	F	Diarrhœa and debility	15 —	29 Aug. –	
Honor Keane	10	F	Diarrhœa	15 —	2 Jan. 1851.	
Mary Blake	4	F	„	15 —	29 Aug. 1850.	
Patt Griffin	6	M	Dysentery	15 —	15 Mar. 1851.	
John M'Inerny	10	M	„	16 —	12 Dec. 1850.	
Margaret Meany	45	F	Consumption, &c.	16 —	22 Aug. –	
Timothy Gorman	60	M	Dysentery	16 —	30 Jan. 1851	A feeble old man.
Biddy Slattery	10	F	Diarrhœa	16 —	28 — –	
Michael O'Donnell	11	M	Dysenteric fever	16 —	10 Feb. –	
Michael Augtin	11	M	„ „	16 —	13 — –	
Ellen M'Inerny	13	F	Diarrhœa	16 —	5 Sept. 1850.	
Biddy Phillips	7 ½	F	Diarrhœa and debility	17 —	28 Nov. –	
Thomas Madigan	60	M	Dysentery	17 —	13 Feb. 1851	A mere starveling.
Patt Goolden	35	M	Consumption	17 —	29 — –	
Mary Shaughnessy	12	F	Dysentery	17 —	20 — –	
Michael Dillon	45	M	„	17 —	27 — –	
Thomas Moroney	40	M	„	17 —	7 — –	
Margaret Calligan	12	F	Diarrhœa	17 —	28 Mar. 1850.	
Ellen M'Grath	11	F	Dysentery	17 —	5 Jan. 1851.	
Biddy Moylon	8	F	Diarrhœa	17 —	23 Aug. 1850.	
Tom Coffee	4	M	Dysentery	18 —	13 Feb. 1851.	
Mary Griffin	6	F	„	18 —	5 Jan. –	
Terry M'Gorman	30	M	Dysenteric fever	18 —	27 Feb. –	
Mary Barrington	7	F	Dysentery	18 —	10 — –	
Mary Keane	2 ½	F	Dysenteric fever	18 —	27 — –	
William Hanrahan	11	M	Dysentery and debility	18 —	5 Sept. 1850.	
Mary Horhan	6	F	Dysenteric fever	18 —	20 Feb. 1851.	
Mary O'Dea	16	F	Consumption	18 —	4 Nov. 1850.	
Betty Quinlivan	10	F	Dysentery and debility	18 —	31 Jan. 1851.	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1851:		
Michael M'Tigue	16	M	Dysentery	18 March	15 Mar. 1851.	
Peter M'Inerny	54	M	„	18 —	5 Sept. 1850.	
Martin Leddan	30	M	„	18 —	24 May —	
Margaret O'Neil	3	F	„	19 —	20 Feb. 1851	- - A mere skeleton.
John M'Donnell	60	M	„	19 —	1 Mar. —	
Winey Shallon	65	F	Diarrhœa and debility	19 —	20 Feb. —	
Thomas Reidy	6	M	Diarrhœa	19 —	27 — —	
Patt Wright	14	M	Fever	19 —	20 June 1850.	
Tom Moylan	10	M	„	19 —	20 Nov. —	
Mary Eustace	12	F	Diarrhœa	19 —	1 Aug. —	
Ellen Griffin	19	F	Consumption	20 —	24 Feb. —	
James Keane	2	M	Dysentery	20 —	28 — —	
John Hogan	12	M	Diarrhœa	20 —	5 Dec. —	
Patt Eagan	11	M	Dysentery	20 —	7 Jan. 1851	- - A mere starveling.
John O'Dea	24	M	Starvation	20 —	20 Mar. — —	- Died in an hour after admission.
Peter Doyle	9	M	Dysentery, &c.	20 —	29 Aug. 1850.	
Kitty Casey	1½	F	Diarrhœa	20 —	20 Feb. 1851.	
John Coffee	60	M	Dysenteric fever	20 —	13 — —	- - Had chronic bronchitis.
Norry M'Inerny	6	F	Dysentery	20 —	28 — —	
Michael Haren	65	M	Dysentery after fever	20 —	20 — —	- - Was once in good circumstances, and remained out of the workhouse until he was a hopeless case.
Charles Breene	50	M	Fever with bronchitis	20 —	14 — —	- - He did not come to workhouse until he was quite broken down.
John M'Donnell	6	M	Dysentery after measles	20 —	1 Mar. —	- - A mere starveling.
Jane Bohannon	50	F	Dysentery	20 —	12 Dec. 1850.	
Hanagh Deldhay	80	F	„	20 —	19 Sept. —	- - Was a feeble old woman.
Anne Kean	4	F	Debility	20 —	20 Mar. 1851	On admission.
Nance Bermingham	6	F	Dysentery	21 —	28 Feb. —	
Peg Gorman	75	F	Diarrhœa and debility	21 —	2 Jan. —	
Mary Butler	78	F	„	21 —	14 Feb. —	
Winey Keane	7	F	„	21 —	28 — —	
Denis M'Inerny	2½	M	„	21 —	28 — —	
John Birmingham	4	M	Dysentery	21 —	28 — —	
Frank Butler	9	M	Small-pox	21 —	3 Sept. 1850.	
Simon Halpin	17	M	Fever	21 —	29 Aug. —	
Nance M'Inerny	4	F	Dysentery	21 —	28 Feb. 1851.	
Mary Browne	9	F	Diarrhœa, &c.	21 —	17 Sept. 1850.	
William Eagan	10	M	Dysentery	21 —	7 Jan. 1851	- - A mere starveling.
Daniel Kelly	50	M	„	21 —	26 Sept. 1850.	
Thomas Brady	36	M	General debility	21 —	1 Mar. 1851	- - A mere skeleton.
Biddy Sheahan	40	F	Dysentery	22 —	9 May 1850.	
Michael Mescall	70	M	„	22 —	20 Feb. 1851	- - Was a feeble old man.
Pat Garvey	8	M	„	22 —	22 Mar. —	
Ellen Cavanagh	3	F	Dysentery after fever	22 —	24 Sept. 1850.	
Anthony Gorman	11	M	Dysenteric fever	22 —	12 Dec. —	
John Moloney	8	M	Dysentery	22 —	21 Feb. 1851.	
James Mara	14	M	Dysenteric fever	22 —	24 Sept. 1850.	
Mary O'Dea	70	F	Diarrhœa and debility	22 —	27 Dec. —	
Jane Hoard	76	F	„	22 —	6 Feb. 1851.	
Ellen Tubridy	69	F	Dysentery	22 —	14 Jan. —	
Tom Carmody	14	M	Diarrhœa	22 —	10 Mar. —	
Mary Killeen	10	F	„	22 —	12 Dec. 1850.	
Mary Hastings	14	F	„	22 —	24 Feb. 1851.	
Simon Condon	8	M	Dysentery and measles	22 —	27 — —	
Darby Coffee	8	M	Dysentery	22 —	13 — —	- - A mere starveling.
Kate Mahony	2	F	Diarrhœa, &c.	23 —	20 — —	
Thady Malony	12	M	Dysenteric fever	23 —	21 — —	

(*continued*)

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
I. KILRUSH—*continued.*	*Years.*			1851:		
Pat Murphy - -	50	M	Dysentery - - -	23 March -	21 Mar. 1851	- - Was all but dead on admission.
John Spellicty - -	6	M	Diarrhœa and debility -	23 — -	31 Oct. 1850.	
Austin Russel - -	55	M	Dysentery - - -	23 — -	14 Mar. –	
Ellen Russel - -	16	F	„	23 — -	27 Feb. –	
Tom Cusack - - -	22	M	General debility - -	24 — -	2 Jan. –	
James M'Inerny - -	59	M	Dysentery - - -	24 — -	21 Feb. –	
Margaret Honan - -	10	F	Diarrhœa - - -	24 — -	4 Jan. –	
Norry White - -	3	F	„	24 — -	15 Feb. 1851.	
Malachy Mescall - -	49	M	Fever with bronchitis -	24 — -	21 Mar. –	- - Was a broken down man.
Michael Shalloo - -	4	M	Dysentery - - -	24 — -	21 Feb. –	
Ellen Crowe - - -	7	F	Dysentery after measles	24 — -	21 Mar. –	
Ellen Woulfe - -	60	F	Dysenteric fever - -	24 — -	14 Feb. –	
Patt Carthy - - -	8	M	Dysentery - - -	24 — -	20 Feb. –	
Joney Custy - - -	11	F	Diarrhœa - - -	25 — -	12 Dec. 1850.	
Anthony Riedy - -	68	M	Diarrhœa and debility	25 — -	27 — –	
Mary M'Gamary - -	40	F	„ „	25 — -	6 Feb. 1851.	
Kate Cushen - -	61	F	„ „	25 — -	13 — –	
Patt Killeen - -	12	M	Dysentery, &c. - -	25 — -	30 Jan. –	
Margaret Quinn - -	9	F	„	25 — -	14 Feb. –	
Daniel Shealy - -	60	M	Dysenteric fever - -	25 — -	28 Feb. –	
Michael Mulvehill -	10	M	Dysentery - - -	25 — -	29 Nov. 1850.	

We certify that the foregoing is a true and correct Return, to the best of our judgment and belief, of the Deaths in the Workhouse, from the 25th of March 1850 to the 25th of March 1851.

Thomas B. O'Donnell, Medical Officer.
E. J. Kennelly, Clerk of Union.

Workhouse Office, 4 June 1851.

— II. —

RETURN of the DEATHS in the *Ennistymon* Workhouses, Hospitals, Infirmaries, and Auxiliaries, from the 25th day of March 1850 until the 25th day of March 1851; with the Name, Age, Sex, Cause of Death, Date of Death, Date of Admission, with the Observation of the Medical Officer on each Case.

NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
	Years.					
Vaughen, Pat - -	6	M	Dysentery - -	7 April 1850	24 Feb. 1850.	
Cross, George - -	20	M	- ditto - - -	2 — –	24 — –	
Kean, James - -	50	M	Dropsy - - -	28 Mar. –	24 — –	
Marrinan, Kate - -	50	F	Dysentery - -	9 April –	24 — –	
Meer, Peg - - -	14	F	Measles - - -	27 Mar. –	24 — –	
Hogan, Nelly - -	60	F	Abscess of back -	25 Oct. –	24 — –	
O'Dea, Peg - - -	45	F	Diarrhœa - -	11 May –	24 — –	
Meer, Biddy - -	57	F	Dysentery - -	20 April –	24 — –	
Howard, Pat - -	25	M	Phthisis - - -	17 — –	24 — –	
Murphy, Pat - -	2	M	Diarrhœa - -	4 — –	24 — –	
Neagle, Joney - -	5	F	Small-pox - -	26 Mar. –	24 — –	
Linnane, Mary - -	16	F	Diarrhœa - -	8 April –	24 — –	
Conway, Pat - -	8	M	Measles - - -	19 May –	24 — –	
Hanigan, Mary - -	20	F	Fever - - -	27 Mar. –	16 Jan. –	
Malone, Pat - - -	63	M	Dysentery - -	22 May –	24 Feb. –	
Symons, John - -	55	M	- ditto - - -	8 — –	24 — –	
Considine, Kate - -	20	F	- ditto - - -	14 June –	24 — –	
Droney, Pat - - -	7	M	- ditto - - -	9 April –	24 — –	
Sweeny, Pegg - -	50	F	- ditto - - -	29 Mar. –	24 — –	
Kelly, Michael - -	9	M	- ditto - - -	15 July –	24 — –	
Hillary, Mary - -	9	F	Measles - - -	28 Mar. –	28 Jan. –	
Freel, Martin - -	58	M	Fever - - -	27 — –	20 Feb. –	
Keating, Patt - -	4	M	Measles - - -	24 — –	24 — –	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. ENNISTYMON—*cont*[d].	*Years.*					
Hillary, Biddy	9	F	Measles	24 Mar. 1850	24 Feb. 1850.	
Meehan, Daniel	60	M	Diarrhœa	21 Jan. 1851	27 Sept. —	
Diveny, Pegg	40	F	Asthma	14 — —	29 Oct. —	
Kilain, John	80	M	Diarrhœa	2 — —	12 Dec. —	
Quinn, Pegg	9	F	Small-pox	5 — —	27 Feb. —	
Hanrahan, Biddy	6	F	- ditto	2 — —	24 — —	
O'Brien, Kitty	4 days	F	- ditto	7 — —	9 Sept. —	
M'Namara, Kitty	5 years	F	Measles	15 — —	13 Dec. —	
Thynne, Austin	5	M	Fever	8 — —	5 Oct. —	
Cullinan, Mary	4	F	Diarrhœa	10 — —	22 Nov. —	
Moroney, John	55	M	Dysentery	7 — —	14 Dec. —	
Kilain, Mary	11	F	- ditto	12 — —	2 Jan. 1851.	
Linneen, Biddy	15	F	- ditto	7 — —	27 Dec. 1850,	
O'Shaughnessy, Pat	46	M	- ditto	13 — —	3 Sept. —	
Fox, Pat	7	M	Measles	12 — —	6 Dec. —	
O'Loughlin, Bryan	6	M	Dysentery	8 — —	4 Oct. —	
Fox, Mary	5	F	Measles	23 — —	6 Dec. —	
Kerin, Kate	50	F	Fever	22 — —	16 Sept. —	
Donohue, John	2	M	Small-pox	10 — —	22 Nov. —	
Doogan, John	6	M	- ditto	8 Feb. —	24 Feb. —	
Linnane, Pat	25	M	Dyspepsia	4 — —	11 Mar. —	
Dowens, Pegg	62	F	Dysentery	28 Jan. —	17 Aug. —	
Guerin, Pat	7	M	Diarrhœa	1 Feb. —	24 Feb. —	
Hennessy, Biddy	9	F	Fever	20 — —	7 Sept. —	
Cross, John	40	M	Diarrhœa	6 Mar. —	2 Oct. —	
Gallaher, John	56	M	- ditto	26 Feb. —	4 — —	
Mooney, Daniel	52	M	Anasarca	8 Jan. —	7 Dec. —	
FitzGibbons, Biddy	58	F	Diarrhœa	3 Feb. —	8 Sept. —	
Koyne, Martin	59	M	Fever	11 Jan. —	19 Aug. —	
Mulganeerry, Biddy	45	F	Bronchitis	28 July —	28 Jan. —	
Brennan, Patt	60	M	Fever	13 — —	14 Aug. —	
Jone, John	3	M	Measles	6 Mar. —	27 Jan. 1851.	
Hehil, Daniel	74	M	Fever	14 Feb. —	12 Feb. —	
Fahy, Peg	2	F	Croup	14 — —	20 Jan. —	
Fahy, Mary	4	F	Starvation	25 — —	20 — —	
O'Loughlin, Mary	5	F	Diarrhœa	17 Mar. —	24 Feb. —	
Fogerty, Denis	45	M	Fever	16 Feb. —	18 Jan. —	
Walsh, Michael	70	M	Diarrhœa	18 — —	13 Dec. 1850.	
Freele, Thomas	6	M	Measles	25 — —	26 Jan. 1851.	
O'Connors, Eliza	60	F	Diarrhœa	24 — —	7 — —	
Fogerty, Michael	2 ½	M	Fever	18 — —	18 — —	
Joyce, Michael	8	M	ditto	16 — —	27 — —	
M'Keen, Michael	30	M	Diarrhœa	14 Mar. —	15 Feb. —	
Lynch, Pegg	52	F	- ditto	21 Feb. —	3 — —	
Watters, Mary	35	F	Dysentery	10 Mar. —	15 — —	
Ryan, Biddy	4	F	Diarrhœa	15 — —	6 Dec. 1850.	
Hayes, Biddy	4	F	- ditto	22 Feb. —	28 Jan. 1851.	
Byrns, Pat	2	M	Bronchitis	18 — —	2 Feb. —	
Cahil, Pat	60	M	Diarrhœa	17 Mar. —	19 Aug. 1850,	
Linehan, John	8	M	- ditto	8 — —	18 Feb. 1851.	
Diveery, Pat	46	M	- ditto	1 — —	24 Oct. 1850.	
Gleeson, Nance	50	F	Dysentery	18 — —	17 Feb. 1851.	
Richy, Mary	55	F	Anasarca	27 Feb. —	18 — —	
Davis, John	55	M	- ditto	15 Mar. —	31 Jan. —	
Dillon, James	35	M	- ditto	23 — —	8 Feb. —	
Cusack, Patt	20	M	Dysentery	26 Feb. —	10 — —	
M'Mahon, Barthly	33	M	Chronic bronchitis	21 — —	29 Aug. 1850.	
O'Dea, Mary	40	F	Fever	5 Mar. —	24 Jan. 1851,	
Hardy, John	10	M	ditto	21 Feb. —	2 Feb. —	
Reardan, Peg	5	F	ditto	15 Mar. —	15 Nov. 1850,	
O'Keeffe, Pat	6	M	ditto	13 Feb. —	3 Feb, 1851.	
Vaughan, Michael	16	M	Dysentery	10 Mar. —	3 — —	
Foran, John	45	M	- ditto	16 Feb. —	6 Jan. —	
O'Connors, Mary	5	F	Small-pox	5 Mar. —	10 — —	
O'Dea, Michael	40	M	Fever	20 Feb. —	24 — —	
Moroney, James	54	M	Bronchitis	7 — —	23 — —	
Carthy, John	9	M	- ditto	10 — —	20 Aug. 1850,	
Kinncane, Mary	68	F	Fever	11 — —	31 Jan. 1851.	
Davorin, James	5	M	ditto	13 — —	23 — —	
Daley, Michael	11	M	Diarrhœa	17 Mar. —	12 — —	
Brogan, Mary	50	F	- ditto	17 Feb. —	6 — —	
Dona, Judy	50	F	- ditto	14 — —	6 — —	
Queahy, Patt	25	M	Chronic bronchitis	21 — —	28 Sept. 1850.	
Magrath, Biddy	60	F	Diarrhœa	11 — —	12 — —	
Donohue, John	70	M	- ditto	10 Mar. —	25 Oct. —	

(*continued*)

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. ENNISTYMON—*cont^d.*	*Years.*					
Doherty, Pat	4	M	Diarrhœa	12 Feb. 1851	2 Feb. 1851.	
Casey, Pat	8	M	Convulsions	9 — —	24 — 1850.	
O'Dea, John	6	M	Fever	10 — —	24 Jan. 1851.	
Kerin, John	5	M	Diarrhœa	2 Mar. —	16 Sept. 1850.	
Hayers, Biddy	4	F	- ditto	14 Feb. —	22 Jan. 1851.	
Gallary, John	2	M	Fever	2 — —	28 — —	
Mahony, Martin	4	M	Anasarca	13 Mar. —	18 Feb. —	
Molony, Mary	40	F	Dysentery	22 Feb. —	10 Aug. 1850.	
Marom, Thomas	56	M	Anasarca	21 — —	21 Jan. 1851.	
Burley, Biddy	8	F	Fever	24 Jan. —	4 Dec. 1850.	
Boyle, Biddy	5	F	„	2 — —	14 — —	
M'Donough, Matt	55	M	„	29 — —	6 Jan. 1851.	
Cullinan, Kate	9	F	Dysentery	11 Feb. —	25 Sept. 1850.	
Kilmartin, Michael	70	M	„	12 — —	24 — —	
Murtagh, Peter	70	M	„	27 Jan. —	6 Jan. 1851.	
M'Knight, Honor	40	F	„	1 Feb. —	6 — —	
Cusack, Pat	20	M	Fever	19 — —	11 — —	
Devitt, Biddy	6	F	Dysentery	10 — —	16 Aug. 1850.	
Lennane, Biddy	3	F	Anasarca	26 Jan. —	23 Sept. —	
Daly, John	10	M	Fever	7 Feb. —	24 Feb. —	
Torpey, Michael	50	M	„	24 — —	28 Dec. —	
O'Connors, Patt	62	M	„	27 Jan. —	7 Jan. 1851.	
O'Loughlin, John	60	M	Dysentery	29 — —	24 — —	
Sheedy, Patt	18	M	Phthisis	19 Feb. —	13 — —	
Glynn, Peggy	50	F	Asthma	15 Mar. —	25 — —	
M'Keen, Peggy	70	F	Dysentery	3 Feb. —	13 — —	
Finnelly, Kate	54	F	Anasarca	10 — —	2 June 1850.	
Kerin, John	60	M	Dysentery	4 — —	2 Oct. —	
Slattery, Peggy	6	F	„	10 Mar. —	19 Aug. —	
Hennessy, Judy	5	F	„	12 Feb. —	7 Sept. —	
Crohan, Patt	13	M	Phthisis	3 Mar. —	28 Jan. 1851.	
Killeen, Michael	70	M	Paralysis	23 Feb. —	5 Nov. 1850.	
Griffy, Mary	30	F	Dysentery	2 — —	28 Jan. 1851.	
Foley, Martin	58	M	Fever	10 Mar. —	13 Aug. 1850.	
O'Toole, Denis	7	M	„	25 Feb. —	21 Sept. —	
Ronine, Tim	20	M	Diarrhœa	14 — —	27 Jan. 1851.	
O'Dea, John	60	M	„	19 — —	3 Oct. 1850.	
Nagle, Biddy	4	F	Measles	13 — —	6 Jan. 1851.	
O'Dea, Thomas	7	M	Diarrhœa	3 — —	22 Aug. 1850.	
Vaughan, Kate	9	F	Dyspepsia	16 Jan. —	27 Sept. —	
Honan, Hannah	70	F	Diarrhœa	17 — —	29 Nov. —	
Quinn, Patt	2	M	- ditto	15 — —	12 — —	
M'Guane, Biddy	6	F	Dyspepsia	3 Feb. —	12 Aug. —	
Jourdan, Anne	72	F	Diarrhœa	20 Jan. —	7 Dec. —	
M'Knight, Michael	44	M	Anasarca	23 — —	6 Jan. 1851.	
O'Connors, Biddy	35	F	Diarrhœa	17 Feb. —	7 — —	
Hartigan, Mary	19	F	- ditto	10 Jan. —	6 Dec. 1850.	
Considine, Biddy	6	F	- ditto	15 — —	30 Aug. —	
Hanigan, Biddy	6	F	Fever	15 — —	6 Sept. —	
Fox, Frank	5	M	Diarrhœa	15 — —	0 Dec. —	
O'Dea, Anthony	60	M	- ditto	16 Feb. —	6 Jan. 1851.	
Linnane, Peggy	6	F	- ditto	17 Jan. —	23 Sept. 1850.	
Taffe, James	70	M	Fever	21 — —	13 July —	
Fitzpatrick, James	65	M	Diarrhœa	7 Feb. —	30 Dec. —	
M'Inerney, Honor	80	F	- ditto	15 Jan. —	10 Jan. 1851.	
Fitzpatrick, Michael	40	M	- ditto	25 — —	27 Oct. 1850.	
Conolly, Joney	66	F	Fever	2 Feb. —	28 — —	
Henessy, John	60	M	Dysentery	23 Jan. —	6 Dec. 1850.	
M'Mahon, Michael	50	M	- ditto	26 — —	24 Feb. —	
Power, Patt	9	M	- ditto	22 — —	2 Sept. —	
O'Shea, Pat	7	M	- ditto	31 — —	3 — —	
Tierney, Austin	6	M	- ditto	21 — —	6 Dec. —	
Ryan, Mary	40	F	- ditto	29 — —	7 Jan. 1851.	
M'Guane, Mary	15	F	Fever	6 Feb. —	7 — —	
Tierney, John	20	M	Ditto	13 — —	14 — —	
Driscoll, Tim	45	M	Dysentery	1 Mar. —	21 Dec. 1850.	
Begly, Susan	½	F	Measles	3 Feb. —	21 — —	
Fitzpatrick, Michael	5	M	Small-pox	13 Dec. 1850	27 Oct. 1850.	
O'Brien, Susan	6	F	- ditto	8 Feb. 1851	5 Nov. —	
Gulligan, James	6	M	Fever	6 Jan. —	14 — —	
Nestor, Thomas	57	M	Diarrhœa	26 Dec. 1850	13 Sept. —	
Flaherty, Thady	60	M	Anasarca	2 Jan. 1851	12 Dec. —	
Cahill, Michael	40	M	Diarrhœa	31 Dec. —	23 Aug. 1851.	
Neville, Pat	3	M	Small-pox	23 — 1850	23 Nov. 1850.	
Kilmartin, Peggy	5	F	Fever	3 Jan. 1851	7 Sept. —	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. ENNISTYMON—*cont^d.*	*Years.*					
Nestor, Mary	9	F	Small-pox	1 Mar. 1851	2 Nov. 1850.	
Geegan, James	45	M	Diarrhœa	9 Feb. –	11 Sept. –	
Organ, Francis	70	M	- ditto -	30 Dec. 1850	24 Aug. –	
Shea, Anne	9	F	- ditto -	6 Feb. 1851	2 Sept. –	
M'Mahon, Biddy	5	F	- ditto -	7 Jan. –	17 Aug. –	
Griffy, Kate	52	F	- ditto -	30 Dec. 1850	16 — –	
M'Namara, Pat	20	M	- ditto -	12 Jan. 1851	28 — –	
Boyle, Biddy	24	F	- ditto -	13 Feb. –	13 Nov. –	
Kinnelly, Peggy	9	F	Fever	8 Jan. –	19 Sept. –	
Mooney, Harry	0½	M	Small-pox	30 Dec. 1850	7 Dec. –	
O'Loughlin, Charles	5	M	Measles	29 — –	3 — –	
Brassil, Daniel	7	M	Diarrhœa	28 — –	22 Sept. –	
Sherry, Hannah	7	F	Anasarca	18 Jan. 1851	27 Aug. –	
Cochlan, Biddy	9	F	Diarrhœa	5 — –	27 Feb. –	
Costelloe, Michael	54	M	- ditto -	18 — –	27 Oct. –	
Mullins, William	56	M	Dysentery	6 — –	24 — –	
Cashen, James	50	M	- ditto -	22 — –	25 Sept. –	
Quinn, Biddy	4	F	Scarlatina	31 Dec. 1850	25 Oct. –	
O'Loughlen, Kate	7	F	Measles	31 — –	3 Dec. –	
O'Connors, Mary	7	F	Small-pox	5 Jan. 1851	10 Nov. –	
Murray, Matt	4	M	Diarrhœa	6 — –	12 Sept. –	
Downs, Frank	17	M	- ditto -	8 — –	21 Feb. –	
Callahan, Mary	6	F	Fever	23 Jan. –	23 Sept. –	
Geegan, Martin	2	M	Small-pox	4 — –	11 — –	
Boland, Mary	70	F	Fever	12 Dec. 1850	20 Nov. –	
Molony, Ellen	2	F	ditto	18 — –	22 — –	
Foley, William	6	M	Diarrhœa	16 — –	13 Aug. –	
Leary, Pat	7	M	- ditto -	22 — –	27 Nov. –	
Guthrie, Thomas	32	M	- ditto -	20 — –	21 Sept. –	
Kilmartin, Winny	50	F	Fever	20 Nov. –	26 Oct. –	
Cusack, Peg	9	F	Scrofula	10 Dec. –	5 Nov. –	
Linnaine, Mary	2	F	Small pox	25 Nov. –	5 — –	
O'Brien, John	2½	M	- „ -	18 Jan. 1851	2 — –	
Devitt, Mary	6	F	- „ -	29 Dec. 1850	20 Sept. –	
Connelly, Mary	3	F	Measles	26 Nov. –	2 Nov. –	
Keane, Ealsa	20	F	Fever	3 Dec. –	22 — –	
O'Loughlin, Bryan	6	M	Anasarca	24 — –	4 Oct. –	
Donohoe, Mick	5	M	Phthisis	19 Jan. 1851	22 Nov. –	
Foley, Honor	4	F	Diarrhœa	27 Nov. 1850	13 Aug. –	
Quinn, Mick	3	M	Measles	17 Jan. 1851	6 Nov. –	
O'Connor, Michael	17	M	Dysentery	7 — –	8 Sept. –	
Doherty, Connor	30	M	Scrofula	17 — –	22 Nov. –	
Nelly, Mary	5	F	Dysentery	18 — –	11 Jan. –	
Shannon, Mary	2½	F	Measles	18 — –	2 Nov. –	
Howard, Pat	7	M	Dysentery	23 — –	6 April –	
Whealon, Peg	5	F	Fever	6 — –	3 Sept. –	
Hynes, Bryan	70	M	Dysentery	8 Dec. 1850	4 Oct. –	
O'Brien, Patt	80	M	- „ -	14 — –	30 Aug. –	
Byrus, James	50	M	After fever	24 — –	4 Oct. –	
Kennelly, Batt	51	M	Dysentery	10 — –	19 Sept. –	
Egan, Peg	50	F	Ulcer of leg	5 — –	9 Nov. –	
Droney, Mary	66	F	Diarrhœa	14 — –	20 — –	
Hynes, Martin	52	M	Dysentery	21 Jan. 1851	15 Aug. –	
O'Hea, Mary	2	F	Diarrhœa	12 Dec. 1850	27 Nov. –	
Carrigg, Frank	50	M	- „ -	28 — –	11 Aug. –	
M'Mahon, Biddy	1	F	Small-pox	8 — –	16 Nov. –	
Egan, Peg	3	F	- „ -	10 — –	23 Sept. –	
O'Keeffe, Tim	63	M	Anasarca	11 — –	9 Nov. –	
Cusack, Michael	7	M	Measles	13 Jan. 1851	13 — –	
Readon, Kate	3	F	- „ -	3 — –	15 — –	
Ahern, Michael	7	M	Small-pox	10 Mar. –	20 Sept. –	
Leydon, Biddy	6	F	Measles	11 Jan. –	12 Nov. –	
Leydon, Peg	30	F	Dyspepsia	12 — –	12 — –	
Corby, James	15	M	Diarrhœa	15 — –	15 — –	
Harney, Charles	70	M	Asthma	4 Nov. 1850	14 Mar. 1849.	
Halloran, Michael	60	M	ditto	4 — –	14 Sept. 1850.	
Griffy, Patt	55	M	Fever	19 — –	24 Aug. –	
Flanigan, Peg	5	F	Dysentery	13 Jan. 1851	24 Oct. –	
M'Mahon, Nelly	70	F	Fever	11 Dec. 1850	3 Sept. –	
Gilligan, Martin	3	M	Measles	22 Jan. 1851	17 Oct. –	
Lennane, Honor	60	F	Dysentery	14 Dec. 1850	3 Aug. –	
Guthrie, Mary	7	F	Measles	5 — –	5 Oct. –	
Corbett, Kate	10	F	Fever	30 Nov. –	22 Aug. –	
Droney, James	70	M	Dysentery	1 Dec. –	3 Oct. –	

(*continued*)

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. ENNISTYMON—*contd.*	*Years.*					
Hogan, John	9	M	Small-pox	16 Dec. 1850	5 Oct. 1850	- - Died of small-pox, taken while suffering from ophthalmia.—*J. S.*
Harvey, Kate	18	F	Dysentery	26 — —	24 Feb. —	
Cullinan, John	40	M	- ditto	11 Nov. —	29 Oct. —	
Lennane, Kate	8	F	- ditto	3 Mar. 1851	19 Aug. —	
Hennessy, John	3	M	Fever	23 Nov. 1850	7 April —	
Nestor, Pat	5	M	Dysentery	21 — —	2 Nov. —	
Flaherty, Mary	14	F	Fever	5 Dec. —	21 Aug. —	
Calahan, John	70	M	Dysentery	24 — —	3 Sept. —	
Beedy, Kate	50	F	- „	25 — —	24 Feb. —	
Gilligan, Pat	3	M	- „	7 Nov. —	16 Oct. —	
Fitzpatrick, Michael	40	M	- „	24 Dec. —	12 June —	
Nestor, Kate	7	F	- „	30 Nov. —	1 Nov. —	
Moloney, Biddy	5	F	Fever	19 — —	22 Aug. —	
O'Brien, Pat	61	M	- „	3 Jan. 1851	2 Nov. —	
Kennelly, John	8	M	Ulcer of leg	20 — —	19 Sept. —	
Kerin, John	3	M	Small-pox	16 Nov. 1850	16 — —	
Leydon, Mary	3	F	- „	2 Jan. 1851	12 Nov. —	
Conlon, Mary	40	F	Fever	4 — —	12 Aug. —	
M'Grath, Mary	7	F	Small-pox	21 Nov. 1850	19 Sept. —	
Lennane, Mary	23	F	Fever	26 — —	24 — —	
Gilligan, James	63	M	Diarrhœa	17 Dec. —	15 Oct. —	
Droney, Peter	56	M	Fever	8 — —	13 Feb. —	
Egan, Nance	7	F	Small-pox	29 — —	23 Sept. —	
Nestor, Biddy	3	F	- „	26 Nov. —	1 Nov. —	
Seydon, Honor	1	F	- „	5 Jan. 1851	12 — —	
Donnelly, Michael	7	M	Measles	28 Oct. 1850	20 Sept. —	
Murray, Mary	28	F	Fever	4 Dec. —	5 Aug. —	
Nealon, John	66	M	Asthma	29 Jan. 1851	3 Oct. —	
M'Namara, John	6	M	Measles	23 Oct. 1850	4 Sept. —	
Fogarty, Kate	7	F	- ditto	20 Jan. 1851	29 Aug. —	
Reynolds, Judy	3 ½	F	Dysentery	6 Dec. 1850	27 Sept. —	- - Got dysentery whilst suffering from ophthalmia, and died.—*J. S.*
Hymes, Thomas	60	M	Fever	30 Nov. —	20 — —	
Looney, Martin	70	M	- „	21 Oct. —	29 Aug. —	
Fitzpatrick, Peg	3	F	- „	26 Nov. —	27 Sept. —	
O'Brien, John	9	M	- „	7 — —	27 July —	
Doherty, Michael	4	M	Small-pox	24 Oct. —	20 Aug. —	
Fitzpatrick, Joseph	2 ½	M	Dysentery	9 Feb. —	12 Oct. —	- - Got dysentery when recovering from ophthalmia.—*J. S.*
Kenny, Mary	3	F	Fever	11 Nov. —	25 Mar. —	
Russell, Michael	4	M	Ophthalmia	25 Dec. —	3 Oct. —	- - Died of dysentery.—*J. S.*
Nehill, Biddy	11	F	- „	7 Nov. —	5 — —	
Gallery, Peg	14	F	Abscess of neck	31 Jan. 1851	12 — —	
Vaughan, Mary	7	F	Diarrhœa	25 Feb. —	28 Aug. —	
Donneely, John	23	M	- „	22 Oct. 1850	20 Sept. —	
O'Connors, Mary	2	F	Measles	27 Nov. —	2 — —	
Doherty, Biddy	6	F	- „	27 Oct. —	4 Oct. —	
Ready, Biddy	70	F	Fever	29 — —	21 — —	
Whealon, Joney	6	F	Measles	6 Nov. —	30 — —	
Whealon, Kate	12	F	Small-pox	25 Oct. —	3 Sept. —	
M'Donough, Ellen	65	F	Fever	26 — —	22 Oct. —	
Flaherty, Mary	45	F	- „	13 Nov. —	21 Aug. —	
Bynn, Daniel	7	M	Diarrhœa	11 Dec. —	22 — —	
Donnelly, Mary	5	F	Dyspepsia	19 Nov. —	20 Sept. —	
Hanlon, Philip	53	M	Fever	6 — —	15 May —	
Houley, Batt	4	M	Measles	7 — —	27 Sept. —	
Frawley, Ellen	50	F	Diarrhœa	29 Oct. —	28 Oct. —	
Houley, Mary	8	F	- „	5 Feb. 1851	5 Aug. —	
Neagle, Peg	13	F	Fever	26 Nov. 1850	7 Sept. —	
Organ, Biddy	72	F	Diarrhœa	1 Jan. 1851	24 Aug. —	
Howard, Thomas	21	M	Phthisis	27 Feb. —	24 Feb. —	
Reynolds, John	52	M	Dysentery	2 Oct. 1850	27 Sept. —	
Joice, Martin	48	M	Diarrhœa	9 Nov. —	26 — —	
Downs, Patt	28	M	Dysentery	8 Jan. 1851	28 — —	
Hawly, Biddy	15	F	Dropsy	10 Nov. 1850	27 — —	
Fitzpatrick, Mary	4	F	Fever	14 Oct. —	7 Aug. —	
Tierny, Larry	63	M	Ulcer of leg	25 — —	28 Sept. —	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. ENNISTYMON—*cont*d.	*Years.*					
Hayes, Kate	6	F	Fever	8 Oct. 1850	22 Aug. 1850.	
Byrne, Kate	60	F	Asthma	4 — —	26 Sept. —	
Hennessy, Thady	7	M	Diarrhœa	22 — —	7 — —	
Carty, Peg	4	F	„	11 — —	20 Aug. —	
M'Mahon, Kitty	2	F	Measles	2 Nov. —	14 Sept. —	
Ross, Biddy	7	F	„	19 Oct. —	14 — —	
Lennane, John	4	M	„	13 — —	16 — —	
Davis, Austin	5	M	Ophthalmia	14 Jan. 1851	6 — —	
Winny, Made	78	F	Anasarca	22 Nov. 1850	3 Oct. —	
Lydon, Patt	2	M	Measles	26 Oct. —	16 Sept. —	
Haverty, Kate	12	F	Fever	21 — —	30 July —	
Kelly, Martin	7	M	Abscess of neck	6 — —	30 — —	
Lennan, Mary	40	F	Fever	27 — —	15 Sept. —	
Cleary, Kate	3	F	Diarrhœa	16 — —	4 Oct. —	
Keiran, Biddy	50	F	Dysentery	17 — —	16 Sept. —	
Walsh, Biddy	½	F	Abscess of neck	7 — —	28 — —	
O'Grady, Hugh	74	M	Anasarca	5 Feb. —	21 — —	
Hicky, Norry	7	F	Fever	22 Oct. —	5 July —	
Vaughan, James	12	M	Diarrhœa	9 Feb. 1851	27 Sept. —	
Hogan, Michael	1½	M	„	11 Oct. 1850	20 — —	
Davis, Anne	10	F	Fever	15 Dec. —	6 — —	
Russell, James	8	M	Ophthalmia	3 Nov. —	5 Oct. —	
Callanan, Biddy	4	F	Fever	21 Oct. —	25 Sept. —	
Kilmartin, Peg	10	F	Measles	17 — —	21 — —	
Neagle, James	60	M	Diarrhœa	9 Nov. —	28 Aug. —	
Kelly, Michael	60	M	Asthma	16 Oct. —	23 July —	
Collins, John	66	M	Fever	11 Sept. —	26 Aug. —	
O'Loughlin, Austin	6	M	Measles	17 — —	21 — —	
Doherty, Thomas	6	M	„	8 Oct. —	20 — —	
Dunovan, James	44	M	Paralysis	12 Sept. —	5 Sept. —	
Qualy, Patt	60	M	Fever	30 — —	3 Aug. —	
Conlan, Mary	6	F	Measles	23 Nov. —	19 Oct. —	
Vaughan, Patt	4	M	Dysentery	19 Sept. —	28 Aug. —	
Hogan, Morly	44	M	„	19 Oct. —	3 Sept. —	
Murry, John	5	M	Dysentery	22 Mar. 1851	8 May —	-- Died of dysentery.—J. S.
O'Loughlin, Michael	5	M	„	18 Feb. —	14 Aug. —	
Dunlavy, Susan	6	F	Measles	8 Oct. 1850	24 — —	
O'Connell, Jonny	6	F	Dysentery	20 Sept. —	26 — —	„
Lucas, Michael	8	M	Fever	20 — —	2 Sept. —	
Fitzgerald, Patt	6	M	Measles	3 Oct. —	20 Aug. —	
Ryan, Biddy	6	F	„	29 Sept. —	22 — —	
Cavanagh, Nance	7	F	„	22 — —	25 — —	
Tully, John	7	M	Dysentery	11 Dec. —	20 May —	„
Wheylon, Kate	7	F	„	28 Oct. —	12 Aug. —	
Wheylon, Mary	7	F	„	6 — —	3 Sept. —	
Tot, Margaret	11	F	Dysentery	6 Nov. —	20 Aug. —	
Baward, Honor	24	F	„	27 Sept. —	2 — —	
O'Connor, Denis	40	M	„	26 — —	20 Sept. —	
O'Donnell, Thomas	6	M	Measles	6 Oct. —	16 Aug. —	
M'Mahon, Mary	11	F	Dysentery	12 Jan. 1851	14 — —	„
Lydon, Lott	72	F	Dysentery	19 Feb. —	24 — —	
O'Donnell, Michael	12	M	„	3 Oct. 1850	16 — —	
Flanigan, Michael	5	M	Ophthalmia	9 — —	2 Sept. —	
Foley, Honor	44	F	Dysentery	2 — —	7 Aug. —	
Mullins, Nance	50	F	„	6 Dec. —	31 — —	
Leary, Pegg	3	F	Measles	20 Jan. 1851	6 Sept. —	
M'Enan, Betty	20	F	Fever	20 Oct. 1850	24 Feb. —	
Doherty, John	42	M	Dropsy	15 — —	20 Aug. —	
Conlon, Mary	6	F	Measles	4 — —	1 — —	
Caney, John	60	M	Dysentery	29 Sept. —	17 Sept. —	
Roughan, Denis	50	M	Asthma	29 Aug. —	21 Aug. —	
Higgins, Nance	5	F	Measles	11 Sept. —	5 — —	
Moore, John	3	M	Small-pox	1 — —	3 — —	
Flynn, John	40	M	Anasarca	29 Aug. —	20 — —	
Flaherty, Anne	4	F	Fever	8 Sept. —	19 — —	
Gardner, Martin	6	M	„	20 — —	5 — —	
Cahill, Peg	6	F	„	24 — —	23 — —	
Colling, Patt	23	M	-- Disease of ankle-joint.	8 Oct. —	26 — —	
Cahill, Mary	3	F	Fever	29 Sept. —	23 — —	
M'Guan, Michael	4	M	Measles	10 — —	12 — —	
Dronery, Tim	5	M	Fever	10 — —	10 — —	

(*continued*)

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. ENNISTYMON—*cont*ᵈ.	*Years.*					
Slattery, Batt	9	M	Dysentery	12 Nov. 1850	19 Aug. 1850.	
Garahy, James	53	M	„	2 Sept. –	12 — –	
M'Mahon, Anne	3	F	„	25 Oct. –	31 — –	
Doherty, James	8	M	Fever	28 Nov. –	20 — –	
Rabbitt, Mary	44	F	Dysentery	7 Sept. –	5 — –	
Connellan, Patt	3	M	Fever	25 — –	8 — –	
Flaherty, Nance	12	F	„	10 — –	21 — –	
Finley, Patt	7	M	Measles	15 Oct. –	15 — –	
Sexton, Thomas	66	M	Dysentery	6 Sept. –	14 — –	
Connellan, Patt	5	M	Measles	20 — –	19 — –	
Devitt, Michael	3	M	„	22 — –	16 — –	
O'Dea, Margaret	5	F	„	25 — –	6 — –	
Havey, Ellen	5	F	Measles	2 Dec. –	15 — –	
M'Namara, Nance	2	F	Fever	22 Oct. –	4 Sept. –	
M'Namara, Michael	12	M	„	1 — –	4 — –	
O'Connors, Jane	17	F	Diarrhœa	20 Sept. –	24 Feb. –	
Brogan, James	5	M	Measles	1 Nov. –	17 April –	
Flaherty, Biddy	10	F	Dysentery	27 Sept. –	21 Aug. –	
Slattery, Honor	4	F	Measles	26 Feb. 1851	19 — –	
Cassidy, Peg	12	F	„	20 Sept. 1850	20 — –	
Commane, Nance	4	F	Dysentery	1 Aug. –	29 June –	
Commane, Norry	2	F	Small-pox	31 July –	29 — –	
Pine, Kate	5	F	Fever	1 Aug. –	24 Feb. –	
Warren, Isabella	3	F	Small-pox	31 July –	19 June –	
Clohessy, Susan	1½	F	„	6 Aug. –	5 July –	
Walsh, Andrew	60	M	Fever	1 — –	24 Feb. –	
Brogan, Mary	50	F	Ulcers of foot	2 Sept. –	17 June –	
Roach, Martin	6	M	Measles	8 Feb. 1851	14 July –	
Fox, Mary	58	F	Dysentery	23 Sept. 1850	12 June –	
Leydon, Susan	10	F	Measles	7 Aug. –	4 May –	
Dillon, Michael	16	M	Diseases of ear	14 — –	1 Aug. –	
Quigley, Biddy	12	F	Fever	14 — –	8 Mar. –	
Meer, Peg	50	F	„	8 — –	22 May –	
Tully, Pegg	50	F	Diarrhœa	6 Sept. –	20 — –	
Doherty, John	28	M	„	25 — –	24 Feb. –	
Tierney, Mary	3	F	Small-pox	14 — –	27 June –	
Downs, Mary	14	F	Fever	2 — –	20 Mar. –	
Neagle, Peg	14	F	„	17 Aug. –	2 May –	
M'Donagh, Biddy	13	F	Disease of spine	6 Oct. –	7 Aug. –	
Hillena, Mary	3	F	Convulsions	16 Aug. –	27 Feb. –	
Downs, Michael	52	M	Diarrhœa	16 Sept. –	20 Mar. –	
O'Brien, Patt	1 day	M	Infant convulsions	14 Aug. –	2 Aug. –	
Yoley, John	3 yrs.	M	Measles	3 Sept. –	12 — –	
Haverty, William	50	M	Anasarca	5 — –	30 July –	
Gallagher, Honor	10	F	Diarrhœa	10 Dec. –	24 Feb. –	
O'Donnell, Nance	47	F	„	21 Aug. –	11 Aug. –	
Roach, Nance	1	F	Convulsions	17 — –	13 July –	
Flanagan, Susan	4	F	Inanition before admission.	8 Sept. –	24 Feb. –	
Flynn, Patt	58	M	Anasarca	20 — –	31 July –	
Toley, Matilda	36	F	Fever	23 Aug. –	12 Aug. –	
Bellett, John	6	M	Measles	14 Jan. 1851	3 — –	
Carmody, Biddy	18	F	Phthisis	12 Oct. 1850	24 Feb. –	
Brick, John	58	M	Diarrhœa	5 Feb. 1851	13 May –	
Counollan, Biddy	1½	F	Measles	5 July 1850	4 June –	
Boland, John	3	M	Fever	4 Aug. –	5 May –	
Kinnucane, Michael	60	M	Dysentery	14 July –	4 April –	
Connors, Mary	6	F	Measles	26 — –	10 June –	
Goold, Michael	7	M	Fever	28 — –	23 May –	
Flanigan, Mary	11	F	„	5 — –	16 June –	
M'Gigne, Mary	15	F	„	9 — –	24 Feb. –	
M'Callan, Mary	4	F	Small-pox	16 — –	12 June –	
Glynn, Biddy	12	F	Fever	13 — –	22 — –	
Hoare, Biddy	7	F	Small-pox	29 — –	25 May –	
Leydon, John	46	M	Dysentery	16 — –	5 July –	
Garrahy, John	15	M	Phthisis	13 — –	24 Feb. –	
Lenihan, Michael	5	M	Dysentery	16 — –	6 June –	
Brody, Biddy	40	F	Fever	12 — –	13 April –	
Doody, Michael	5	M	Dysentery	11 — –	21 May –	
Daly, Mary	5	F	Fever	22 — –	25 June –	
Begly, Margaret	10	F	„	19 Aug. –	17 — –	
Crowe, Thomas	2	M	Small-pox	27 July –	29 May –	
Bridgeman, Alfred	3	M	Dysentery	26 — –	1 June –	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. ENNISTYMON—*cont^d.*	*Years.*					
Droney, Peg	60	F	Fever	18 July 1850	14 July 1850.	
Neylon, Ellen	40	F	„	4 Sept. –	2 May –	
Hoare, Biddy	9	F	„	25 July –	25 — –	
Fahey, John	2	M	Measles	25 — –	10 June –	
Kevin, Mary	50	F	Dysentery	21 Aug. –	15 — –	
Clohessy, Norry	6	F	Fever	29 July –	5 July –	
Dillon, Biddy	7	F	„	27 — –	14 June –	
M'Inerny, John	50	M	Dysentery	31 — –	6 July –	
Curran, Biddy	3	F	Measles	9 Aug. –	29 June –	
Mack, Peg	6	F	„	3 — –	3 July –	
M'Callan, Mary	40	F	Scrofula	20 July –	12 June –	
Fitzpatrick, Michael	10	M	Small-pox	29 June –	4 — –	
M'Callan, Michael	6	M	Diarrhœa	30 Aug. –	12 — –	
M'Guinness, Batt.	3	M	Measles	24 June –	27 May –	
M'Guinness, Mary	6	F	„	30 — –	27 — –	
Grogan, Ellen	25	F	Dysentery	3 July –	9 — –	
O'Brien, Biddy	40	F	Anasarca	7 — –	24 Feb. –	
Nehill, Peg	38	F	Dysentery	19 June –	7 May –	
Byrns, May	7	F	Measles	2 July –	1 June –	
O'Loughlin, Conor	62	M	Diarrhœa	26 Feb. 1851	8 May –	
Nilly, John	3	M	Fever	12 July 1850	11 — –	
Brideman, Peg	9	F	Measles	14 — –	1 June –	
Keane, Kitty	14	F	Fever	10 — –	6 May –	
Tierney, Mary	40	F	Diarrhœa	18 — –	21 June –	
Brennan, Biddy	40	F	Dysentery	26 June –	27 May –	
M'Inerney, James	80	M	Fever	27 Aug. –	21 June –	
Brideman, William	6	M	Diarrhœa	30 June –	1 — –	
O'Brien, Betty	40	F	Erysipelas	14 July –	21 — –	
Vaughan, Biddy	8	F	Measles	30 June –	5 — –	
Carthy, Kate	30	F	Fever	8 July –	11 — –	
Nilly, Biddy	2	F	„	27 June –	11 May –	
Carthy, Patt	½	M	„	7 July –	11 June –	
Meere, John	55	M	Asthma	26 June –	22 May –	
Jourdan, Michael	6	M	Fever	19 July –	23 June –	
Boland, Peg	6	F	„	8 — –	5 May –	
Keane, John	55	M	„	28 June –	6 — –	
Barry, John	6	M	Anasarca	11 Aug. –	10 Apr. –	
Leary, John	5	M	Fever	3 Feb. 1851	8 May –	
Bourke, Michael	11	M	„	9 Aug. 1850	18 — –	
Ceasy, Margaret	7	F	„	30 June –	5 June –	
Torpy, Michael	51	M	„	11 — –	24 Feb. –	
Salmon, Kitty	5	F	Measles	2 — –	26 Apr. –	
Carthy, Kitty	7	F	„	4 July –	9 May –	
Ready, Thomas	40	M	Dysentery	4 June –	17 — –	
O'Sullivan, Judy	5	F	„	5 Feb. 1851	17 Apr. –	
O'Connors, Peg	13	F	„	29 Oct. 1850	24 July –	
Fitzgerald, Ned	54	M	Fever	5 June –	3 May –	
M'Cormick, John	12	M	Measles	17 — –	14 — –	
Goold, Biddy	5	F	„	12 — –	14 — –	
Cooney, Michael	4	M	„	8 — –	30 Apr. –	
Hastings, Patt	7	M	Diarrhœa	21 — 1851	29 Feb. –	
Byrns, Judy	40	F	Dysentery	18 July 1850	18 May –	
Byrns, Anne	4	F	Fever	6 June –	18 — –	
Byrns, Michael	2	M	Measles	12 – –	18 — –	
Keating, Patt	55	M	Asthma	1 – –	24 Feb. –	
Devitt, Biddy	40	F	Diarrhœa	26 Nov. –	24 — –	
Quinn, John	7	M	Dysentery	19 Oct. –	27 May –	
Clancy, Larry	70	M	Fever	20 June –	13 Mar. –	
Donohue, Biddy	9	F	Diarrhœa	1 July –	23 May –	
Bourke, Biddy	2½	F	Measles	29 Aug. –	18 — –	
Ceasy, John	7	M	„	17 June –	20 — –	
Carmody, Kate	6	F	„	14 — –	24 — –	
Casey, Honor	8	F	„	30 — –	20 — –	
Clare, Biddy	30	F	Diarrhœa	27 — –	24 Feb. –	
Doolan, Biddy	6	F	Fever	25 — –	30 Apr. –	
Murphy, John	24	M	Asthma	29 — –	10 — –	
Cample, Thomas	56	M	Dysentery	18 — –	17 — –	
Hoare, Nance	2	F	„	17 — –	25 May –	
Doolan, Michael	58	M	Diarrhœa	28 July –	30 Apr. –	
M'Callan, Peter	18	M	Fever	3 — –	12 June –	
O'Loughlin, Jane	30	F	„	3 May –	27 Mar. –	
Brady, Honor	2	F	Dysentery	31 — –	10 Apr. –	
Fitzgerald, Ellen	6	F	Fever	9 June –	3 May –	
Clancy, Ellen	3	F	„	25 — –	13 Mar. –	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. ENNISTYMON—*cont^d.*	*Years.*					
Lahnie, Patt	60	M	Dysentery	18 June 1850	27 Feb. 1850.	
Byrns, Mary	48	F	„	27 May –	24 — –	
M'Inerny, John	5	M	Measles	7 June –	24 April –	
Malone, John	19	M	Anasarca	17 July –	24 Feb. –	
Quealy, Larry	18	M	„	11 — –	24 — –	
Hehir, Honor	6	F	Dysentery	28 May –	1 April –	
O'Connors, Biddy	3	F	Fever	21 — –	30 — –	
Grogan, Ellen	3	F	„	12 June –	9 May –	
Beakey, James	6	M	Dysentery	30 — –	6 Mar. –	
Kilkelly, John	9	M	Fever	10 — –	24 Feb. –	
Rice, Michael	9	M	„	14 — –	24 — –	
Mahony, Nance	5	F	„	30 Oct. –	8 April –	
Meere, Kate	35	F	Dysentery	20 July –	21 May –	
Fahey, Michael	16	M	„	27 Feb. 1851	24 Feb. –	
Laydon, Patt	3	M	Measles	13 June 1850	4 May –	
Clancy, Biddy	50	F	Dysentery	28 July –	16 Mar. –	
Reedy, Mary	7	F	Measles	24 May –	2 May –	
Russell, Peg	10	F	Dysentery	31 — –	24 Feb. –	
Fitzgerald, Anne	8	F	Measles	20 June –	3 May –	
M'Namara, Honor	6	F	„	27 May –	30 April –	
M'Guire, Kate	18	F	Fever	2 July –	22 May –	
Fitzpatrick, James	4	M	Measles	8 — –	29 April –	
O'Loughlin, Mary	7	F	Dysentery	22 June –	27 Mar. –	
Cooney, Biddy	6	F	Measles	6 — –	30 April –	
O'Connors, Anne	35	F	Fever	3 — –	30 — –	
M'Carthy, Biddy	38	F	„	25 — –	10 May –	
Sharry, Michael	62	M	Dysentery	29 May –	19 Mar. –	
Nehill, Matt	42	M	„	10 Aug. –	17 May –	
Rabitt, Peg	10	F	„	31 May –	17 — –	
Dillon, Thomas	50	M	„	15 June –	16 April –	
Vaughan, Larry	20	M	„	30 May –	4 Mar. –	
Walsh, Biddy	8	F	Measles	12 June –	1 April –	
Lysaghts, Mary	16	F	Dysentery	22 April –	26 Feb. –	
Guthrie, Matthew	40	M	Diarrhœa	30 — –	24 — –	
Downs, Judy	3	F	Measles	22 — –	24 Mar. –	
Nehill, Mary	20	F	Asthma	24 Dec. –		
Murphy, Betty	42	F	Fever	27 April –	24 Feb. –	
M'Mahon, Michael	60	M	Dysentery	21 — –	27 Mar. –	
Hogan, Biddy	13	F	Fever	7 May –	16 — –	
Cleary, John	50	M	Anasarca	27 April –	24 Feb. –	
Neagle, John	65	M	ditto	4 May –	2 May –	
M'Larry, Thomas	28	M	After fever	16 — –	21 Mar. –	
Sweeny, Pat	60	M	Diarrhœa	30 April –	24 Feb. –	
Ruoan, Michael	6	M	Starvation	11 Aug. –	6 — –	
Kean, Judy	7	F	Measles	10 May –	4 April –	
Rouince, Biddy	8	F	Diarrhœa	19 — –	24 Feb. –	
Costelloe, David	20	M	„	28 — –	24 — –	
Syngan, Michael	19	M	Fever	4 — –	24 — –	
Canny, John	62	M	Dysentery	18 — 1851	24 — –	
Cartly, James	40	M	„	6 — 1850	24 — –	
Hanneen, Kate	10	F	Fever	12 — –	24 — –	
Neagle, John	46	M	Dysentery	11 — –	2 May –	
Guthrie, Thomas	33	M	Dropsy	24 — 1851	3 — –	
Hoare, Mary	80	F	Dysentery	25 June 1850	30 April –	
Clancy, Martin	66	M	„	16 May –	24 Feb. –	
Neylon, Mary	5	F	„	12 — –	2 May –	
Costelloe, Biddy	3	F	„	9 — 1851	3 — –	
Kean, Biddy	55	F	Diarrhœa	28 June 1850	30 April –	
Shalloe, Pat	4	M	Fever	24 May 1851	4 — –	
Cahill, Ned	7	M	Dysentery	2 June 1850	10 — –	
O'Connors, Honor	50	F	„	3 Aug. –	9 May –	
Flynn, Joney	5	F	Measles	1 July –	18 April –	
O'Brien, Biddy	40	F	Fever	6 June –	10 May –	
Kerin, Nancy	6	F	Small-pox	21 May –	24 Feb. –	
Downs, Michael	20	M	Anasarca	4 April –	11 Mar. –	
Quaily, Kitty	12	F	Measles	7 May –	24 Feb. –	
Carroll, Ellen	65	F	Dysentery	9 April –	27 Mar. –	
Marrinane, Connor	12	M	„	12 — –	22 — –	
Guthrie, Andrew	60	M	„	4 — –	22 — –	
Hehir, Mary	4	F	„	17 — –	19 — –	
Lynch, Mary	16	F	„	1 Nov. –	24 Feb. –	
Curten, Tim	50	M	Fever	19 April –	28 Mar. –	
Kennane, Mary	10	F	„	22 — –	28 — –	
Hehir, Biddy	12	F	Dysentery	18 Mar. –	24 Feb. –	
Malone, John	16	M	Fever	21 — –	6 Mar. –	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. Ennistymon—*cont*^{d}.	*Years.*					
Darcy, Michael	45	M	Dysentery	8 Apr. 1850	7 Mar. 1850.	
Gorman, Michael	5	M	Measles	17 — —	3 Apr. —	
Donohoe, Peggy	40	F	Fever	11 June —	8 Mar. —	
Coffee, Daniel	64	M	Anthrax	16 Apr. —	1 — 1849.	
Lacy, John	50	M	Anasarca	19 — —	26 — 1850.	
Coffee, Mary	22	F	Dysentery	23 — —	24 Feb. —	
Fitzpatrick, Pat	60	M	Diarrhœa	15 May —	24 — —	
Reiddy, Thomas	40	M	- „ -	26 Apr. —	6 Mar. —	
Kilmarten, James	57	M	Dysentery	16 — —	18 — —	
Coffee, Nelly	60	F	- ditto -	19 — —	1 — —	
Looney, Biddy	17	F	Diarrhœa	3 June —	24 Feb. —	
O'Connors, Darby	58	M	Fever	12 Apr. —	31 Mar. —	
Killany, Anthony	40	M	Phthisis	23 May —	24 Feb. —	
Madigan, Narry	8	F	Diarrhœa	4 — —	24 — —	
Flanigan, Mary	16	F	Bronchitis	7 Sept. —	24 — —	
Leacy, Tim	3	M	Measles	13 Apr. —	18 Mar. —	
Casy, Martin	6	M	Fever	24 — —	10 — —	
M'Carthy, Charles	24	M	Paralysis	15 — —	24 Feb. —	
Corcoran, Michael	50	M	Diarrhœa	14 — —	24 — —	
Daly, Ellen	3	F	- „ -	26 May —	10 Apr. —	
O'Sullivan, James	79	M	- „ -	21 — —	13 Mar. —	
Daly, William	50	M	Fever	5 Apr. —	24 Feb. —	
Fennell, James	7	M	Dysentery	30 Mar. —	10 Mar. —	
Kinse, Ned	4	M	Measles	26 — —	24 Feb. —	
Torpy, Susan	6	F	Fever	7 May —	24 — —	
Fitzpatrick, Peg	6	F	Measles	3 Apr. —	24 — —	
Devitt, John	13	M	Dysentery	31 Mar. —	10 Mar. —	
M'Mahon, Biddy	8	F	After fever	30 — —	30 Sept. 1849.	
Kennane, Daniel	8	M	Measles	26 — —	28 Feb. 1850.	
Hillary, Michael	12	M	- „ -	12 Apr. —	24 — —	
Lacy, Biddy	5	F	Dysentery	12 — —	18 Mar. —	
Coffie, Michael	6	M	- „ -	10 — —	6 — —	
Droney, Mary	4	F	- „ -	6 — —	7 — —	
Quilty, Biddy	12	F	Small-pox	3 Oct. —	24 Feb. —	
Honan, Connor	2	M	Fever	27 Mar. —	24 — —	
Keating, Nance	6	F	„	29 — —	24 — —	
Coffie, Mary	12	F	Measles	8 Apr. —	6 Mar. —	
Kinnane, Biddy	7	F	Fever	21 — —	24 Feb. —	
O'Connors, Kate	4	F	Dysentery	27 May —	24 — —	
Crowe, Mary	9	F	Measles	3 Apr. —	24 — —	
Arellasy, Thomas	16	M	Fever	30 Mar. —	24 — —	
Donohoe, Denis	16	M	Dysentery	26 May —	24 — —	
Glynn, Joney	2	F	- „ -	21 Apr. —	24 — —	
Mullins, Lott	1	M	- „ -	31 Mar. —	24 — —	
Moloney, Biddy	60	F	- „ -	7 Apr. —	21 Mar. —	
Bourke, James	40	M	- „ -	30 — —	24 Feb. —	
Lohun, Susan	12	F	- „ -	30 May —	24 — —	
M'Mahon, Mary	8	F	- „ -	16 — 1851	24 — —	
Lacy, Mary	11	F	- „ -	19 Apr. 1850	18 Mar. —	
Devitt, John	16	M	Fever	26 — —	24 Feb. —	
Harin, Thomas	40	M	„	14 — —	23 Mar. —	
Sweeny, Mary	50	F	Diarrhœa	6 Mar. 1851	17 Feb. 1851.	
Lohiff, Ellen	13	F	Phthisis	26 Feb. —	29 Apr. 1850.	
Hogan, Mary	1	F	Diarrhœa	2 Mar. —	10 Jan. 1851.	
O'Dea, Michael	4	M	Small-pox	27 Feb. —	24 — —	
Daley, Edmond	7	M	Diarrhœa	17 Mar. —	19 Feb. —	
Mooney, Mary	50	F	- ditto -	2 — —	10 — —	
Whealon, James	16	M	- ditto -	11 — —	26 Sept. 1850.	
O'Brien, William	36	M	Anasarca	20 — —	26 Feb. 1851.	
Woods, Denis	65	M	Diarrhœa	3 — —	6 Dec. 1850.	
Custan, Anne	14	F	Dysentery	3 — —	10 Feb. 1851.	
Hemley, Biddy	3	F	Diarrhœa	18 — —	22 Jan. —	
Mooney, Anne	18	F	Fever	3 — —	7 — —	
Cleary, Michael	55	M	After fever	17 — —	3 — —	
M'Namara, John	4	M	Small-pox	17 — —	26 — —	
M'Donnell, John	35	M	Anasarca	22 — —	7 — —	
Doyle, Peter	82	M	- ditto -	16 — —	26 Feb. —	
Scullane, Michael	½	M	Bronchitis	1 — —	14 — —	
Culnan, John	5	M	Measles	7 — —	22 Nov. 1850.	
Whelan, Pegg	58	F	Dysentery	6 — —	27 Feb. 1851.	
Kerin, Judy	45	F	- ditto -	9 — —	2 — —	
Cullinan, Denis	12	M	Fever	6 — —	22 Nov. 1850.	
O'Loughlin, Biddy	6	F	ditto	4 — —	7 Feb. 1851.	
Woods, Pegg	3	F	Diarrhœa	17 — —	22 Aug. 1850.	
Costelloe, John	54	M	Fever	7 — —	23 Jan. 1851.	

(*continued*)

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. Ennistymon—*cont*^{d}.	*Years.*					
Fitzpatrick, Pat	7	M	Dysentery	3 Mar. 1851	12 Dec. 1850.	
O'Brien, Anne	1 day	F	Convulsions	4 — —	3 Mar. 1851.	
Shannon, Michael	3 years	M	Measles	5 — —	13 Feb. —	
Moloney, Daniel	11	M	Fever	12 — —	14 — —	
O'Loughlin, Michael	3	M	Convulsions	5 — —	10 — —	
Clohessy, Honor	60	F	Dysentery	9 — —	4 Mar. —	
Freel, Ellen	45	F	- ditto	13 — —	18 Feb. —	
Mackam, Biddy	75	F	- ditto	15 — —	18 — —	
Daly, Michael	4	M	Starvation	20 — —	19 — —	
Carthy, Thomas	55	M	Dysentery	10 — —	9 May 1850.	
Jourdan, Mary	2	F	Diarrhœa	25 — —	19 Feb. 1851.	
Hogan, Margaret	35	F	ditto	13 — —	18 — —	
Flaherty, John	1	M	Convulsions	8 — —	10 — —	
Flaherty, Hugh	60	M	Dysentery	13 — —	17 — —	
O'Connors, Patt	50	M	- ditto	9 — —	31 Jan. —	
M'Mahon, Thomas	55	M	Fever	10 — —	26 Feb. —	
Fitzgerald, John	40	M	ditto	13 — —	10 — —	
Hogan, Terence	1	M	ditto	10 — —	18 — —	
O'Loughlin, Mary	6	F	Phthisis	18 — —	10 — —	
David, Edmond	14	M	Fever	14 — —	6 Jan. —	
Cassidy, Patt	7	M	Starvation	18 — —	20 Feb. —	
Downes, James	35	M	Fever	17 — —	2 Mar. —	
Walsh, Martin	56	M	ditto	13 — —	27 Aug. 1850.	
Gegan, Patt	13	M	Diarrhœa	23 — —	11 Mar. 1851.	
Faunding, John	2	M	Anasarca	18 — —	2 — —	
Pierse, Michael	11	M	Fever	21 — —	8 — —	
Fogarty, John	6	M	Anasarca	25 — —	30 Jan. —	
Mooney, Michael	9	M	Dysentery	25 — —	12 Feb. —	
Flanagan, Norry	5	F	- ditto	25 — —	10 — —	
Riady, Patt	15	M	Fever	25 — —	3 Jan. —	
Crowe, Patt	1 day	M	Convulsions	22 — —	15 Mar. —	
O'Connell, Ellen	11 years	F	Dysentery	24 — —	22 — —	
Hogan, Patt	46	M	Fever	23 — —	28 Sept. 1850.	

M. Kean, Clerk of Union.
Charles Finucane, M. R. C. S. L.
James Shannon, M. D.

30 May 1851.

DEATHS in *Moymore* Auxiliary Workhouse from 25 March 1850 to 25 March 1851.

NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
	Years.					
Considine, John	9	M	Dysentery	7 Mar. 1850	27 Feb. 1850.	
Waters, Honor	8	F	- ditto	8 — —	3 Mar. —	
O'Connors, Biddy	8	F	- ditto	10 — —	3 — —	
M'Carthy, Brod.	50	F	- ditto	10 — —	3 — —	
Reooan, Mary	50	F	- ditto	10 — —	3 — —	
Griffy, Mary	20	F	- ditto	11 — —	3 — —	
Callinan, Edward	10	M	- ditto	12 — —	31 Jan. —	
M'Namara, John	30	M	- ditto	12 — —	25 Feb. —	
Rourke, Mary	10	F	- ditto	12 — —	2 — —	
Nestor, Thomas	12	M	- ditto	13 — —	8 — —	
O'Keefe, Kate	16	F	- ditto	13 — —	10 Jan. —	
Griffy, Mary	3	F	- ditto	13 — —	21 Feb. —	
Molony, James	45	M	Fever	14 — —	3 Mar. —	
Flynn, Kate	60	F	Dysentery	15 — —	5 — —	
M'Mahon, Kate	12	F	After fever	15 — —	1 — —	- This patient died of diarrhœa.
M'Guan, Pat	45	M	Dysentery	15 — —	10 — —	
Joice, Michael	46	M	- ditto	15 — —	28 Feb. —	
M'Mahon, Margaret	19	F	- ditto	15 — —	28 — —	
Torpy, Biddy	56	F	- ditto	17 — —	1 — —	
Connoll, Austin	6	M	Pox	17 — —	1 — —	
Hayes, Mary	14	F	Dysentery	18 — —	22 Jan. —	
O'Keefe, Michael	17	M	- ditto	18 — —	27 Feb. —	
O'Connors, Pat	4	M	- ditto	18 — —	28 — —	
Griffy, John	14	M	- ditto	18 — —	10 Mar. —	
Sinnane, James	7	M	- ditto	18 — —	13 — —	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. Ennistymon—*cont*ᵈ	*Years.*					
Moymore—*continued.*						
O'Loughlin, John	7	M	Dysentery	19 Mar. 1850	24 Feb. 1850	
Coughlin, Mary	52	F	„	19 — —	1 Mar. —	
O'Connors, Tom	14	M	„	20 — —	9 Feb. —	
O'Grady, Nance	12	F	„	20 — —	13 Mar. —	
Rock, Michael	8	M	„	20 — —	10 — —	
Molone, Pat	12	M	„	21 — —	20 Feb. —	
Killeburhy, Hanna	56	F	„	21 — —	18 — —	
Mooney, Jane	11	F	„	21 — —	1 Mar. —	
O'Connors, Biddy	8	F	„	22 — —	23 Feb. —	
Quin, Margaret	60	F	„	22 — —	7 Mar. —	
Cullinan, Edward	12	M	„	22 — —	30 Jan. —	
Hehir, Biddy	50	F	„	23 — —	6 Mar. —	
Flaherty, Winford	16	F	„	23 — —	16 — —	
Coughlin, Terence	60	M	„	24 — —	23 — —	
Curley, Thomas	12	M	„	24 — —	3 — —	
Doherty, Bryan	46	M	Fever	20 Sept. —	8 Sept. —	
Nehill, Thomas	15	M	„	23 — —	13 — —	
Halloran, Peter	60	M	„	27 — —	24 — —	
M'Donogh, Terence	68	M	„	27 — —	21 — —	
Harvey, Martin	20	M	„	2 Oct. —	24 — —	
Shaughnessy, Michael	5	M	„	6 — —	4 Oct. —	
M'Namara, Margaret	8	F	„	8 — —	4 — —	
Nelon, Pat	15	M	„	9 — —	26 Sept. —	
Leary, Biddy	30	F	„	12 — —	8 — —	
M'Mahon, Honor	5	F	„	18 — —	11 Oct. —	
Glynn, Honor	2	F	„	23 — —	1 — —	
Earls, Margaret	40	F	„	23 — —	10 — —	
Collins, Michael	65	M	„	24 — —	8 Sept. —	
Ahern, Thomas	3	M	„	25 — —	8 Oct. —	
Kilmartin, James	4	M	„	30 — —	8 — —	
Bellet, Margaret	70	F	„	4 Nov. —	29 Sept. —	
Canny, Honor	7	F	„	6 — —	25 Oct. —	
Donneely, Kate	40	F	„	6 — —	27 — —	
Muggoran, Biddy	8	F	„	9 — —	28 — —	
Howley, John	6	M	„	16 — —	11 — —	
Hayes, Mary	8	F	„	16 — —	13 Nov. —	
O'Brien, Mary	11	F	„	20 — —	9 — —	
Mullins, Michael	25	M	„	21 — —	13 — —	
Carroll, Margaret	64	F	„	21 — —	21 — —	
Mullins, Anne	5	F	„	22 — —	4 Oct. —	
Barry, Pat	9	M	„	24 — —	29 — —	
Coyne, Honor	7	F	„	29 — —	24 Nov. —	
Hogan, Margaret	12	F	„	4 Dec. —	28 — —	
M'Cee, Pat	9	M	„	4 — —	18 Oct. —	
M'Mahon, Biddy	5	F	„	8 — —	21 — —	
Lameen, Darby	20	M	„	8 — —	5 Nov. —	
Cavanagh, Thomas	4	M	„	12 — —	5 Oct. —	
Roach, Margaret	34	F	„	13 — —	12 — —	
Haugh, Pat	8	M	„	15 — —	19 — —	
Molony Margaret	17	F	„	15 — —	12 — —	
Donnollane, Alice	40	F	„	21 — —	11 Dec. —	
Halloran, Thomas	6	M	„	26 — —	8 — —	
M'Mahon, James	4	M	„	26 — —	17 — —	
Darcy, Martin	5	M	„	28 — —	8 — —	
Coynne, Pat	9	M	„	28 — —	24 Nov. —	
Madigan, Biddy	47	F	„	31 — —	30 Dec. —	
Stack, Pat	15	M	„	4 Jan. 1851	10 — —	
Reddan, Mary	13	F	„	4 — —	26 — —	
Tierney, Michael	41	M	„	4 — —	1 Jan. 1851	
Wall, Pat	21	M	„	5 — —	1 — —	
Blake, Kate	46	F	„	5 — —	26 Dec. 1850	
Molony, Mary	6	F	„	8 — —	19 — —	
M'Guerney, Mary	80	F	„	8 — —	26 — —	
M'Mahon, John	52	M	„	8 — —	7 Jan. 1851	
Garrahy, Mary	16	F	„	12 — —	30 Dec. 1850	
Morrissy, Michael	9	M	„	10 — —	2 Jan. 1851	
Hayes, Biddy	32	F	„	15 — —	5 — —	
Whealon, Mary	40	F	„	17 — —	8 Nov. 1850	
Brennan, Margaret	12	F	„	20 — —	12 Jan. 1851	
Pierse, Mary	9	F	„	21 — —	12 — —	
Kearny, Mary	30	F	„	22 — —	30 Dec. 1850	

(*continued*)

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. Ennistymon—*contd.*	*Years.*					
Moymore—*continued.*						
Boland, Mary	40	F	Fever	22 Jan. 1851	20 Jan. 1851	
Glynn, Darby	"	M	"	28 — —	28 — —	
Leahy, Mary	45	F	"	1 Feb. —	27 — —	
Shannon, Michael	5	M	"	6 — —	11 Nov. 1850	
Byrns, James	5	M	"	4 — —	18 Jan. 1851	
Neagle, Biddy	9	F	Dysentery	5 — —	6 Dec. 1850	
Stack, Michael	10	M	- "	6 — —	10 — —	
Ward, Bridget	12	F	- "	6 — —	4 Feb. 1851	
Donohoe, Michael	40	M	- "	10 — —	6 — —	
Markham, Nance	9	F	- "	8 — —	16 Jan. —	
Sexton, Biddy	9	F	Fever	9 — —	2 Feb. —	
Keane, Bridget	9	F	Dysentery	9 — —	9 Jan. —	
O'Loughlin, Terence	11	M	- "	11 — —	10 Aug. 1850	
Donnollan, Alex.	6	F	Fever	11 — —	11 Dec. —	
Curtis, Biddy	2	F	"	11 — —	19 — —	
Power, Martin	17	M	"	13 — —	23 — —	
Dowd, Michael	6	M	Dysentery	13 — —	10 Apr. —	
Devit, Biddy	56	F	Fever	16 — —	29 — —	
Hehir, Pat	31	M	Dysentery	20 — —	8 Feb. 1851	
Consodine, Mary	40	F	- "	21 — —	14 June 1850	
Griffy, John	50	M	- "	21 — —	3 July —	
Mullins, Mary	18	F	- "	23 — —	23 Jan. 1851	
Coffe, Pat	14	M	- "	23 — —	7 — —	
Griffy, Michael	48	M	- "	24 — —	9 June 1850	
Lahiff, James	15	M	- "	25 — —	2 Sept. —	
Nestor, Michael	9	M	- "	27 — —	28 — —	
Cusack, Michael	50	M	- "	28 — —	17 May —	
Ryan, Pat	70	M	- "	1 Mar. —	26 Oct. —	
O'Dea, Michael	4	M	- "	1 — —	23 Feb. 1851	
Russel, John	36	M	- "	1 — —	27 — —	
Harkin, Patt	7	M	- "	1 — —	25 — —	
Rourke, Michael	8	M	Fever	2 — —	20 Dec. 1850	
Cleary, John	5	M	Dysentery	3 — —	26 Jan. 1851	
Downes, James	6	M	- "	3 — —	27 Feb. —	
Lynch, James	5	M	- "	3 — —	11 July 1850	
Daly, Mary	3	F	- "	3 — —	1 Mar. 1851	
Moroney, Michael	8	M	- "	3 — —	3 Feb. —	
Egan, Pat	6	M	- "	6 — —	24 — —	
Fitzgerald, Jane	7	F	Fever	6 — —	23 — —	
Linnane, Mary	40	F	Dysentery	6 — —	23 — —	
Mooney, Tom	7	M	Fever	6 — —	28 — —	
Leavy, Mary	6	F	Dysentery	6 — —	7 Aug. 1850	
Fogarty, Biddy	9	F	- "	7 — —	19 — —	
Dowd, Biddy	7	F	- "	7 — —	19 — —	

M. Kean, Clerk of Union.
Charles Finucane, M.R.C.S.L.
James Shannon, M.D.

30 May 1851.

DEATHS in *Sandfield* Auxiliary Workhouse, from 25 March 1850 to 25 March 1851.

NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
	Years.					
O'Connors, Honor	1 month	F	Diarrhœa	24 Sept. 1850	16 Aug. 1850.	
Connolan, Biddy	1½ year.	F	- "	28 — —	16 — —	
Howley, Biddy	1½	F	Measles	2 Oct. —	28 Sept. —	
Brennan, James	7	M	- "	16 — —	28 — —	
Hay, Susan	6½	F	- "	18 — —	28 — —	
M'Donough, Mary	4	F	- "	18 — —	28 — —	
M'Donough, Biddy	2	F	- "	29 — —	28 — —	
Dillon, Thomas	2 days	M	Diarrhœa	30 — —	28 — —	
O'Loughlin, Thomas	3 years	M	Measles	31 — —	5 — —	
Mullins, Honor	3 weeks	F	Diarrhœa	31 — —	17 Aug. —	
Davis, Stephen	6	M	Measles	1 Nov. —	28 Sept. —	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. Ennistymon—*cont^d*	*Years.*					
Sandfield—*continued.*						
Slattery, Mary	1	F	Measles	8 Nov. 1850	28 Sept. 1850.	
Flanigan, Mary	2	F	Diarrhœa	10 — —	17 Aug. —	
Carrigg, Susan	2 weeks	F	Mysterious	12 — —	5 Sept. —	
Drony, Sibby	4 years	F	Diarrhœa	15 — —	17 Aug. —	
Dunneely, Kate	2	F	Convulsions	17 — —	28 Sept. —	
Sheehan, Austin	4	M	Diarrhœa	20 — —	28 — —	
Neylon, Michael	2 weeks	M	Convulsions	20 — —	16 Nov. —	
Flanigan, Kate	4 years	F	Inflammation of knee	26 — —	5 Sept. —	
Honon, James	5	M	Diarrhœa	25 — —	21 April —	
Molony, James	2	M	„	7 Dec. —	1 Nov. —	
Davis, Margaret	4	F	„	2 — —	28 Sept. —	
Slattery, John	3	M	Measles	18 — —	17 Aug. —	
Drony, Patt	2	M	„	13 — —	5 Dec. —	
Considine, Michael	1 ½	M	Diarrhœa	17 — —	6 Sept. —	
Hayes, John	1	M	„	28 — —	5 Dec. —	
Doorty, Margaret	3	F	„	22 — —	28 Sept. —	
Slattery, John	1 month	M	„	25 — —	17 Aug. —	
M'Mahon, Martin	4 years	M	„	30 — —	11 Dec. —	
Callinan, Mary	4	F	„	31 Dec. —	11 — —	
Clanchy, Kate	3	F	Convulsions	4 Jan. 1851	11 — —	
Mulqueny, Betty	1 ½	F	Decline	4 — —	5 — —	
Fitzpatrick, Patt	8 months	M	Convulsions	4 — —	5 — —	
O'Brien, Michael	8 weeks	M	„	6 — —	6 Nov. —	
Gately, Honor	¾ year	F	„	8 — —	21 April —	
Nestor, Mary	2 ½ years	F	Diarrhœa	9 — —	17 Aug. —	
Nestor, Pat	10 weeks	M	Abscesses	12 — —	28 — —	
Warren, Daniel	1 ½ year	M	Diarrhœa	14 — —	3 July —	
Gately, Honor	½	F	„	15 — —	5 Dec. —	
Hayes, Pat	3	M	„	16 — —	5 Sept. —	
Kean, Michael	5 months	M	Convulsions	17 — —	6 Nov. —	
Clanchy, Biddy	8 years	F	Diarrhœa	21 — —	11 Dec. —	
Dougheny, Peter	1 ½	M	„	25 — —	16 Jan. —	
Haran, John	2	M	„	25 — —	25 — —	
Torpy, Biddy	4	F	„	29 — —	16 — —	
Torpy, Pegg	1 ½	F	„	31 — —	16 — —	
Doherty, John	3	M	Cough	31 — —	16 Jan. 1851.	
Hogan, Patt	½	M	„	3 Feb. —	6 Nov. 1850.	
Hayes, Anne	2 ½	F	Diarrhœa	7 — —	28 Jan. 1851.	
Torpy, Anne	5	F	Measles	9 — —	16 — —	
Tierney, Ellen	1	F	„	10 — —	16 — —	
Sally, Honor	½	F	„	10 — —	25 — —	
Kean, Honor	4	F	Diarrhœa	11 — —	25 — —	
Sullivan, Biddy	½	F	„	13 — —	25 — —	
M'Mahon, Andrew	2	M	„	16 — —	11 Dec. 1850.	
Guthrie, Biddy	1	F	„	19 — —	16 Jan. 1851.	
O'Loughlin, Pegg	3	F	„	19 — —	16 Aug. 1850.	
M'Guane, Pegg	1 ½	F	„	22 — —	13 Feb. 1851.	
Gately, Honor	6 days	F	Decline	22 — —	13 — —	
Clohessy, Michael	74 years	M	Diarrhœa	16 — —	23 Jan. —	
Leydon, Pat	½	M	Measles	17 — —	26 — —	
Griffy, Pegg	1 ½	F	Diarrhœa	17 — —	16 Feb. —	
Daly, Biddy	1	F	Pertussis	25 — —	13 — —	
Glynn, Mary	3	F	Dysentery	25 — —	14 — —	
Quinn, John	2	M	Pertussis	27 — —	13 — —	
Roach, Joaney	1 day	F		28 — —	25 Jan. —	
Kunnelly, Kate	1 ½ year	F	Diarrhœa	28 — —	25 — —	
Griffy, Honor	4	F	„	3 Mar. —	25 — —	
Griffy, Patt	½	M	Pertussis	3 — —	25 — —	
Flannery, Fanny	1	F	Measles	1 — —	25 — —	
O'Connors, Mary	9 weeks	F	Diarrhœa	12 — —	13 Feb. —	
Glynn, Biddy	1 ½ year	F	„	12 — —	13 — —	
M'Mahon, Biddy	1 ½	F	„	13 — —	13 — —	
Connell, Anne	1 ½	F	„	16 — —	28 — —	
Quinlivan, Patt	3	M	„	20 — —	16 Jan. —	
Kean, Biddy	½	F	„	20 — —	20 Mar. —	
Lanigan, Simon	½	M	Measles	26 — —	1 — —	
O'Loughlin, Thomas	½	M	„	26 — —	15 — —	
Woods, Connor	1 day	M	„	26 — —	26 — —	

M. Kean, Clerk of Union.
Charles Finucane, M. R. C. S. L.
James Shannon, M. D.

29 May 1851.

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RETURN of Deaths for *Lahinch* Auxiliary, for Half Year ending 25th day of March 1851.

NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. Ennistymon—*cont*^{d}.	*Years.*					
Liddy, Biddy	10	F	Diarrhœa	29 Mar. 1850	— Jan. 1850.	
Carty, Biddy	7	F	Measles	29 — —	— — —	
Hayes, Pat	7	M	ditto	3 April —	14 Mar. —	
M'Namara, Pat	8	M	Anasarca	4 — —	6 Feb. —	
Brugg, Kitty	9	F	Diarrhœa	5 — —	18 Mar. —	
Donohue, Biddy	11	F	ditto	6 — —	18 — —	
Linnane, Kate	10	F	Dysentery	6 — —	14 Feb. —	
Hehir, Margaret	9	F	ditto	8 — —	— Sept. 1849.	
Brody, Mary	7	F	Measles	12 — —	14 Feb. 1850.	
Pender, Susan	10	F	ditto	14 — —	8 Jan. —	
Roughan, Mary	13	F	Fever	22 — —	24 Feb. —	
Kelly, John	4	M	Small-pox	23 — —	8 Jan. —	
Kean, Judy	7	F	ditto	25 — —	24 Feb. —	
Torpy, Biddy	10	F	Measles	1 May —	24 — —	
Ruish, Hannah	5	F	Small-pox	3 — —	24 — —	
M'Keen, Biddy	7	F	Diarrhœa	5 — —	24 — —	
Quealy, John	7	M	ditto	5 — —	24 — —	
O'Dwyer, James	7	M	Dysentery	5 — —	24 — —	
Devitt, Michael	7	M	ditto	6 — —	24 — —	
Kerin, Anne	6	F	Measles	8 — —	24 — —	
Daly, Ellen	13	F	Fever	14 — —	24 — —	
Conoll, Darby	6	M	Diarrhœa	18 — —	24 — —	
Rabbet, Biddy	6	F	Small-pox	21 — —	24 — —	
Murphy, Mary	12	F	Fever	21 — —	24 — —	
Dillon, Ellen	9	F	Diarrhœa	28 — —	24 — —	
Frcele, Maria	7	F	ditto	29 — —	24 — —	
King, Biddy	14	F	Dysentery	28 Nov. —	24 — —	
O'Loughlin, Anne	7	F	Diarrhœa	28 — —	3 Aug. —	
Barry, John	9	M	Dysentery	29 — —	18 Mar. —	
Walsh, Pat	5	M	Small-pox	8 Dec. —	8 — —	
Guthrie, Biddy	12	F	Bronchitis	13 — —	13 Jan. —	
Garrahy, Daniel	4	M	Diarrhœa	20 — —	16 Feb. —	
Doorty, John	5	M	Measles	22 — —	10 — —	
Foley, Honor	6	F	Dysentery	6 — —	16 — —	
O'Connor, Biddy	7	F	Measles	30 — —	14 — —	
Neville, Kate	5	F	Diarrhœa	2 Jan. 1851	18 — —	
M'Nerney, Kate	13	F	Anasarca	7 — —	16 — —	
Murray, Biddy	13	F	Dysentery	7 — —	18 — —	
Doheny, Margaret	9	F	ditto	11 — —	14 Dec. —	
O'Shaughnessy, Biddy	9	F	Diarrhœa	14 — —	10 Aug. —	
White, Mary	10	F	Dysentery	16 — —	11 Sept. —	
Devitt, Michael	7	M	Measles	17 — —	14 — —	
Nagle, Mary	9	F	Diarrhœa	18 — —	14 Nov. —	
Salmon, Biddy	14	F	Dysentery	19 — —	4 Sept. —	
Kinnane, Anne	9	F	Diarrhœa	19 — —	14 Aug. —	
Hasset, Mary	12	F	Dysentery	22 — —	10 Dec. —	
Conlon, Michael	7	M	Measles	24 — —	14 Oct. —	
Stack, Mary	9	F	Diarrhœa	24 — —	14 Feb. —	
O'Loughlin, Mary	7	F	Measles	25 — —	14 Oct. —	
Hogan, Mary	12	F	Diarrhœa	26 — —	10 Nov. —	
M'Namara, Mary	11	F	ditto	27 — —	14 Sept. —	
Woods, Mary	8	F	Dysentery	26 — —	20 Oct. —	
Hoare, Jane	14	F	Anasarca	28 — —	14 Nov. —	
Carty, Biddy	12	F	Dysentery	29 — —	14 Mar. —	
Power, Margaret	6	F	ditto	30 May 1850	12 Feb. —	
Wilson, Honor	10	F	Diarrhœa	12 Jan. —	10 Aug. 1849.	
Brody, Mary	7	F	Measles	29 — —	21 — —	
Reynolds, Biddy	8	F	Dysentery	8 July —	9 Sept. —	
Whelan, Edmond	5	M	Small-pox	12 — —	28 — —	
M'Guire, Kitty	6	F	Diarrhœa	12 Aug. —	4 Jan. 1850.	
Callinan, Mary	10	F	Fever	8 — —	10 June —	
Burke, Biddy	10	F	ditto	19 — —	22 — —	
M'Namara, Peggy	5	F	Small-pox	24 — —	6 Sept. 1849.	
O'Loughlin, Margaret	11	F	Dysentery	2 Sept. —	8 Dec. —	
Moloney, Ellen	6	F	Measles	13 — —	28 July 1850.	
Gardiner, Ellen	14	F	Fever	14 — —	13 — —	
O'Connor, Norry	8	F	Diarrhœa	25 — —	17 Mar. —	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. ENNISTYMON—*cont^d.*	*Years.*					
Lahinch—*continued.*						
M'Gowan, Francis	5	M	Measles	1 Oct. 1850	11 Mar. 1850.	
Conlon, Kate	8	F	Dysentery	7 — —	12 Sept. —	
Hogan, Margaret	7	F	Measles	7 — —	12 Aug. —	
Kelly, Mary	11	F	Dysentery	12 — —	24 Feb. —	
Moore, Michael	5	M	Small-pox	24 — —	17 July —	
Liston, Kate	8	F	Anasarca	28 — —	10 Nov. 1849.	
Hogan, Mary	12	F	Fever	28 — —	3 May 1850.	
Flanigan, Judy	12	F	Dysentery	29 — —	24 Jan. —	
Devitt, Biddy	8	F	Diarrhœa	29 — —	3 — —	
Foody, Biddy	13	F	Dysentery	1 Nov. —	8 Sept. —	
Hogan, Honor	14	F	- ditto	4 — —	19 — —	
Devitt, Mary	10	F	Diarrhœa	4 — —	2 July —	
Fitzpatrick, Mary	10	F	- ditto	7 — —	8 Feb. —	
Kerin, Mary	11	F	- ditto	10 — —	10 June —	
Curran, Ellen	7	F	- ditto	15 — —	24 Sept. —	
Hogan, Anne	5	F	Measles	18 — —	12 Aug. —	
Jordan, Biddy	12	F	Diarrhœa	31 Jan. 1851	24 Feb. —	
Kean, Biddy	10	F	Dysentery	1 Feb. —	6 May —	
M'Gan, Biddy	7	F	Dearth	6 — —	24 Feb. —	
Stephens, Mary	11	F	Dysentery	7 — —	24 — —	
M'Gan, Biddy	7	F	- ditto	6 — —	2 Nov. —	
Neylon, Ellen	12	F	- ditto	13 — —	26 April —	
Clune, Kate	12	F	Diarrhœa	10 — —	24 Feb. —	
Hoare, Biddy	12	F	- ditto	13 — —	24 — —	
Hoare, Biddy	9	F	- ditto	10 — —	24 — —	
Walsh, Anne	9	F	Dysentery	12 — —	27 Sept. —	
Rourk, Nicholas	7	M	Diarrhœa	21 — —	22 Mar. —	
Falvey, Biddy	13	F	- ditto	16 — —	24 Feb. —	
Hayes, Martin	4	M	Measles	18 — —	3 Nov. —	
Leavy, Michael	3	M	Diarrhœa	26 — —	13 Feb. —	
O'Connors, Mary	13	F	Measles	26 — —	4 Mar. —	
Kelly, Biddy	12	F	- ditto	22 — —	14 Sept. —	
Glynn, Biddy	9	F	- ditto	1 Mar. —	4 May —	
Laroner, Margaret	5	F	- ditto	2 — —	4 Sept. —	
Sheehan, Anne	5	F	Diarrhœa	3 — —	6 Aug. —	
Tierney, Margaret	7	F	Measles	8 — —	8 Jan. 1851.	
Fitzgerald, Kate	7	F	Dysentery	7 — —	1 Feb. —	
O'Loughlin, Denis	3	M	Diarrhœa	7 — —	4 Jan. —	
Kinnear, Ellen	9	F	Measles	5 — —	8 Jan. 1850.	
Reddan, John	5	M	- ditto	3 — —	14 Sept. —	
Flaherty, Biddy	10	F	- ditto	4 — —	14 Oct. —	
Kelly, Mary	7	F	Dysentery	5 — —	18 Mar. —	
Mullins, Anne	10	F	Measles	4 — —	14 Sept. —	
Jourdan, Biddy	12	F	—			
Waters, James	3	M	Dysentery	3 — —	4 Feb. 1851.	
Egan, Kitty	8	F	- ditto	8 — —	13 — —	
Daly, Thomas	7	M	- ditto	3 — —	10 — —	
M'Namara, Pat	6	M	- ditto	6 — —	13 — —	
Flanigan, Biddy	11	F	Measles	8 — —	10 — —	
Kelly, Stephen	8	M	Diarrhœa	8 — —	10 — —	
Mulquceny, James	7	M	- ditto	5 — —	15 — —	
Tierney, Winny	4	F	- ditto	5 — —	27 Mar. 1850.	
Glinny, Anne	12	F	Anasarca	14 — —	13 May —	
O'Loughlin, Biddy	14	F	Diarrhœa	10 — —	3 Aug. —	
Kean, Morty	6	M	- ditto	15 — —	2 Jan. 1851.	
O'Brien, Mary	7	F	- ditto	12 — —	11 July 1850.	
M'Guan, Norry	9	F	- ditto	15 — —	28 Jan. 1851.	
Coffee, Michael	4	M	Measles	9 — —	6 — —	
Fitzgerald, Jenny	7	F	- ditto	10 — —	28 — —	
Lawler, Joney	10	F	- ditto	11 — —	3 Feb. —	
Glynn, Michael	9	M	- ditto	12 — —	4 — —	
Leacy, Edmond	8	M	Diarrhœa	12 — —	10 — —	
Joyce, Mary	5	F	Measles	14 — —	26 Sept. 1850.	
Carmody, Nance	8	F	Diarrhœa	15 — —	10 Feb. 1851.	
Joyce, James	5	M	Measles	10 — —	8 — —	
O'Loughlin, Winny	13	F	Diarrhœa	11 — —	4 — —	
Lysaght, Pegg	6	F	- ditto	9 — —	22 May 1850.	
Scanlon, Mary	6	F	Dysentery	12 — —	2 Sept. —	
Tierney, John	4	M	Diarrhœa	12 — —	7 Feb. 1851.	
Hogan, Michael	8	M	Measles	12 — —	18 — —	
Hogan, Connor	3	M	Diarrhœa	15 — —	3 Nov. 1850.	
O'Brien, Biddy	11	F	- ditto	14 — —	17 Feb. 1851.	
Flaherty, Mary	9	F	- ditto	14 — —	8 Jan. —	

(*continued*)

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. Ennistymon—*cont*d. Lahinch—*continued*.	*Years*.					
Kelly, Honor	9	F	Anasarca	18 Mar. 1851	8 Feb. 1851.	
Owens, Biddy	7	F	Diarrhœa	21 — —	14 Dec. 1850.	
Donohue, Mary	10	F	Dysentery	21 — —	4 Jan. 1851.	
Kean, Norry	14	F	Diarrhœa	18 — —	4 Oct. 1850.	
Droney, Kitty	4	F	- ditto -	22 — —	22 Feb. 1851.	
Reddan, Mary	9	F	Dysentery	16 — —	3 — —	
Whelan, Biddy	13	F	Measles	16 — —	14 Jan. —	
O'Loughlin, John	8	M	ditto	16 — —	12 Feb. —	
O'Loughlin, James	2½	M	ditto	16 — —	23 — —	
O'Sullivan, Biddy	3	F	ditto	22 — —	17 — —	
O'Loughlin, Kate	5	F	Dysentery	18 — —	12 — —	
M'Namara, Nancy	13	F	Diarrhœa	11 — —	13 — —	
Curtin, Connor	3	M	Measles	20 — —	3 Aug. 1850.	
Cusack, Pegg	12	F	ditto	22 — —	6 Sept. —	
Gulligan, Eliza	9	F	Diarrhœa	16 — —	23 Nov. —	
Jordan, Michael	6	M	- ditto -	21 — —	9 Feb. 1851.	
Flynn, Mary	8	F	- ditto -	19 — —	21 Jan. —	
Seahan, Austin	5	M	- ditto -	18 — —	7 Feb. —	
Galvin, Biddy	6	F	- ditto -	22 — —	8 Aug. 1850.	
O'Loughlin, Biddy	9	F	Dysentery	22 — —	7 Dec. —	
Moloney, Nancy	13	F	Diarrhœa	25 — —	26 July —	
Hogan, Thomas	6	M	Measles	25 — —	18 — —	
O'Brien, Biddy	6	F	Diarrhœa	25 — —	10 — —	

M. Kean.
James Shannon, M. D.
Charles Finucane, M. R. C. S. L.

30 May 1851.

RETURN of Deaths in *Miltown* Auxiliary Workhouse from 25 March 1850 to 25 March 1851.

NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
	Years.					
Higgins, Martin	10	M	Diarrhœa	28 Mar. 1850	1 Jan. 1850.	
Craddom, John	13	M	Chronic ditto	2 April —	9 Feb. —	
Roine, John	13	M	Acute laryngetis	10 — —	30 Jan. —	
Griffy, Patt	13	M	Diarrhœa	12 — —	1 April —	
O'Donnell, Michael	10	M	Small-pox	21 — —	27 Feb. —	
Carty, Tom	7	M	Chronic diarrhœa	12 May —	9 April —	
Sheehan, Pat	10	M	Diarrhœa	12 — —	24 Feb. —	
Donohue, Patt	8	M	- ditto -	7 June —	24 Feb. —	
Lysaght, William	12	M	- ditto -	7 — —	8 Mar. —	
Fitzpatrick, Tom	6	M	Croup	10 — —	29 April —	
Cullinan, Patt	10	M	Fever	10 — —	24 Feb. —	
Carty, Francis	9	M	Diarrhœa	15 — —	30 April —	
Kelly, John	65	M	Chronic ditto	16 — —	6 — —	
Neylon, Corney	14	M	Fever	22 — —	10 May —	
Riedy, Patt	14	M	Chronic pleuritis	23 — —	2 — —	
Tully, James	9	M	Small-pox	2 July —	20 — —	
Kierse, Michael	10	M	Chronic diarrhœa	8 — —	24 Feb. —	
Doogan, Patt	17	M	Scalded	9 — —	24 — —	
Linnane, Pat	11	M	Chronic diarrhœa	14 — —	24 — —	
Linnane, Charles	8	M	Fever	14 — —	24 — —	
Hehir, Michael	12	M	Chronic diarrhœa	15 — —	20 Mar. —	
Donohue, John	13	M	- ditto -	20 — —	24 Feb. —	
M'Namara, Denis	7	M	- ditto -	29 — —	20 Mar. —	
Torpy, Michael	14	M	- ditto -	9 Aug. —	24 Feb. —	
Leary, Arthur	7	M	- ditto -	15 — —	8 May —	
Flynn, John	12	M	Fever	27 — —	24 Feb. —	
O'Loughlin, Martin	14	M	Disease of spine	6 Sept. —	27 Mar. —	
Griffy, Daniel	13	M	Diarrhœa	25 — —	4 April —	
Gardner, William	8	M	Measles	30 — —	6 Aug. —	
Fitzgerald, Patt	10	M	Diarrhœa	1 Oct. —	3 May —	
Lynch, Patt	46	M	Chronic diarrhœa	11 — —	5 Sept. —	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. Ennistymon—*cont*d. Miltown—*continued*.	*Years*.					
Kenny, Andrew	12	M	Diarrhœa	25 Sept. 1850	24 Feb. 1850.	
Mullins, John	6	M	- ditto -	13 Oct. —	13 Aug. —	
Fitzpatrick, John	8	M	- ditto -	25 Sept. —	7 — —	
Droney, Pat	17	M	Rheumatism	16 Oct. —	30 Apr. —	
Earles, Tom	12	M	Diarrhœa	16 — —	30 Aug. —	
Carly, Michael	10	M	Fever	16 — —	24 Feb. —	
Quealy, Pat	9	M	Measles	18 — —	26 Aug. —	
Hayes, Thomas	10	M	Diarrhœa	19 — —	7 — —	
Carty, John	6	M	- ditto -	19 — —	12 Sept. —	
Moloney, James	7	M	Measles	19 — —	27 Aug. —	
O'Loughlin, Thomas	7	M	Diarrhœa	20 — —	14 — —	
Garrahey, John	9	M	Measles	21 — —	12 — —	
M'Donough, Tom	8	M	ditto	22 — —	10 — —	
Ahern, Patt	9	M	ditto	23 — —	20 Sept. —	
M'Mahon, John	7	M	Diarrhœa	25 — —	15 — —	
Barret, Andrew	7	M	- ditto -	25 — —	26 July —	
Howard, Martin	9	M	- ditto -	25 — —	24 Feb. —	
Whelan, John	7	M	Measles	26 — —	10 Aug. —	
Guerin, Patt	7	M	Diarrhœa	27 — —	27 — —	
FitzGerald, William	10	M	- ditto -	31 — —	20 — —	
Carty, Honor	68	F	- ditto -	6 Nov. —	12 Sept. —	
Ryan, Michael	9	M	- ditto -	7 — —	24 — —	
Kean, John	7	M	- ditto -	9 — —	21 — —	
Hogan, Michael	7	M	- ditto -	11 — —	17 Aug. —	
Smith, Thomas	7	M	- ditto -	18 — —	22 — —	
Keylon, John	9	M	- ditto -	22 — —	27 June —	
Hanrahan, Laurence	11	M	- ditto -	27 — —	16 Sept. —	
Carty, Michael	8	M	- ditto -	27 — —	4 — —	
Mullins, Michael	7	M	- ditto -	1 Dec. —	16 Aug. —	
Byrnes, Patt	8	M	Fever	3 — —	13 Sept. —	
Glynn, John	22	M	Diarrhœa	5 — —	19 Aug. —	
Canny, John	11	M	- ditto -	6 — —	29 Apr. —	
Gegan, Patt	8	M	- ditto -	7 — —	11 Sept. —	
Howley, Patt	10	M	- ditto -	7 — —	5 Aug. —	
O'Loughlin, Michael	13	M	- ditto -	9 — —	21 — —	
Lysaght, Christopher	20	M	- ditto -	11 — —	5 — —	
Costello, Martin	10	M	- ditto -	12 — —	24 — —	
Jordan, Martin	10	M	- ditto -	13 — —	24 Feb. —	
Hanrahan, Austin	45	M	- ditto -	16 — —	5 June —	
O'Connors, Patt	1	M	- ditto -	17 — —	1 Oct. —	
Clune, Patt	10	M	- ditto -	20 — —	24 Aug. —	
Leyden, Michael	10	M	Fever	22 — —	18 Apr. —	
Cullinan, Patt	9	M	Diarrhœa	22 — —	22 Nov. —	
Rabbit, Patt	9	M	- ditto -	25 — —	7 May —	
Lunneen, Patt	7	M	- ditto -	20 — —	5 Nov. —	
Hehir, Andy	14	M	- ditto -	27 — —	8 Aug. —	
Canny, Michael	11	M	Chronic diarrhœa	28 — —	30 — —	
Linnane, Connor	7	M	- - ditto -	27 — —	16 Sept. —	
Mulqueeny, James	7	M	Epilepsy	29 — —	8 Oct. —	
Mulroy, Thomas	9	M	Croup	1 Jan. 1851	21 Sept. —	
Gurligan, Michael	10	M	Diarrhœa	1 — —	16 Oct. —	
Markham, Michael	7	M	- ditto -	1 — —	8 Aug. —	
Leahey, Patt	6	M	- ditto -	2 — —	18 Oct. —	
Kerin, Pat	9	M	- ditto -	7 — —	19 — —	
Kerin, Austin	7	M	- ditto -	9 — —	16 Sept. —	
Woods, John	9	M	- ditto -	10 — —	18 Oct. —	
Sheedy, Tom	11	M	Anasarca	11 — —	18 — —	
M'Donough, Michael	8	M	Diarrhœa	13 — —	2 Dec. —	
Clancy, Denis	8	M	- ditto -	14 — —	2 — —	
Shaughnessy, Tom	7	M	- ditto -	16 — —	24 Sept. —	
Sheehan, Terence	6	M	Fever	17 — —	24 — —	
Foley, Patrick	9	M	Diarrhœa	20 — —	6 Nov. —	
Fitzpatrick, Michael	7	M	- ditto -	22 — —	27 Sept. —	
O'Connor, Ned	8	M	Erysipelas	22 — —	7 Oct. —	
White, Andy	7	M	Diarrhœa	22 — —	9 Nov. —	
Curtin, Tim	47	M	- ditto -	24 — —	8 — —	
Cross, Larry	12	M	Apoplexy	24 — —	25 Oct. —	
Lharry, Bryan	10	M	Diarrhœa	25 — —	19 Mar. —	
M'Namara, Michael	12	M	- ditto -	25 — —	24 Feb. —	
Leahey, John	8	M	- ditto -	25 — —	18 Oct. —	
Davis, Martin	9	M	- ditto -	26 — —	21 Sept. —	
Hogan, Pat	50	M	- ditto -	26 — —	21 — —	
M'Mahon, John	12	M	- ditto -	26 — —	23 — —	

(*continued*)

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. ENNISTYMON—*cont*d.	*Years.*					
Miltown—*continued.*						
O'Connors, Michael	9	M	Diarrhœa	29 Jan. 1851	10 Aug. 1850.	
Conlan, Martin	10	M	- ditto -	29 — —	8 Nov. —	
Mooney, Michael	12	M	- ditto -	29 — —	7 Dec. —	
Curtin, John	10	M	- ditto -	29 — —	24 Feb. —	
Murray, Matt	11	M	- ditto -	31 — —	20 Aug. —	
Gulligan, Biddy	7	M	- ditto -	31 — —	3 Jan. 1851.	
Ahern, Michael	40	M	- ditto -	31 — —	2 Dec. 1850.	
O'Loughlin, Michael	5	M	- ditto -	1 Feb. —	3 Aug. —	
Sullivan, Pat	10	M	- ditto -	2 — —	20 Feb. —	
Conoly, Mary	8	F	- ditto -	2 — —	20 Dec. —	
Mack, Michael	7	M	- ditto -	3 — —	18 Nov. —	
Conoulty, Daniel	14	M	- ditto -	3 — —	4 Apr. —	
M'Mahon, Thomas	68	M	- ditto -	5 — —	15 Nov. —	
Glynn, Michael	10	M	- ditto -	5 — —	8 May —	
O'Dea, John	13	M	- ditto -	5 — —	6 Jan. 1851.	
Tierney, Margaret	7	F	- ditto -	5 — —	3 — —	
Fitzpatrick, Pat	10	M	Fever	6 — —	14 — —	
Neagh, Pat	14	M	ditto	6 — —	21 — —	
Davonin, Thomas	11	M	Diarrhœa	6 — —	24 Feb. 1850.	
M'Mahon, Thomas	68	M	- ditto -	6 — —	24 Nov. —	
Rabbett, Michael	9	M	- ditto -	6 — —	2 Jan. 1851.	
Curtin, Pat	12	M	- ditto -	7 — —	8 Nov. 1850.	
Quinn, Nelly	8	F	- ditto -	22 — —	10 Feb. 1851.	
Foran, Michael	3	M	- ditto -	9 — —	6 Jan. —	
Munth, Pat	7	M	- ditto -	9 — —	15 Aug. 1850.	
Conoll, Tom	6	M	- ditto -	9 — —	7 Jan. 1851.	
Rabbett, Mary	5	F	- ditto -	9 — —	2 — —	
Neggh, Ellin	7	F	Measles	10 — —	6 — —	
Neagh, Tom	5	M	Diarrhœa	11 — —	6 — —	
Guthrie, Kitty	7	F	Measles	11 — —	3 — —	
Healy, Biddy	5	F	Diarrhœa	11 — —	7 — —	
Mullins, Pat	8	M	- ditto -	11 — —	31 Aug. 1850.	
Coffey, John	13	M	- ditto -	11 — —	24 Feb. —	
O'Loughlin, John	7	M	- ditto -	12 — —	17 Jan. 1851.	
Canney, James	13	M	- ditto -	13 — —	17 — —	
Slattery, Thomas	5	M	- ditto -	13 — —	10 Aug. 1850.	
Daly, Pat	6	M	- ditto -	13 — —	31 Apr. —	
O'Dea, Pat	10	M	- ditto -	13 — —	6 Jan. 1851.	
Fitzpatrick, John	8	M	- ditto -	13 — —	3 — —	
Guthrie, James	7	M	- ditto -	14 — —	3 — —	
Friel, Thomas	9	M	- ditto -	14 — —	21 Aug. 1850.	
Deveney, Pat	6	M	- ditto -	14 — —	24 Oct. —	
Neagh, John	7	M	- ditto -	14 — —	24 — —	
Vaughan, Pat	5	M	- ditto -	15 — —	3 Dec. —	
Burley, Thomas	7	M	- ditto -	15 — —	16 — —	
Cullinan, Lot	10	M	- ditto -	15 — —	17 Jan. —	
Gulligan, James	5	M	- ditto -	15 — —	3 Jan. 1851.	
Friel, Martin	6	M	Small-pox	15 — —	6 — —	
Brennan, Tom	11	M	Diarrhœa	15 — —	21 Aug. 1850.	
Lennane, Joney	6	F	- ditto -	16 — —	19 — —	
Hayes, Martin	45	M	- ditto -	16 — —	28 Jan. 1851.	
Curley, Michael	38	M	- ditto -	16 — —	25 — —	
M'Mahon, Thomas	10	M	Anasarca	17 — —	28 Aug. 1850.	
Mulqueeny, Austin	9	M	Diarrhœa	18 — —	8 Oct. —	
Doherty, Michael	7	M	- ditto -	18 — —	13 Jan. 1851.	
Leahy, William	10	M	- ditto -	18 — —	18 Oct. 1850.	
Conlon, Betty	7	F	- ditto -	18 — —	11 Jan. 1851.	
Quinn, John	6	M	- ditto -	19 — —	11 — —	
Kean, Pat	9	M	- ditto -	19 — —	2 — —	
Kinnane, John	12	M	- ditto -	19 — —	3 — —	
Guilligan, John	13	M	- ditto -	19 — —	3 — —	
M'Mahon, Honor	55	F	- ditto -	19 — —	29 Nov. 1850.	
Doherty, John	60	M	- ditto -	20 — —	2 Feb. 1851.	
Flynn, Martin	10	M	- ditto -	20 — —	21 Jan. —	
Quinn, Thomas	4	M	- ditto -	22 — —	3 — —	
Neagle, John	49	M	- ditto -	24 — —	13 Dec. 1850.	
Doud, John	4	M	- ditto -	25 — —	6 Jan. 1851.	
Carty, Peter	7	M	- ditto -	25 — —	20 Aug. 1850.	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. Ennistymon—*contd.*	*Years.*					
Miltown—*continued.*						
Sheehan, Michael	14	M	Diarrhœa	26 Feb. 1851	24 Feb. 1850.	
Griffy, Pat	6	M	- ditto	27 — —	14 Jan. 1851.	
Fahey, John	8	M	Measles	27 — —	20 — —	
O'Connor, John	40	M	Anasarca	27 — —	9 May 1850.	
Doherty, Mary	9	F	Diarrhœa	27 — —	13 Jan. 1851.	
Moloney, James	8	M	- ditto	27 — —	22 Aug. 1850.	
Carty, Mary	40	F	- ditto	27 — —	31 Jan. 1851.	
Tierney, Biddy	8	F	- ditto	28 — —	24 — —	
Manth, Pat	4	M	- ditto	2 Mar. 1851	6 — —	
O'Loughlin, Michael	9	M	- ditto	2 — —	4 Oct. 1850.	
O'Loughlin, Kate	76	F	- ditto	3 — —	3 Feb. 1851.	
Devitt, Pat	9	M	- ditto	3 — —	6 Jan. —	
Mullins, James	9	M	- ditto	4 — —	24 Feb. 1850.	
Torpy, James	12	M	- ditto	4 — —	2 — 1851.	
M'Guane, William	7	M	Fever	5 — —	28 Jan. —	
Healey, Michael	10	M	Diarrhœa	5 — —	15 Nov. 1850.	
Reddan, Pat	7	M	Measles	6 — —	16 Sept. —	
Byrne, Biddy	7	F	Diarrhœa	7 — —	11 Jan. 1851.	
Cusack, John	8	M	- ditto	7 — —	11 — —	
Maddigan, John	22	M	- ditto	7 — —	15 July 1850.	
Cusack, Michael	10	M	- ditto	8 — —	7 Sept. —	
Healey, Nicholas	9	M	- ditto	8 — —	15 Nov. —	
Boyle, Pat	9	M	- ditto	9 — —	5 — —	
Suoney, William	8	M	- ditto	10 — —	13 Jan. 1851.	
Rabbett, Joseph	7	M	- ditto	10 — —	24 Feb. 1850.	
Freel, Biddy	6	F	Measles	10 — —	21 Aug. —	
Flannery, Tom	9	M	Diarrhœa	11 — —	2 Nov. —	
O'Loughlin, Michael	8	M	- ditto	12 — —	17 Jan. 1851.	
Rourke, Pat	12	M	- ditto	12 — —	23 — —	
Keating, Michael	52	M	- ditto	13 — —	31 — —	
Donnellan, Tom	9	M	Measles	13 — —	31 — —	
Brennan, Pat	9	M	Diarrhœa	13 — —	20 Aug. 1850.	
Doherty, Pat	8	M	- ditto	14 — —	7 July 1851.	
Sullivan, Norry	8	F	- ditto	14 — —	7 Jan. —	
Finellan Thomas	11	M	- ditto	15 — —	15 Aug. 1850.	
Leary, Michael	10	M	- ditto	15 — —	24 Sept. —	
O'Loughlin, James	17	M	- ditto	16 — —	12 Feb. 1851.	
Ryan, William	10	M	- ditto	16 — —	12 — —	
Flynn, Pat	12	M	Fever	17 — —	18 — —	
Doherty, John	9	M	Diarrhœa	17 — —	2 — —	
O'Loughlin, Daniel	3	M	- ditto	17 — —	19 — —	
Glynn, John	6	M	- ditto	17 — —	16 Oct. 1850	
Scullans, James	11	M	- ditto	17 — —	14 Feb. 1851.	
O'Loughlin, Thomas	13	M	- ditto	18 — —	24 Jan. 1850.	
Davonin, Michael	16	M	- ditto	18 — —	24 — —	
Curtin, Pat	50	M	- ditto	18 — —	30 Dec. —	
Sullivan, Michael	9	M	- ditto	19 — —	15 Aug. —	
Doorty, Pat	7	M	- ditto	20 — —	15 — —	
Quinn, Michael	12	M	- ditto	20 — —	10 Feb. 1851.	
M'Namara, Thomas	7	M	- ditto	20 — —	21 — —	
Meehan, Mary	8	F	Measles	21 — —	27 Dec. 1850.	
Sheehan, Michael	12	M	Diarrhœa	21 — —	12 Feb. 1851.	
Stephens, Michael	8	M	- ditto	22 — —	4 Sept. 1850.	
Wall, Ellin	3½	F	- ditto	23 — —	14 Jan. 1851.	
Grady, John	9	M	- ditto	23 — —	22 Nov. 1850.	
Ryan, Simon	7	M	- ditto	24 — —	20 Jan. —	

M. Kean, Clerk of Union.
John Costello, M. D., Medical Officer.

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RETURN of Deaths in *Ballykeal* Auxiliary Workhouse, from 25 March 1850 to 25 March 1851.

NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. Ennistymon—*cont*^{d}.	*Years.*					
O'Connors, Mary	16	F	Diarrhœa	10 Jan. 1851	22 May 1850.	
Finnelly, Biddy	40	F	- ditto	27 — —	14 Aug. —	
Mullins, Biddy	46	F	Bronchitis	4 — —	24 Feb. —	
Coleman, Nance	60	F	Diarrhœa	22 Mar. —	28 Aug. —	
M'Mahon, Nelly	20	F	Anasarca	21 Feb. —	24 Feb. —	
Neville, Kate	60	F	Diarrhœa	30 Dec. 1850	10 Sept. —	
M'Mahon, Mary	50	F	Bronchitis	28 — —	17 Aug. —	
Droney, Mary	44	F	Diarrhœa	3 Mar. 1851	22 Nov. —	
Egan, Pegg	58	F	Dissura	27 Jan. —	3 — —	
O'Brien, Pegg	64	F	Diarrhœa	25 Feb. —	26 July —	
Barrington, Mary	20	F	Bronchitis	25 Mar. —	24 Feb. —	
Hayes, Honor	28	F	Hemiplegia	12 Jan. —	24 — —	
Doolin, Mary	50	F	Rheumatism	28 — —	21 Aug. —	
Houllehan, Kate	56	F	Diarrhœa	17 Feb. —	15 Sept. —	
Connole, Kate	60	F	- ditto	16 Jan. —	15 — —	
Kerin, Anne	18	F	Scrofulous tumors	23 July 1850	24 Feb. —	
Foran, Mary	40	F	Diarrhœa	22 Jan. 1851	10 Aug. —	
Callaghan, Ellon	50	F	Dysentery	26 — —	16 Oct. —	
O'Loughlen, Kate	60	F	- ditto	5 Apr. —	3 Feb. 1851.	
Devitt, Anne	55	F	Diarrhœa	3 Mar. —	20 Mar. 1850.	
Brennan, Mary	50	F	- ditto	8 — —	20 Aug. —	
O'Dea, Kitty	17	F	- ditto	5 — —	26 July —	
Gaffe, Ellen	45	F	- ditto	23 Feb. —	12 Oct. —	
Daley, Nance	40	F	- ditto	15 Mar. —	30 Apr. —	
O'Brien, Mary	60	F	- ditto	10 Feb. —	24 Feb. —	
Beahan, Biddy	40	F	- ditto	14 — —	3 Aug. —	
Guthrie, Biddy	40	F	- ditto	15 Feb. —	3 May —	
Neagle, Mary	50	F	Icterus	15 Mar. —	7 Feb. 1851.	
Foran, Mary	17	F	Diarrhœa	18 July 1850	24 — 1850.	
Davis, Biddy	20	F	„	23 — —	24 — —	
O'Donnell, Mary	20	F	„	20 June —	24 — —	
Connole, Kate	20	F	Bronchitis	6 Oct. —	24 — —	
Sharry, Mary	16	F	Cephalalgia	28 Sept. —	24 — —	
Sullivan, Biddy	60	F	Bronchitis	17 — —	24 — —	
Garrihy, Kate	73	F	Dysentery	21 Nov. —	22 Aug. —	
Caher, Joaney	60	F	„	1 Oct. —	19 — —	
Blake, Nance	70	F	Diarrhœa	6 — —	3 Sept. —	
Cullinan, Norry	20	F	Dysentery	18 Dec. —	11 July —	
Gallagher, Anne	24	F	Bronchitis	28 Oct. —	24 Feb. —	
Glynn, Margaret	60	F	Diarrhœa	25 Dec. —	6 July —	
Glinny, Mary	60	F	Cholera, English	28 Oct. —	10 Aug. —	
Fitzpatrick, Biddy	40	F	Spasme	19 Dec. —	10 — —	
Glynn, Biddy	67	F	Diarrhœa	16 Nov. —	4 Oct. —	
Devitt, Honor	58	F	„	10 Feb. 1851	7 Aug. —	
Begley, Joan	25	F	Bronchitis and diarrhœa.	28 — —	24 July —	
O'Connors, Mary	50	F	Diarrhœa	22 — —	2 Feb. 1851.	
O'Loughlin, Mary	28	F	Dysentery	25 — —	11 Aug. 1850.	
Sheehan, Kate	43	F	Diarrhœa	18 Mar. —	29 Apr. —	
Murphy, Mary	63	F	„	28 — —	6 Jan. 1851.	
Kelly, Kitty	16	F	„	2 — —	26 July 1850	
Doherty, Kate	60	F	„	19 — —	24 Feb. —	
Corcoran, Hannah	60	F	Dysentery	25 — —	6 Jan. 1851.	
Dunneely, Biddy	49	F	Diarrhœa	13 — —	12 July 1850.	
Hogan, Mary	56	F	„	11 — —	26 Sept. —	
Doherty, Kate	60	F	Dysentery	19 — —	12 Feb. —	
Mulqueeny, Mary	40	F	„	13 — —	24 — —	
M'Mahon, Hannah	20	F	„	14 — —	24 — —	
Brennan, Pegg	58	F	Diarrhœa	23 — —	14 Aug. —	
Mulqueeny, Mary	14	F	„	11 Apr. —	14 — —	
Leary, Ellen	60	F	„	17 — —	14 — —	
Mulqueeny, Honor	45	F	„	3 — —	14 — —	
Hayes, Mary	17	F	„	16 Sept. 1850	14 — —	
M'Mahon, Biddy	20	F	Diarrhœa and anasarca.	15 Oct. —	24 Feb. —	

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NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Date of Admission.	Observations of Medical Officer.
II. Ennistymon—*cont*d. Ballykeal—*continued*.	*Years*.					
Benagy Pegg - -	17	F	Diarrhœa - -	17 May 1850	24 Feb. 1850	
Linnane, Jane - -	50	F	- „ - - -	4 — –	24 — –	
Geyron, Mary - -	16	F	Febris - - -	7 Nov. –	24 — –	
Scales, Mary - -	55	F	Diarrhœa - -	10 May 1851	24 — –	
Gallery, Biddy - -	16	F	- „ - - -	9 — 1850	24 — –	
Lyddy, Mary - -	16	F	Febris - - -	11 — –	24 — –	
Cullinan, Biddy - -	20	F	Diarrhœa and bronchitis.	22 — –	24 — –	
Slattery, Norry - -	20	F	Rubeola - - -	22 — –	24 — –	
Clohessy, Mary - -	40	F	Diarrhœa - -	12 Oct. –	24 — –	

30 May 1851.

M. Kean, Clerk of Union.
Edmund Armstrong, A.M., M.B., T.C.D., L.R.C.S.I, L.M., &c.
Medical Officer.

—III.—

COPY of the Dietary ordered or sanctioned by the Commissioners of Poor Laws, for all Classes in the *Kilrush* Workhouses, during the Period from the 25th day of March 1850 until the 25th day of March 1851; specifying the kind of Food used, and showing what Deviation there may have been (and under what Authority) from such prescribed Dietary within the same Period, particularly as regards the Diminution of Milk.

Kilrush Union Workhouse.—25 March 1850.

House Dietary, adopted per Minute.

No. 1.—Able-bodied Working Males.

Breakfast - - - - - - 6 oz. Indian meal, and 2 oz. of rice; 1 oz. of butter.
Dinner - - - - - - - 16 oz. rye and whole flour bread; 2 pints soup.

No. 2.—Able-bodied Working Females.

Breakfast - - - - - - 5½ oz. Indian meal, and 1¾ oz. rice; 1 oz. of butter.
Dinner - - - - - - - 14 oz. rye and whole flour bread; 1½ pint soup.

No. 3.—Persons not at Work, and Infirm.

Breakfast - - - - - - 4½ oz. Indian meal and 1½ oz. rice; 1 oz. of butter.
Dinner - - - - - - - 12 oz. rye and whole flour bread; 1½ pint soup.

No. 4.—Children under Fifteen and above Nine Years of Age.

Breakfast - - - - - - 3¾ oz. Indian meal, and 1¼ oz. rice; half pint new milk.
Dinner - - - - - - - 10 oz. rye and whole flour bread; 1 pint soup.
Supper - - - - - - - 4 oz. rye and whole flour bread; half pint soup.

Nos. 5 and 6.—Children under Nine and above Two Years of Age.

Breakfast - - - - - - 3 oz. Indian meal and 1 oz. rice; half pint new milk.
Dinner - - - - - - - 4 oz. white bread; half pint new milk.
Supper - - - - - - - 4 oz. white bread; half pint milk or soup.

No. 7.—Infants under Two Years.

Not less than 1 pint milk and 8 oz. bread daily.

Infirm Ward.—Diet for Convalescents.

Breakfast - - - - - - Milk, half pint; bread, 8 oz.
Dinner - - - - - - - Milk, half pint; bread, 8 oz.
Supper - - - - - - - Milk, half pint; bread, 4 oz.

For any deviation from this dietary, *see* annexed Return taken from the "Minutes."

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KILRUSH UNION WORKHOUSE.—25 March 1850 and 1851.

INFIRMARY and FEVER HOSPITAL DIETARY, adopted per Minute.

Low Diet, No. 1.

Milk, for whey, 3 pints; bread, 4 ounces, daily.

Low Diet, No. 2.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Milk, 1 pint; bread, 4 oz. -	- - Milk, with rice, 1 pint; bread, 4 oz.	Milk, half pint; bread, 4 oz.

Middle Diet, No. 3.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Milk, half pint; bread, 6 oz. -	Milk, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz. - -	Milk, half pint; bread, 4 oz.

Middle Diet, No. 4.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Milk, half pint; bread, 6 oz. -	Rice milk, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz. -	Milk, half pint; bread, 4 oz.

Full Diet, No. 5.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Milk, half pint; bread, 8 oz. -	Milk, 1 pint; bread, 8 oz. - -	Milk, half pint; bread, 4 oz.

Full Diet, with Meat, No. 6.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Milk, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz. -	Meat, 8 oz.; bread, 6 oz. - -	Milk, half pint; bread, 4 oz.

The scale here laid down includes the allowance to the sick above nine years of age. For all classes under nine and above two years, the allowance to be three-fourths of the above.

For

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For Infants under Two Years.

Milk, 1 pint; bread, 8 ounces; rice milk, 1 pint, daily

Infirm Ward Diet.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Milk, 1 pint; bread, 8 oz. -	Milk, 1 pint; bread, 8 oz. - -	Milk, half pint; bread, 4 oz.

For any deviation from this dietary, *see* annexed Return taken from the "Minutes."
5 May 1851.

KILRUSH UNION WORKHOUSE.—25 March 1851.

HOUSE DIETARY, adopted per Minute.

No. 1.—Able-bodied Working Males:

Breakfast - - - - - - - - 8 oz. Indian meal and half pint new milk.
Dinner - - - - - - - - - 16 oz. rye and barley bread; 2 pints soup.

No. 2.—Able-bodied Working Females:

Breakfast - - - - - - - - 7 oz. Indian meal and half pint new milk.
Dinner - - - - - - - - - 14 oz. rye and barley bread; 1 ½ pint soup.

No. 3.—Persons not at Work, and Infirm:

Breakfast - - - - - - - - 6 oz. Indian meal and half pint new milk.
Dinner - - - - - - - - - 12 oz. rye and barley bread; 1 ½ pint soup.

No. 4.—Children under Fifteen and above Nine Years of Age:

Breakfast - - - - - - - - 5 oz. Indian meal and half pint new milk.
Dinner - - - - - - - - - 10 oz. rye and barley bread; 1 pint soup.
Supper - - - - - - - - - 4 oz. rye and barley bread.

Nos. 5 and 6.—Children under Nine and above Two Years of Age:

Breakfast - - - - - - - - 4 oz. Indian meal and half pint new milk.
Dinner - - - - - - - - - 4 oz. white bread and 1 pint of soup.
Supper - - - - - - - - - 4 oz. white bread; half pint milk or soup.

No. 7.—Infants under Two Years:

Not less than 1 pint milk and 8 oz. bread daily.

Infirm Ward.—Diet for Convalescents:

Breakfast - - - - - - - - Milk, half pint; bread, 8 oz.
Dinner - - - - - - - - - Milk, half pint; bread, 8 oz.
Supper - - - - - - - - - Milk, half pint; bread, 4 oz.

For any deviation from this dietary, *see* annexed Return taken from the "Minutes."

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KILRUSH UNION.—25 March 1850.

DIETARY for *Kilrush* District Fever Hospitals, under the Temporary Fever Acts, 9 Vict. c. 6, 10 Vict. c. 22, and 12 Vict. c. 131.

——	LOW DIET. (L.)	MIDDLE DIET. (M.)	FULL DIET. (F.)	RICE DIET. (R.)
Breakfast -	3 pints of whey in 24 hours.	4 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.	- - 6 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.	- - 6 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.
Dinner -		4 oz. bread, 1 pint beef tea.	- - 8 oz. bread, ½ lb. boiled beef or mutton without bone, 1 pint of broth.	- - 4 oz. bread, 1 pint rice milk.
Supper -		4 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.	- - 4 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.	- - 4 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk.

The meat and broth in full diets to be given on five days in each week; on Wednesdays and Fridays 1½ pint of milk gruel to be substituted for the meat and broth at dinner. Children from 5 to 10 years of age to have the above quantities; above 10 years of age to be allowed the full quantities.

Extras { Arrow-root, allowed only for patients on low diet.
Wine, „ „ „ on low, middle, or rice diet.
Whiskey, „ „ } „ on low or middle.
Porter, „ „ }

N. B.—No extras to be allowed for patients on full diet.

FORMS FOR MAKING

Beef Tea, 1 Gallon.	Broth, 1 Gallon.	Rice Milk, 1 Gallon.	Milk Gruel, 1 Gallon.
Beef, cut small 1 lb. Pepper - - - ⅛ oz. Salt - - - - ½ oz. Water - - 1⅛ gall. Boil for 2 hours.	Beef - - - - 1 lb. Potatoes, mashed } 1 lb. Or barley or rice } ¼ lb. Oatmeal - - - ¼ lb. Onions or leeks - 2 oz. Pepper - - - ⅛ oz. Salt - - - - 1 oz. Water - - 1⅛ gall. Boil for 3 hours.	Rice - - - 1 lb. Sweet milk - 1 gall. Sugar - - - ¼ lb. Boil slowly for an hour.	Oatmeal - - 1 lb. Sugar - - - ¼ lb. Ginger - - - ¼ oz. Milk - - 1 quart. Water - - 3 quarts. Steep the meal from night before. Boil for 2 hours.

For any deviation from this dietary, *see* annexed Return, taken from the "Minutes."

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30 March 1850.

Resolved, That it appears the dietary of this union is on a much more expensive scale than in other unions, and that as there is no sickness in the able-bodied classes in the house, we do not consider it necessary to continue the use of rice, as oatmeal has been ordered to be used in place of Indian meal for all classes under 15 years.

Ordered, That as the medical officer objects to the use of butter as having a tendency to promote disease, we direct the master to use half the quantity; that is, half an ounce for each person, to be mixed with the stirabout before it is served until a sufficient quantity of milk can be procured, from the 25th of March 1850.

Resolved, That the stirabout for all classes be for the future composed of half Indian and half oatmeal. Approved of by the medical officer.

4 May 1850.

Resolved, That all able-bodied classes get one noggin of milk for breakfast in lieu of butter, and delicate and infirm classes a half pint.

See Return of Correspondence.

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20 July 1850.

Resolved, That as the full complement of milk is now supplied, it is proposed to substitute Indian meal for oatmeal in the stirabout used in this house from the next Board day.

27 July 1850.

Resolved, That Indian meal be used for stirabout in place of oatmeal, and also that 11 ounces of oatmeal be used for soup in future, in place of 12 ounces.

14 September 1850.

Resolved, That the dietary for the infirm and the soup be prepared according to the printed directions of the Poor-law Commissioners.

28 September 1850.

Resolved, The milk contracts being this day expired, the master was ordered to take any quantity that may be required at 1½ *d.* per quart until fresh tenders should be sent in.

26 October 1850.

It is proposed that cocoa be substituted for milk for adult classes in the parent house, on this scale, viz.

	s.	*d.*
2 lbs. of shell cocoa; 2 lbs. of cocoa dust;* value - - - (Average cost, 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* per cwt.)	–	11¼
7 lbs. brown sugar, at 1 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* per cwt. - - - -	2	5½
2 gallons of new milk, at 5 *d* per gallon - - - -	–	10
22 gallons of water - - - - - - -		—
	4	2¾

See Return of Correspondence.

7 December 1850.

The medical officer stated the proposed quantity of cocoa to be sufficient; namely, half a pint.

14 December 1850.

Resolved, That in consequence of the medical officer's complaints of a want of a sufficient supply of milk for the sick, and it being impossible to procure the required quantity, that we adopt the artificial milk now produced, amd recommended by Dr. Phelan and the medical officer, for the inmates at Leadmore, which comprises boys and girls above 9 and under 15 years.

The milk consists of one gallon of milk, one gallon of water, half-pound ground rice, half pound best wheat flour; all boiled together.

See Return of Correspondence.

22 March 1851.

Resolved, That the change in the dietary, as suggested by the medical officer, be adopted, viz.:

"That the stirabout given to classes 4, 5, and 6, for breakfast, be made of equal portions of oaten and Indian meal; and that these classes get beef-head soup for dinner at least once a week (on Thursdays)."

This change was sanctioned by the Commissioners.

See Return of Correspondence.

* Four pounds of cocoa, which was had direct from M'Donnell & Co., of Dublin. Cocoa-dust was never used.—*E. J. K.*

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— IV. —

COPY of the DIETARY ordered or sanctioned by the Commissioners of Poor Laws for all Classes in the *Ennistymon* Workhouses, during the Period from the 25th day of March 1850 until the 25th day of March 1851, specifying the kind of Food used, and showing what Deviation there may have been (and under what Authority) from such prescribed Dietary within the same Period, particularly as regards the Diminution of Milk.

ENNISTYMON UNION.

SCALE of DIETARY in operation 25th March 1850, for Healthy Inmates.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.	
	Indian Meal.	Sweet Milk.	White Bread.	Rye Meal.	Oatmeal.	Sweet Milk.	White Bread.	Rye Meal.	White Bread.
	Oz.	*Pts.*	*Oz.*	*Oz.*	*Oz.*	*Pts.*	*Oz.*	*Oz.*	*Oz.*
Able-bodied males	8	½	-	12	2	-			
„ females	7	½	-	10½	1½	-			
Aged and infirm	6	½	-	9	1½	-			
Boys and girls, 9 to 15 years	5	½	-	7	1	-	-	3½	-
Children, 5 to 9 years	4	½	-	-	-	½	6	-	4
„ 2 to 5 years	3	½	-	-	-	½	4	-	4
Infants under 2	-	½	4	-	-	½	4	-	

27 May 1851. *M. Keane*, Clerk of Union.

DIETARY for SICK on 25th March 1850, and still in Use.

	BREAKFAST.						DINNER.			SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Milk.	Tea.	Rice.	Whey.	Barley Water.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Bread.	Milk.
Admission Diets:	*Oz.*	*Pts.*	*Pts.*	*Oz.*	*Pts.*	*Pts.*	*Oz.*	*Oz.*	*Pts.*	*Oz.*	*Pts.*
No. 1	2	-	-	-	2	-					
„ 2	4	-	-	-	2	2	-				
„ 3	8	2	-	1	-						
„ 4	12	3	-	2	-						
Middle Diets:											
No. 5	4	-	½	-	-	-	4	-	1	4	1
„ 6	4	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	1	4	1
Full Diets:											
No. 7	4	-	½	-	-	-	6	4	1	4	½
„ 8	6	-	1	-	-	-	8	6	1	4	1

27 May 1851. *M. Keane*, Clerk of Union.

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ENNISTYMON UNION.

SCALE of DIETARY in operation on 25 March 1851 for Healthy Inmates.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.	
	Indian Meal.	Rice.	Sweet Milk.	White Bread.	Rye Meal.	Oatmeal.	Sweet Milk.	White Bread.	Rye Meal.	White Bread.
	Oz.	*Oz.*	*Pts.*	*Oz.*	*Oz.*	*Oz.*	*Pts.*	*Oz.*	*Oz.*	*Oz.*
Able-bodied males	7	1	½	–	12	2	–			
Ditto - females	6 ⅛	⅞	½	–	10 ½	1 ½	–			
Aged infirm	5 ½	¾	½	–	9	1 ½	–			
Boys and girls, 9 to 15 years	4 ⅜	⅝	½	–	7	1	–	–	3 ½	–
Ditto - 5 to 9 years	3 ½	½	½	–	–	–	½	6	- -	4
Ditto - 2 to 5 years	2 ⅝	⅜	½	–	–	–	½	4	- -	4
Infants under 2 years	- -	- -	½	4	–	–	½	4	–	

The alterations in the dietary in use on the 25th of March 1850, which are shown by the above Dietary Table, were adopted on the recommendation of the medical officer, recorded on the vice-guardians' minutes of the 14th of February 1851, as follows:

"The medical officer, Dr. Shannon, recommended the vice-guardians to improve the dietary of all classes by substituting one-eighth part of rice in lieu of Indian meal for breakfast, and considered it necessary, on account of the number of cases of dysentery and diarrhœa occurring in the house this time past."

27 May 1851. *M. Keane*, Clerk of Union.

RETURN showing the Quantity of MILK that should have been consumed Weekly in the Workhouses of the Union, according to the Scale of Dietary in existence, from 25 March 1850 to 25 March 1851, and the Quantity that had to be deducted on the face of the Consumption Account in consequence of inadequate Supplies from the Contractors.

WEEK ENDED	Consumption of Milk in Quarts, according to Scale of Dietary.	Number of Quarts deficient each Week to meet the Consumption.	WEEK ENDED	Consumption of Milk in Quarts, according to Scale of Dietary.	Number of Quarts deficient each Week to meet the Consumption.
30 March 1850	4,246	1,043	5 October 1850	8,086	860
6 April - -	5,951	794	12 — -	9,454	1,469
13 — - -	6,795	485	19 — -	9,467	1,378
20 — - -	7,303	24 ½	26 — -	9,616	1,568
4 May - -	7,521	354	2 Nov. -	9,763	1,667
11 — - -	7,852	239	9 — -	9,491	1,945
18 — - -	7,984	388	16 — -	9,820	846
25 — - -	7,932	437	23 — -	9,983	2,224
1 June - -	8,038	223 ½	30 — -	10,198	2,337
8 — - -	9,604	1,626	7 Dec. -	10,563	3,166
15 — - -	8,295	613	14 — -	9,986	2,586
22 — - -	8,089	398	21 — -	10,710	3,498
29 — - -	7,910	165	28 — -	10,695	3,221
6 July - -	7,924	472			
13 — - -	8,139	516	4 January 1851	10,870	3,557
20 — - -	8,001	486	11 — -	11,656	2,661
27 — - -	7,879	229	18 — -	12,119	2,530
3 August -	7,656	200	25 — -	12,569	2,381
10 — -	7,784	308	1 February -	13,372	2,944
17 — -	8,031	636	8 — -	12,733	3,020
24 — -	8,280	705	13 — -	13,082	2,572
31 — -	8,468	856	22 — -	13,449	2,538
7 September -	8,509	917	1 March -	13,589	2,494
14 — -	9,028	786	8 — -	13,589	3,189
21 — -	9,112	735	15 — -	13,271	2,113
28 — -	9,401	1,001	22 — -	13,429	2,185
29 — -	1,329	18	25 — -	5,622	754

27 May 1851. *M. Keane*, Clerk of Union.

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— V. —

COPY of any CORRESPONDENCE between the Commissioners of Poor Laws, their Inspectors, and the Guardians of the KILRUSH UNION, with reference to the Mortality occurring within the Workhouses, and of their general Management, within the 25th day of March 1850 and the 25th day of March 1851.

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No. 1.

(No. 15,447/50.)

Letter from the Commissioners to Captain *Kennedy*, Temporary Inspector, dated 26 March 1850.

I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 19th instant, relative to Kilrush Union; and with reference to the medical officer's report to which you refer, I am to enclose for your information a copy of a letter which the Commissioners have addressed to the Board of Guardians on the subject; and as it appears from your statement that an adequate supply of milk on reasonable terms can now be obtained, I am to request that you will press the matter upon the attention of the Board of Guardians, apprising them of any information which you have received as to the possibility of procuring a sufficient supply.

The Commissioners request you will inform them of the circumstances under which the treasurer refused to honour the cheques given to the meal contractors, as the collection appears to have exceeded the weekly expenditure.

In reference to the progress of the collection, which you consider unsatisfactory, and to your statement that you refrained from offering any suggestions stimulating the rate collectors, considering the Commissioners' letter, which was read to the Board, sufficient, the Commissioners desire to state that they do not intend any communications which may be made to the Board of Guardians or the

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the collectors on the subject of the progress of the collection to supersede your duty as temporary inspector, of suggesting such measures to the Board of Guardians as the circumstances of the case may require, and they request that you will not only continue to afford the Board such advice and assistance as in your judgment may tend to promote the speedy collection of the rate, but that you will yourself communicate regularly with the collectors, and take care to see that they discharge their duty promptly and efficiently, stimulating them to vigorous and energetic proceedings, and reporting any neglect of duty on their part to the Commissioners, as well as bringing it under the notice of the Board of Guardians.

No. 2.

(No. 15,474/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 26 March 1850, referred to in foregoing.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union on the 16th instant, containing a report from the medical officer on the subject of the use of butter as a substitute for milk in the workhouse dietary, and the uncertain and insufficient supply of milk for the sick.

The Commissioners observe by the same minutes, that a sum of 10*l.* was placed in the master's hands to purchase milk in the market, in the event of the contractors not furnishing a sufficient supply, and also that directions were given to advertise for milk contractors to the 29th September next; but the Commissioners do not find that any other directions were given in reference to the medical officer's report.

The Commissioners understood from Mr. Lynch that the suggestion which he made to the guardians to substitute butter in lieu of milk for breakfast, was limited to the healthy adult classes, and that by the adoption of this suggestion a sufficient supply of milk for the sick and the children would be secured. The Commissioners trust, however, that the guardians may now be enabled to obtain an adequate supply for all classes of inmates, either under the contractor or by purchase in the market; but should this not be the case, they think the medical officer should be called on to suggest some other substitute for milk for healthy adults, if he thinks the use of butter objectionable.

No. 3.

(No. 16,847/50.)

COPY REPORT from Captain *Kennedy*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 26 March 1850.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I attended the weekly meeting of the Kilrush Board of Guardians on the 23d instant.

The admissions during the week were 180, and the discharges 80, leaving 3,374 in the workhouse and auxiliaries, on Saturday 23d. The mortality still continues to a distressing extent, having amounted to 40 for the week ended 23d March.

There was an improvement in the amount of rate collected during the week, the sum lodged being 334*l.*

A reference to the minutes will show the amount and nature of the business transacted.

I remonstrated against a resolution having reference to a change in the dietary, which I consider, under the existing circumstances, most injudicious and very mistaken economy. The mixture of salt butter with the porridge, in the process of cooking, I also consider objectionable. I recommended that milk, to the extent procurable, should be purchased daily in the market, until a sufficient supply can be had by contract.

I do not however think that my suggestions will be adopted, though I am strongly impressed with the vital necessity of procuring a sufficient supply of milk, while such a tendency to dysentery exists amongst the inmates.

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I suggested the suspension of the assistant matrons in charge of the Factory and Ballyerra auxiliary houses.

From inquiries which I made, and from the representations of the chairman, I have no doubt that a portion of the workhouse rations were conveyed out of the house by Mrs. M'Inerny, in charge of the Factory. Her sister was detected in the act of conveying out bread, which Mrs. M'Inerny alleged to be her own rations which she was unable to consume.

The general irregularity and indiscipline of the house of which she has charge, would in itself justify her being called upon to resign, which course I would recommend.

Irregularities of a similar nature were alleged against Miss Garry, in charge of Ballyerra House, and though not legally proven, I entertain no doubt of their existence.

On visiting the house on the 21st instant, I found the door of her private room locked, and on requiring it to be opened, I found her sister, a person altogether unconnected with the house, sick in bed.

I consider her quite unfit for her office, and I would recommend her being called upon to resign.

Neither of these officers were of a class suited to such a responsible office, nor could such be expected for the salary given. I think the experience gained will induce the guardians to seek for a more respectable and trustworthy class of officers.

I was occupied during the week in a lengthened investigation into charges affecting the character of Mr. Foley, master of the Leadmore Auxiliary Workhouse.

I laid the proceedings before the Board, who concurred with me in thinking that there were no grounds for impeaching Mr. Foley's integrity, or character, and that the irregularities proven would be sufficiently met by a reprimand, which was accordingly conveyed to him in the Board room.

Some lengthened resolutions, written and submitted to the Board by the chairman, in conformity with a notice given on the 18th instant, were proposed, seconded, and adopted.

Should the Commissioners consider that these resolutions require explanation or comment, I shall be ready to offer them.

The subject of re-valuation of the union continues to occupy the guardians and interest the ratepayers.

I am given to understand that one candidate only is likely to offer, and that he is without professional qualification of any kind; an incompetent person who must necessarily delegate his duties to subordinates, cannot fail to involve the union in difficulties, and I think some test beyond the mere number of votes at the Board should be adopted to ascertain his fitness for so responsible an office.

A list of immediate lessors, who are in arrear of rates, has been furnished to the solicitor, with a view to their being proceeded against at the next quarter sessions.

I would beg to direct the Commissioners' attention to the state of the collection and the amount probably available from the current rate.

The total appearing uncollected on the 16th March, is 6,901*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* From this sum must be deducted the amount of rate in aid collected and lodged, say 1,364*l.* 10*s.*, and 334*l.* 6*s.*, last week's collection, making in all 1,698*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, which would leave 5,202*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* outstanding.

From this sum a further deduction must be made, probably to the amount of 2,000*l.*, irrecoverable arrears, errors in rating, double rating, and sums not immediately available, brought forward from former rates, and which should have been struck off as irrecoverable prior to striking the current rate. This would leave a sum of (say) 3,202*l.* collectable from the present rate; against this sum must be placed (say) 1,400*l.* due to the treasurer, and probably 1,200*l.* of outstanding unpaid cheques. These figures show the necessity of an early consideration of what steps should be taken to provide for the current expenditure of the union.

Supplies for the paupers, on out-door relief, were with difficulty obtained for the current week on credit, the contractor counting upon a grant of 200*l.*, which the guardians expect to receive from the Commissioners.

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The greatest activity in potato planting still prevails, and I have little doubt that a breadth of potatoes (in proportion to the present population) equal to that of any former year will be planted throughout the union.

This employment, which keeps many from seeking relief, or entering the workhouse, will soon cease, without any other to replace it.

No. 4.

(No. 16,847/50.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to Captain *Kennedy*, Temporary Inspector, dated 28 March 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 26th instant, relative to Kilrush Union, and with reference to your observations regarding the dietary, I am to draw your attention to the letter which the Commissioners addressed to you on the subject on the 26th instant, in which they requested you again to bring the matter under the consideration of the Board of Guardians, apprising them of any information which you had received as to the possibility of procuring a sufficient supply of milk.

The Commissioners will address the guardians in reference to the suspension of the assistant matrons in charge of the Factory and Ballyerra auxiliary workhouses. The Commissioners propose to confirm the suspension of these officers, and the situations being thus vacant the guardians can proceed to new appointments.

In reference to the special resolutions of the Board of Guardians to which you advert, the Commissioners will be ready to receive any observations which you may desire to make.

The Commissioners concur with you that early consideration of what steps should be taken to provide for the current expenditure of the union is necessary, and they request that you will bring the subject under the notice of the Board of Guardians accordingly, with a view to the preparation of a new rate at an early period.

In regard to your statement that supplies for out-door relief were with difficulty obtained for the current week on credit, and that the contractor counted upon the grant of 200 *l.* which the guardians expect to receive, I am to state that they have directed this sum to be transmitted to you by this night's post, and that they have not forwarded it, your later reports not giving them to understand that there was any absolute necessity for their doing so. In your report of the 14th instant you stated that the contractor refused to honour the guardians' orders in consequence of his holding some unpaid cheques, but the Commissioners have no information as to the circumstances under which these cheques were given or omitted to be paid; and from your report of the 16th instant, which merely stated the fact that the supplies had been issued on that day, the Commissioners were under the impression, in the absence of any explanation or statement to the contrary, that the difficulty had been overcome.

It appears, however, from another part of your report of the 26th instant, that besides a sum of 1,400 *l.* due to the treasurer, there are outstanding cheques to the amount of 1,200 *l.*; and the Commissioners will be glad to be informed when, and under what circumstances, these cheques were given, and the debt to the treasurer incurred.

No. 5.

(No. 19,096/50.)

REPORT from Captain *Kennedy*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 4 April 1850.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I attended the weekly meeting of the Kilrush Board of Guardians on Saturday the 30th March; Mr. Bourke, poor-law inspector, was also present during a portion of their sitting.

I brought the financial condition of the union formally before the Board, and gave a detailed statement of their present position; after some discussion, a

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meeting of the finance committee was determined upon, to lay a statement before the Commissioners.

The sum of 336 *l.* was collected and lodged during the week, being an improvement upon last week's collection.

Milk contracts were accepted, which I hope will secure a sufficient supply for all classes in the house. Some alterations in the dietary were resolved upon, and have been adopted; though I dissented from the prudence of making any change while the mortality among the inmates was so distressing, having amounted to 55 during the week ended 30th March.

Mr. Breene was appointed to revalue the union, for a consideration of 70 *l.*, which can hardly remunerate him for his labour and time; he is intelligent and locally well acquainted with the union, and a man of unblemished character. I also think he will possess the confidence of proprietors and ratepayers.

Two assistant matrons for the auxiliary houses at "Ballyerra" and the "Factory" were appointed, and as far as I could judge are likely to make efficient officers.

An assistant schoolmistress was also appointed, and a schoolmistress advertised for, at a better salary than that heretofore offered.

The salary of the medical officer was raised to 140 *l.* per annum; he has been latterly performing the duty of all the houses and fever hospital unaided since the apothecary was attacked by fever, and I think his untiring zeal and attention to his very onerous duties merit as high a salary as the Commissioners may be prepared to sanction.

The additions to the fever hospital have been completed, affording accommodation for probably 50 additional beds. I will call upon the medical officer to report specially as to the extent of additional accommodation, with a view to a limit being fixed.

On examining some of the relieving officers' books, I find instances of a smaller amount of rations being ordered than the family would be entitled to at the usual scale, of 1 lb. for all above nine years, and half a pound under that age, in receipt of out-door relief. I consider this practice (unless in some exceptional cases) very objectionable for a variety of reasons, and among others, it will open a door to fraud upon the part of relieving officers and distributors, by which the poor will suffer; I think the present scale the minimum amount of rations which should be given, and that it should be adhered to, or relief altogether discontinued where the party could do with less. I brought the subject under the notice of the Board, and recommended that they should affirm some fixed scale. My suggestions were strenuously opposed by two members of the Board only; and I have no doubt that the practice adverted to will be extended, and while I see many and serious objections to it, I also see the difficulty of recommending the Commissioners to interfere.

A reference to the minutes will show that the pressure for relief has rather decreased during the week; but those entering the workhouse are of the most miserable class.

Of the gross mortality, nearly one-half, and in some instances more than one-half had been less than a month in the workhouse; many but a few days or hours.

Activity in tillage still continues; and while it does, I do not anticipate any greater pressure for relief.

No. 6.

(No. 20,652/50.)

Report from Captain *Kennedy*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 10 April 1850.

I have the honour to inform you that I attended an adjourned meeting of the Kilrush Board of Guardians on Monday, 8th April. There was not any business of importance transacted at the first meeting of the new Board on the previous Saturday.

The rate collected during the week amounted to 90 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.*, and the guardians separated on both days of meeting without having succeeded in procuring supplies for out-door relief purposes, nor do I anticipate that, under existing circumstances,

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circumstances, supplies will be obtained. Supplies for in-door purposes will no doubt be procured upon credit.

The admissions for the week have considerably exceeded the discharges; and as the spring work declines, applications will increase in number. I anticipate little change in the views of the newly-elected Board, from those entertained by the old, on the subject of workhouse accommodation. I fear they will be disinclined to extend it. I have frequently discussed the matter at the Board; and I am of opinion that every consideration of humanity and good policy demand an increase of workhouse accommodation, to prevent the possibility of relief being required under the second section.

The timely provision of additional in-door accommodation would successfully meet the pressure during the summer months, and enable the guardians effectually to reduce the out-door lists in harvest.

I think an additional store may be obtained, and if not, I would recommend sheds being erected at the parent house, or Leadmore. Should the Commissioners concur in my views, I think the guardians might be addressed on the subject, which would have the effect of giving weight to my suggestions.

I was present at a scrutiny of the arrear sheets furnished by the collectors; and I am of opinion that with the exception of Mr. Breen, the collectors have been remiss in their duty, and that a considerable amount of recoverable rates remain still uncollected.

I anticipated this result, from the low rate of poundage (4*d.* per £.) given; but the collectors having entered into bonds to collect the rate, should be coerced to perform the duty undertaken by them.

Sickness is, I regret to say, on the increase, especially measles among the children. The number under medical treatment is very large, and the mortality for the week ended the 6th April amounted to 45.

Clothing and bedding have been procured, and is nearly completed for "Foley's Store;" there has not yet been any provision made for cooking, which I hope may be soon made, as I think the system of feeding them at the parent house or Leadmore objectionable, when those houses are fully occupied.

Additional hospital accommodation will, I fear, soon be required, as a considerable portion of those admitted are necessarily taken into the infirmary.

The number of deserted women and the condition of their families is very distressing, as they refuse to enter the workhouse till the children are hopelessly reduced by privation.

Statements relating to the financial condition of the union have, I understand, been forwarded to the Commissioners; and I need only remark, that whatever steps the Commissioners may consider it desirable to adopt, it should be borne in mind that the circumstances and statements applicable to Kilrush also apply with equal force to the Killadysert Union; I think the guardians will with difficulty be prevailed upon to strike a rate before harvest, and how this union is to be supported till then is a matter for anxious consideration.

Contrary to the generally-received opinion, the competition for land is very remarkable, whenever a fair opportunity offers, and both solvent and intelligent persons show an anxiety to obtain it. Potato planting continues, and affords employment to a large number of the able-bodied class.

The workhouses are clean and orderly, but the industrial employment is very little attended to; and a large number, especially women, are altogether idle.

The infirmary and fever hospital, which I have visited frequently during the week, are in a very creditable state.

No. 7.

(No. 20,652/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Captain *Kennedy*, dated 11 April 1850.

WITH reference to that part of your report of the 10th instant, in which you state that the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union separated at their meetings on Saturday and Monday last without having succeeded in procuring supplies for out-door relief purposes, I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering

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tering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to inform you, that application has been made to the Treasury for a grant in aid of the rates for the relief of the poor of Kilrush Union.

No. 8.

(No. 22,453/50.)

Copy Report from Captain *Kennedy*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 18 April 1850.

I attended the weekly meeting of the Kilrush Board of Guardians on Saturday the 13th instant, and by adjournment on the 15th, when the usual routine business was transacted.

The guardians were unable to procure any supplies for "out-door relief" during the week ended 13th April; but supplies were obtained for the current week, on Monday the 15th, upon credit.

The pressure for relief during the week has been very serious, the admissions to the workhouse having amounted to 331 during the week, and the great proportion of these on one day.

The discharges were 76, and deaths 45; several who had been hitherto on out-door relief sought the workhouse, and I fear that many more of this class will adopt the same course, being houseless and without means of paying for lodging. A movement affecting this class has been commenced, which I have brought under notice of the Board, and which must be narrowly watched.

Paupers who have been driven by evictions or necessity from the electoral divisions or townlands, where they are at present, and properly, chargeable, are sought to be forced back to reside in those townlands, where they are now without habitation, and cannot obtain one. Some instances have come under my notice where out-door relief was ordered to be discontinued, and the workhouse offered with this view. I brought the subject under notice of the Board, and recommended that the admission of paupers, and ruling of relieving officers' books, should take place on the regular board day, at a full meeting, as the only means of checking objectionable practices.

A reference to minutes will show that I brought the subject of workhouse accommodation, and the very unsatisfactory collection of rates, under notice of the Board, and I trust that energetic measures may be taken with reference to both subjects; I feel satisfied that outlay to any extent upon workhouse accommodation would prove a measure of economy, as well as humanity.

A very considerable number of appeals have been lodged, and though I am prepared to see a large number of them abandoned, those which are likely to be prosecuted will no doubt cause considerable embarrassment. I am not yet aware what course the guardians are likely to adopt in reference to this subject, as much difference of opinion exists. I have endeavoured by every means to discourage this movement, which must prove injurious to the interests of the union, whatever be the result.

No. 9.

(No. 22,453/50.)

Copy Letter from the Commissioners to Captain *Kennedy*, in reply, dated 26 April 1850.

I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, reporting on the affairs of Kilrush Union.

With regard to your statement, that attempts are being made to force evicted paupers back to the townlands from whence they were evicted, and where there are now no habitations; and that some instances have come under your notice where out-door relief was discontinued, and the workhouse offered with this view, I am directed by the Commissioners to state that they think it desirable that you should make the Board of Guardians and the relieving officers fully understand that individual members of the Board have no authority to give any directions for

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for the granting or discontinuance of relief or the chargeability of paupers, and that the relieving officers will be held strictly responsible for the consequences of any step which they may take on the direction of individual members of the Board.

With reference to your observations as to the pressure for workhouse relief, and the necessity of providing additional workhouse accommodation, I am to suggest that the most desirable mode of relieving the pressure on the Kilrush Workhouses, would be to obtain some assistance to enable the Board of Guardians of Killadysert Union to provide temporary accommodation for the poor of their own union; and thus, if this suggestion can be adopted, to relieve Kilrush Union by withdrawing the Reservation Order, which obliges the guardians of that union to appropriate one-sixth part of their workhouse accommodation for the use of Killadysert Union.

No. 10.

(No. 23,808/50.)

COPY REPORT from Captain *Kennedy*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 24 April 1850.

I ATTENDED the weekly meeting of the Kilrush Board of Guardians on the 20th instant, and adjourned meeting on the 22d.

There was not any business transacted calling for remark.

Supplies were obtained for out-door relief purposes for the current week; but I fear that the suffering consequent upon the stoppage of rations last week has been very great, and the reports of relieving officers and statements of some of the rural guardians, lead me to fear that some lives have been lost.

The pressure for relief on the last admission day was very serious, and the majority of the applicants obviously in a starving state.

Employment is becoming scarce, the turnip crop exhausted, and, in the absence of both, the privations of the poor out of doors are becoming less supportable.

I do not cease to suggest and recommend that every available workhouse accommodation should be obtained, and I trust that the guardians will see the necessity of taking some practical step towards procuring it. The Commissioners' letter adverting to this subject, dated 19th April 1850, was read to the Board.

The admissions during the week amounted to 227, deaths 49, and discharges 152. Many of the latter number were discharged on a promise of out-door relief, which the guardians are, I fear, unable to fulfil. This practice, which is resorted to weekly, to keep the numbers within the limit for which there is accommodation, is, in my opinion, objectionable and impolitic, and will in the end create much greater embarrassment and pressure than it is expected to relieve.

The resident apothecary, who has been for some time in fever, has had a narrow escape from death, and has obtained a month's leave of absence, the guardians having written to Dublin for an officer to replace him.

The collection of rate is still indifferent, though I use every effort to stimulate the collectors. £. 155 only was collected during the past week.

The appeals against the rate have been again postponed, and many of them were altogether withdrawn, when the appellants became satisfied that no further rate would be struck on the old valuation.

I had several conferences with the assistant barrister, and quite concur in the propriety of the course he induced the bench of magistrates to adopt, and which will, I trust, eventually result in the withdrawal of all the appeals lodged generally against the valuation.

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No. 11.

(No. 26,626/50.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, dated 4 May 1850.

Resolved, That the Board having accepted all tenders for milk presented for their consideration, which still causes a deficiency, we direct that all able-bodied classes get one noggin of milk for breakfast in lieu of butter, and delicate infirm classes a half pint.

No. 12.

(No. 26,626/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 16 May 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union on the 4th instant, containing a resolution, directing that in consequence of the deficiency of milk all the able-bodied classes get one noggin of milk for breakfast in lieu of butter, and delicate infirm classes a half pint; and in reference thereto, I am to state that the allowance of milk proposed for breakfast for the able-bodied classes appears wholly insufficient, and the Commissioners trust that the guardians will endeavour to obtain an adequate supply of milk, which in the present state of the workhouse is a matter of very great importance. The Commissioners understand that at the present season of the year there should be no difficulty in obtaining an abundant supply of milk.

If it be impossible, however, to obtain the requisite supply of milk, an allowance of cocoa should be given, and the advice of the medical officer should be taken by the guardians on the subject.

No. 13.

(No. 27,453/50.)

REPORT from Captain *Kennedy*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 13 May 1850.

I ATTENDED the weekly meeting of the Kilrush Board of Guardians on Saturday the 11th instant. There was not any business of importance transacted. I also attended the weekly admission of paupers on Thursday the 9th, which was certainly one of the most painful spectacles I have ever witnessed.

The number of applicants was excessive: there were certainly a large number who could subsist without relief, and who ought not to receive it; but on the other hand there was a mass of unmistakeable misery and suffering, which it seemed almost hopeless to cope with; a large number of all ages in a state of certain and rapid progression to the grave, especially children, the condition of many of whom was deplorable. Though three guardians (or more) were present, the chairman only was ruling the books, and 36 hours would certainly not have sufficed to hear and rule each case. Large numbers were consequently sent away unheard and unrelieved, and their cases postponed until next admission-day. I think that this system is carried to an unwarrantable and impolitic extent.

Paupers who present themselves as able-bodied, and cannot obtain admittance to the house one week, frequently present themselves and are admitted to relief as "infirm" on the week following.

It appears to me impossible that the guardians can go on as at present, without the certainty of a deplorable loss of life within the next two months from absolute starvation; and yet I would be slow to suggest their being entrusted with extraordinary powers, were they even disposed to apply for them.

The fact, I fear, cannot be disputed, that the last fortnight has brought many to a state of starvation, or on the verge of it; and that employment, there is absolutely

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absolutely none. Individual cases of severe suffering come daily under my notice.

Additional workhouse accommodation is obviously the first step to be taken. Resolutions are passed, and discussions had from week to week, but little that is practical has been done, and I fear that but little will be effected in time, though I have frequently and earnestly pressed it upon the guardians, and prepared them for the inevitable pressure at this time.

The guardians are in treaty with Messrs. Russell for the occupation of premises lately used as a custom-house, and adjoining Leadmore, which could be converted to the use of the sick or young, and would probably contain 250.

They are also still in treaty for Mr. Kelly's store, adjoining that rented from Mr. Foley, but I despair of its being obtained or made available. There are peculiar difficulties in dealing with this Board, and I feel bound to state my belief, that so long as the guardians are allowed to refuse both in and out door relief to any number and any class, they will not exert themselves to procure further workhouse accommodation as energetically as they might do. They seem absorbed in the anticipation of a fruitful harvest, and appear to overlook the suffering in the interval.

Mr. Breen, the valuator, informs me that the valuation books for the electoral divisions (Kilrush and Kilmurry) would be ready within a fortnight. I however doubt this, and I think the guardians should be stimulated to make him employ sufficient assistance to complete the valuation within the period specified, which I do not expect he will accomplish.

The amount of rate collected during the week was 246 *l.*, which under all circumstances I consider a fair collection.

A committee has been appointed to investigate claims against immediate lessors, and adopt means to enforce payment, which I trust may be carried into effect without delay. The mortality still continues very distressing, and I see very little prospect of a decrease; several who were admitted to the house on Thursday were dead on Saturday and Sunday.

One of the Fever Hospital paid nurses, "Mrs. Steele," has resigned, being old and superannuated.

The medical officer remonstrated against a pauper nurse being substituted, which the guardians proposed to do; I however trust they will come into the views of the medical officer.

A boy was killed by a fall from a window at Leadmore, during the week, having walked out (it is supposed) in his sleep, or during delirium arising from measles.

A man also died last week, whose death, it is now stated, was caused by a blow from another pauper. There have been inquests in both cases. The verdict on the former "Accidental death," and the latter I have not yet learned.

Numerous evictions have taken place, and many houses have been levelled within a short period throughout the union, which necessarily adds to the suffering of the poor; and the eagerness displayed and means resorted to for the purpose of driving them off the lands or back to those from whence they were originally expelled are hardly justifiable.

I have cautioned the relieving officers against lending themselves to these proceedings.

No. 14.

(No. 27,453/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated the 17th May 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had their attention called to the great pressure of distress at present existing in Kilrush Union, and to the necessity of providing additional workhouse accommodation; and I am directed by the Commissioners to state that they are very unwilling to use the powers vested in them by the 2d section of the Irish Poor Relief Extension Act, unless it should appear impossible to obtain further workhouse accommodation in the union. The Commissioners

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are not aware of the nature of the difficulties which the guardians appear to have met in procuring such additional accommodation, but they trust that the guardians will make such immediate arrangements for the purpose as the large amount of destitution in the union requires.

No. 15.

(No. 27,453/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Captain *Kennedy*, in reply, dated 24 May 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, reporting on the affairs of Kilrush Union; and I am to state that the Commissioners regret to learn that the severity of the pressure of distress has become so much aggravated. They are glad to find, however, that since the date of your report the guardians have succeeded in obtaining additional workhouse accommodation, and they trust that the accommodation so obtained will be fitted up and made available for the reception of the destitute poor with the least possible delay; and that the guardians will continue their endeavours to procure still further workhouse accommodation to such an extent as the circumstances of the union may require.

No. 16.

(No. 28,727/50.)

REPORT from Captain *Kennedy*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 20 May 1850.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I attended the weekly meeting of the Kilrush Board of Guardians on the 18th instant, when the usual routine business was transacted.

Rye meal was issued for outdoor purposes last week, and was also ordered for the ensuing week; I remonstrated against this change, unless an additional quantity were given, as I have found from experience that one pound of good Indian meal is equivalent (for the purposes of the poor) to 1 ½ pound of rye meal, as the latter can be used in bread only; I however withdrew my objection, on finding that it met with but little support from the guardians. At other seasons the poor either begged or pilfered a few turnips, to eke out a subsistence; but these are exhausted, and they are now solely dependent upon their scanty ration.

The pressure for relief on the last day for admission and ruling the relieving officers' books was very great; 247 were admitted, and many were refused or sent away. The crowd and number were very large, including, of course, the usual proportion of impostors who sought to take advantage of the pressure. The condition of a large number of the applicants was miserable in the extreme, and the hopeless suffering of a great proportion of the children was very distressing.

One man died a few minutes after admission, at about seven o'clock, p. m.

The guardians concluded an agreement with Messrs. Russell for a house and premises adjoining "Leadmore," and hitherto used as a custom-house, together with a loft adjoining, the property of Colonel Vandeleur.

I inspected these premises before they were taken, and think them calculated to sleep 300 school girls, the class which has been put into it.

The building is only 40 yards from the Leadmore House, and the children occupy day-room and are fed at Leadmore, as there is no yard and day-room at the Custom-house.

A loft in the large store lately occupied by sick children has been given up to able-bodied, and the sick removed to the "cottage" part of the building, which is for the present the most convenient arrangement, and does not interfere with classification.

The extra accommodation was immediately filled, and the gross total in the workhouse

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workhouse and auxiliaries on the 17th was 4,016. Negotiations are still pending for the renting of "Kelly's Store," and some definite arrangement will be come to during the week. If successful it will accommodate 500 more.

I have long anticipated the embarrassment that the large number of houseless poor (the result of extensive house-levelling in this union) would ultimately cause to those administering the law. The workhouse has lost its efficacy as a test to this class, many of whom now seek it in preference to out-door relief.

Though I press upon the guardians, individually and collectively, the necessity of procuring all possible available and eligible workhouse accommodation, I am not sanguine as to its being sufficient to meet and provide for the extent of destitution, which in the exceptional condition of this union may be expected between this time and harvest.

There is no amount of employment worthy of notice; the whole population are in a state of absolute idleness. I am informed on the best authority, and my own observation confirms it, that some thousands of the able-bodied class eagerly seek employment for their food alone, and are unable to obtain it. It is unnecessary to state, that while these causes exist, destitution in all its forms must continue to increase.

I neither see nor hear of any attempt being made, such as common sense would appear to dictate to proprietors and occupiers, to remove or mitigate the obvious cause of the continued destitution.

There is ample, most necessary, and remunerative employment for thousands. The straightening and deepening of one river winding from east to west through five or six properties in the most distressed parts of the union, would afford most remunerative employment, and drain some of the best lands, which are flooded annually. Many thousands of persons might be simultaneously employed on various parts of it, affording spade labour, which is of that description most required to afford relief. It has, I understand, been surveyed, and most favourably reported on, but nothing is done, while the people on its banks are starving, and the land nearly valueless from flooding in winter.

Some of the guardians allege, and I believe with truth, that a wholesale system of fraud has been for some time practised in adulterating milk supplied to the workhouse and auxiliaries.

An inquiry is ordered, when I will adopt every means for arriving at the truth, and putting an end to such practices.

I cannot state that the amount of rate collected during the week (118 *l.*) is satisfactory, and I think greater and more successful exertion might be made, and I have stated so to the guardians.

The accounts of the union are in a very forward and satisfactory state, and the workhouse and auxiliaries are under existing circumstances in a creditable state. The mortality has decreased during the last two weeks, though the numbers under medical treatment have not lessened.

I think it would be well to call upon the guardians to state the period at which the valuation books for "Kilrush" and "Kilmurry" electoral divisions would be completed. I am not satisfied with what I understand to be the progress made.

No. 17.

(No. 30,834/50.)

COPY REPORT from Captain *Kennedy*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 29 May 1850.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I attended the weekly meeting of the guardians on the 25th instant. There was not any proceeding calling for remark. The pressure for relief during the week continued, and the numbers in the house and auxiliaries on the 26th amounted to 4,366. To accommodate these the guardians have hired a portion of Mr. Kelly's Store, and occupy two of the upper lofts as sleeping apartments for able-bodied men, who are fed at the parent house, or Leadmore; 200 are at present accommodated there. The want of bedding, clothing, day-room, &c., are severely felt. The numbers on the out-door relief list are also on the increase. The mortality for the last week did not amount to one-half of that of former weeks, but I fear a number of paupers

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and children admitted to the house in filthy rags or insufficient clothing will be productive of disease.

The main house and auxiliaries are clean and well ventilated, but not as well ordered and disciplined as I should desire. The frequent admissions and discharges are calculated to lead to this, and renders strict classification a matter of difficulty, as a house capable of containing a class on one day is insufficient on the next.

The dietary is adhered to with the exception of omitting pepper and vegetables from the soup. The allowance of milk, namely, one-eighth of a quart for an adult, remains unaltered, though the Commissioners addressed the guardians on the subject; I think it altogether insufficient to restore or keep the inmates in health.

The amount of rate collected during the week was 30 *l.* only. I brought this matter under the notice of the guardians, and a scrutiny of the rate collector's books was resolved upon, but I do not believe that any fitting or energetic steps will be adopted; and I do not anticipate that another week's food will be obtained on credit.

The guardians have undoubtedly great difficulties to encounter, and I only fear that they underrate them. A whole population absolutely without employment or means of present subsistence, a great portion of whom are naked and houseless, is what they have to contend with till harvest.

A schoolmistress from the National Training School came to take charge of the children, but being dissatisfied, I understand, with the apartments, rations, &c. offered her, refused to accept the appointment, and returned to Dublin. I do not think the inducements offered are sufficient to ensure the services of a respectable or efficient officer. The assistant matron at Leadmore, Mrs. Scoles, and the matron of the fever hospital are both, I understand, about vacating their appointments to emigrate.

No. 18.

(No. 30,834/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 7 June 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to call the attention of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union to the Commissioners' letter of the 16th ultimo, in reference to the quantity of milk proposed by the guardians in their resolution of the 4th ultimo to be allowed to certain classes in the workhouse, and I am to inquire whether any direction has been given by the guardians on the subject.

No. 19.

(No. 34,996/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 27 June 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, have had under consideration minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union, on the 15th instant, and they desire to draw the attention of the Board of Guardians to the fact that the number in the workhouses, according to the return annexed to the minutes, considerably exceeds the number for which accommodation is provided. The accommodation, according to the existing limitation order, is 3,715, and the Commissioners are not aware of any addition to this accommodation except the sleeping-room for 704 persons, provided in the stores recently taken from the Messrs. Russell & Kelly, making in the whole 4,419, while it appears by this return that there were no less than 4,802 persons in the workhouse, or 385 more than the proper number.

The Commissioners trust that the guardians will not relax their efforts to obtain such further workhouse accommodation as may be required, the practice of overcrowding workhouses having been found by experience to be fraught with the most serious consequences.

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No. 20.

(No. 37,011/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Clerk to the Board of Guardians, transmitting Copy of Resolution of the Board, dated 29 June 1850.

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians to transmit the accompanying copy of a resolution adopted at their meeting of this day.

(No. 37,011/50.)

COPY RESOLUTION referred to in foregoing.

Proposed by Francis N. Keane, and seconded by Michael O'Donnell.

Resolved, That while we acknowledge thankfully the 200*l.* remitted weekly to this Board, we call the attention of the Commissioners to the present state of the union, showing the impossibility of our being able to carry on without further assistance.

Our weekly expenses for food for in and out door relief alone amounts to 460*l.*, and the demands to this week daily on the increase; our resources only what can be collected from arrears of rates struck six months back, the greater part of which are due by immediate lessors that have been handed over to our solicitor for recovery, also by persons having off-sets against the Board, and by the poorest class of ratepayers, so that with the best exertions of our collectors we are getting in not 50*l.* weekly. Under these circumstances we entreat the Commissioners to consider our position and send further assistance, otherwise we don't know the moment our contractors may stop our supplies, and we may be compelled to stop out-door relief, the consequences of which will be fearful in the extreme at this critical period.

No. 21.

(No. 37,011/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 1 July 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a resolution of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union on that day, calling the attention of the Commissioners to the present state of the union, and the impossibility of the guardians being able to carry on without further assistance; and in reference thereto I am to state that the Commissioners will make a further remittance this week; but as they cannot hold out any expectation that such remittances can be continued, it is absolutely necessary that a new rate should be made without delay.

The Commissioners consented to the making a new valuation, on the distinct understanding that the valuation books should be delivered and the rates made on the several electoral divisions in succession as the work progressed; and I am to inquire whether the valuation books of any of the divisions have yet been delivered, and when a rate will be made.

No. 22.

(No. 37,582/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Clerk of the Union to the Commissioners, dated 2 July 1850.

AGREEABLY to your favour of the 28th ultimo, I brought the subject matter of your letter of the 16th May last again under the notice of the Board of Guardians, by whom I am directed to state that every tender for milk that had been presented since then had been accepted, and the supply had been considerably increased.

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No. 23.

(No. 37,551. 37,582/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 12 July 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, on the subject of the deficiency of milk in the dietary at present in use in the workhouse of Kilrush Union; and in reference thereto I am directed by the Commissioners to call the attention of the guardians to the necessity of using every exertion to procure a sufficient supply of milk, so as to ensure the issue of the full allowance to all classes.

If however a deficiency in the supply of milk still continues, which cannot be avoided, the medical officer of the union should be consulted as to the most effective substitute.

The Commissioners desire at the same time to state, that they have had their attention drawn to the weekly return of inmates of the several workhouses, and they regret to observe the overcrowded state of the several buildings, notwithstanding the large numbers at present receiving out-door relief.

The Commissioners are desirous of being informed whether further workhouse accommodation can be obtained; and they are of opinion that admissions in other than the most urgent cases should be suspended until the number is reduced to the proper amount.

No. 24.

(No. 40,576/50.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, dated 13 July 1850.

THE following letter was handed in from the Medical Officer on the 6th July:

"Gentlemen,—I beg to draw your serious attention to the overcrowded state of your house and auxiliaries, trusting that you will, as soon as convenient, reduce the numbers in accordance with the Commissioners' sealed order. Considering the difficulties ye had to contend with, and anxious to aid your endeavours to do away with out-door relief, I have allowed the in-door accommodation to be fixed on a most liberal scale, giving the minimum space consistent with safety to each inmate. The additional auxiliaries taken and not included in the sealed order can accommodate 180 without allowing for day-room; and as the day apartments of the other houses are used for the inmates sleeping in the latter, it has been found most embarrassing, particularly in their present overcrowded state; indeed this overcrowding must and does necessarily influence the mortality, and help to spread and foster contagion, and keep up the epidemics which unfortunately get amongst the children, and only for which our mortality would not exceed an average or ordinary number."

No. 25.

(No. 40,576/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, 18 July 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union on the 13th instant, containing a report from the medical officer, which appears to have been presented to the Board at their meeting on the 6th instant; and, in reference thereto, I am to request that the Commissioners may be furnished with an explanation as to why the report of the medical officer was omitted to be inserted on the minutes of the 6th instant.

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The contents of the report are most important; and the Commissioners trust the guardians will not fail to take steps which appear from that report to be essentially necessary to the safety of the lives of the inmates, by reducing the numbers in the workhouse and auxiliaries to the authorised limit.

No. 26.

(No. 40,609/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Clerk of Union to the Commissioners, dated 15 July 1850.

IN reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I am directed by the Board of Guardians to state that they have taken every step to supply the milk required, and have received every tender offered.

The children and all the sick have the full quantity allowed to them.

A few of the able-bodied paupers are without the full complement, but they are not employed at any work.

The guardians expect before many days to have plenty of milk, and to have the number of inmates reduced within the prescribed limit.

No. 27.

(No. 46,295/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 12 August 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report that the rate books for five divisions will be ready for signature the commencement of the ensuing week; two additional valuation books will also be finished.

Every exertion is making to reduce the out-door lists; from the large number on some it was necessary to make gradual reductions.

The room in the workhouse available as a test, is not at present to the extent expected in consequence of the inclement weather.

The potato disease has not advanced since my last report; the beans are a good crop, and oats, barley and rye look well.

No. 28.

(No. 47,570/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 20 August 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report that the vacancies in the workhouse being 1,000, the Board at their last meeting decided that relief to the out-door list was to cease after week ended the 17th instant.

The Board of Guardians evince much anxiety to discharge their duties. Upon it are several persons of intelligence; the due administration of the law I consider will be efficiently carried out by the Board.

The potato disease has not increased since my last report.

The inclement state of the weather has delayed harvest work. The union healthy.

No. 29.

(No. 48,895/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 27 August 1850.

WITH reference to a resolution of the Board, at their meeting on the 24th instant, again requesting the Commissioners to forward them a copy of Mr. Lynch's report relative to Mr. O'Donnel, whose appointment as master was not

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sanctioned, I have the honour to report that such resolution was by the desire of two brothers of Mr. O'Donnel who are members of the Board, they considering that if the public be not aware of the reasons which induced the Commissioners to withhold their sanction, charges of a more serious nature may be imputed which may deeply affect his character.

The Board are unanimous in the determination, if possible, not to have for the future out-door relief.

I cannot too strongly urge upon the Commissioners the necessity of affording, both by free grants and loans to be secured upon the rates, the means for any amount of workhouse accommodation that may be necessary to enable the Board to put an end to the pernicious and demoralizing system of out-door relief.

The Board is working efficiently.

No. 30.

(No. 48,895/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, dated 4 September 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your report of the 27th ultimo relative to Kilrush Union; and with reference to your recommendation that the Commissioners should afford the Board of Guardians, both by free grants and loans, the means of providing additional workhouse accommodation, the Commissioners desire me to state that they are fully impressed with the importance of providing extended workhouse accommodation, and they are satisfied that the Board of Guardians will in the end find it much for the advantage of the union to provide such accommodation without delay. The Commissioners, however, have no funds at their disposal out of which they could make either a grant or a loan for this purpose; but if the guardians could obtain a loan from their treasurer or other private source, the Commissioners would readily issue an order under which the repayment of the loan with interest could be legally charged on the future rates of the union.

No. 31.

(No. 50,244/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 3 September 1850.

OUT-DOOR relief having ceased in this union, the Board of Guardians are unanimous in the determination of making use of every exertion to prevent a recurrence to such relief.

The Commissioners' attention is requested to a resolution of the Board, at their meeting on the 31st ultimo, relative to in-door accommodation. The obtaining house-room is of vital importance to the present and future welfare of this union; any amount that may be necessary to expend in the erection of buildings the Board of Guardians would be perfectly justified in charging upon the rates of the union. It is impossible, however efficient relieving officers and the Board may be, to prevent imposition. I cannot sufficiently impress upon the Commissioners the great importance of ample house accommodation, to enable the guardians to administer properly the laws for the relief of the destitute poor.

The Board are acting efficiently.

For several days the Board have been examining the liabilities under 13 Vict. c. 14.

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No. 32.

(No. 50,427/50.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, dated 31 August 1850.

Resolved, That as this Board are determined to resist, as far as possible, again resorting to the fearful system of out-door relief, they feel strongly the urgent necessity that now exists of increasing their house accommodation, to meet the pressure for relief that must be expected, and are of opinion, to effect this, additional accommodation for 3,000 must be provided, so as to make up their in-door accommodation to 7,000, which they trust may prove sufficient. They are endeavouring to obtain additional accommodation for 1,200 in this town, and beg the Commissioners will assist them by a free grant, or a loan to be secured on the rates of the union, to provide funds for building sheds on the workhouse premises for the additional numbers, so as to increase the permanent accommodation for the unhappy destitution of this union.

No. 33.

(No. 50,427/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 11 September 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had under consideration the resolution contained on minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Kilrush Union on the 31st ultimo, proposing that arrangements be made for increasing the workhouse accommodation of the union, and requesting the Commissioners to assist them with a free grant, or loan to be secured on the rates of the union, for this purpose; and in reference thereto I am to state that the Commissioners concur with the guardians as to the desirableness of providing additional workhouse accommodation, but they have no funds at their disposal out of which they could make either a grant or a loan for this purpose. The Commissioners, however, would readily issue the requisite order to enable the guardians to charge the repayment of a loan, with interest, on the rates of the union, if they should be able to obtain such loan from their treasurer or other private source.

—No. 33*a*.—

(No. 715—M/50.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to each Temporary Inspector, dated 12 October 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland having renewed your appointment as Temporary Inspector, and having assigned to you a small district of unions for superintendence in that capacity, are desirous of addressing you on certain points of duty, with which you are already conversant, but which appear to the Commissioners to be of peculiar prominence and importance at the present time.

The relief of the poor being now administered chiefly in the workhouses, by far the most important of your duties hereafter will relate to the inspection and management of those establishments.

The Commissioners trust it will not be found necessary to increase the present extent of workhouse accommodation in any union, with the exception, perhaps, of some unions which have been recently formed, and in which permanent workhouses are building or about to be built. One object to be aimed at in all changes of this nature is to reduce, as far as it may be practicable and safe to

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do so, the number of the auxiliary establishments; for, in direct proportion to the number of separate buildings in occupation, will be found the increase in the cost of management, and in the difficulty of maintaining order, and keeping proper checks upon the expenditure.

At the same time, the Commissioners by no means recommend that the guardians should absolutely give up any part of the workhouse accommodation now in their possession. Whenever the number of inmates may admit of a reduction in the number of buildings, it will be right to close such of them as can be spared, retaining for the present the power of re-opening them at a future period, if it should be found necessary to do so. The expense of renting such spare buildings, and of keeping them in a proper state for occupation, will be more than compensated by the increased security from overcrowding, in the event of a large and sudden increase taking place in the number of applications for relief.

The Commissioners think that advantage should be taken of the present season, when the number of inmates is at the minimum, to thoroughly cleanse and lime-wash every part of the workhouses requiring it, and to do all that may still be necessary for the perfect ventilation of the buildings. Whatever other measures in the nature of sanitary precaution may be recommended at any time by the medical officer, should be urged on the attention of the guardians until they are carried out, unless sufficient reasons can be shown to exist for not adopting them.

The next object for attention is the provision of the necessary stocks of bedding and clothing, and nothing can be of greater importance in a sanitary point of view than the exercise of early precaution in this respect. If the guardians permit themselves to be surprised by a large accession of numbers, without an adequate supply of clothing at their disposal, the newly-admitted inmates, or a portion of them, will have to wear for a time the clothing in which they were admitted, to the detriment of their own health, and at the risk of introducing disease into the house. Another reason for early attention to this point is, that the purchase of materials in due time, may enable the manufacture of the necessary supplies to be accomplished by the manual labour of the inmates themselves, at a considerable saving of expense to the ratepayers.

Many of the contracts for supply of food are renewable at this period of the year. In reference to these and the contracts for other workhouse supplies, the Commissioners request that you will use the utmost vigilance in detecting and exposing any infringement of the provisions of the 93d section of the Irish Poor Relief Act, by any of the guardians or any officer of the union supplying goods, either directly or indirectly, for their own profit. There is much unwillingness on the part of individuals, even when complaining of such abuses, to prosecute for the penalties imposed by the above section; and the Commissioners are desirous of receiving the details of every case of this character which may occur, not merely for the purpose of local interference for the prevention of such abuses, but that they may take advantage of any fitting case to make a public example of offenders by prosecuting for the penalties.

In the supervision of the workhouses and auxiliary workhouses, your attention will be constantly directed to the state of order and cleanliness in the yards, offices, and other premises appurtenant to the workhouse; the effectual cleansing of the sewers at proper and convenient seasons; the cleanliness and constant ventilation of the dormitories, day-rooms, work-rooms, and other portions of the building occupied by the inmates; the means taken for the proper reception and safe custody of all stores of provisions, bedding, clothing, and other necessaries; the dress, discipline, classification, and industrial employment of the healthy inmates; the proper and sufficient medical and other attendance on sick, aged, or otherwise helpless persons, especially the infants and children of tender years; the due observance of the dietary, and the proper distribution of food to all classes; the education and industrial training of the boys and girls; and, finally, the conduct of the several officers in the discharge of their respective duties.

The chief components in the dietaries now in use are cereal food, with other vegetable produce, and milk. These elements being few and simple, and each used in considerable quantity, it is manifest that any defect in their quality must materially

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materially detract from the sufficiency of the dietary in respect of nutriment. You will therefore apply the most scrupulous attention to the quality of all articles of food supplied by the contractors, especially in reference to the provisions of section 92 of the Irish Poor Relief Act, which authorize the Commissioners to "direct the guardians of any union to take or institute any proceedings, civil or criminal, against any contractor who shall have violated the terms of any such contract, or who shall have been guilty of any fraud in relation thereto." In any case involving fraud, such as adulteration of the article supplied, or defect in weight, the Commissioners hope to receive from you the fullest possible detail of the facts, as they are prepared, in the event of the guardians declining to take criminal proceedings, themselves to prosecute the parties offending.

The local executive powers provided for the administration of the poor law are vested in the Board of Guardians of each union; and on the proper exercise of those powers the permanent well-working of the law will, for the most part, depend. You will, therefore, endeavour on all suitable occasions to procure an efficient supervision of the workhouses, and of the conduct of the paid officers in charge of them, by the Board of Guardians themselves; and while affording every assistance you can to promote the salutary exercise of those powers, it is desirable that the guardians should nevertheless feel the entire weight of that responsibility which really attaches to their proceedings, and how much the welfare of the poor, as well as the interests of the ratepayers, are dependent on their exertions.

The duties assigned to the visiting committee by the 59th Article of the workhouse regulations, embrace all the matters above enumerated, and are so defined that their punctual and efficient discharge must insure even the largest establishment against the continuance of any serious abuse; while on the other hand those duties cannot be neglected without betraying the Board of Guardians into a dangerous dependence on the fidelity and vigilance of their paid officers, or on the services of the inspectors, whose supervision cannot be effectual without the co-operation of those in whom are vested the legal powers of local management and control.

The Commissioners desire to add, in conclusion, a few words on the relation in which you stand towards themselves as an Inspector under the Poor Law Acts. The powers vested in you by the 19th and 20th sections of the 10th and 11th Vict., c. 90, are intended to secure a proper administration of the Poor Laws by the local authorities, by enabling you to supply the Commissioners with all requisite information for their interference when necessary, and for the exercise on every fitting occasion of the powers confided to them.

It is not only when under special instructions of the Commissioners to make inquiry, that you are responsible for the active exercise of those powers, for the purpose of detecting abuse and of reporting to the Commissioners the misconduct of any parties implicated therein. The prompt and voluntary exercise of those powers will often be more availing for the detection of abuse, than where a formal complaint made by some person to the Commissioners has led them to instruct you to institute an inquiry. They wish you also to understand, that when conducting an inquiry under their directions, you are not bound to confine yourself to the subject-matter of the inquiry so directed; but if new matter of complaint should arise, you are fully at liberty to pursue inquiry into it, at such times and in such manner as you shall find convenient, without waiting for special instruction to do so.

Independently of such special reports as you may have occasion to make to the Commissioners from time to time, they are desirous of receiving from you a report once in each month as to the state of every building used as a workhouse or auxiliary workhouse in your district, and on the general condition of the inmates maintained therein.

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No. 34.

(No. 60,249/50.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, 26 October 1850.

IT is proposed that cocoa be substituted for milk, for adult classes, in the parent house, on this scale:—

		s.	d.
2 lbs. of shell cocoa 2 lbs. of dust cocoa	Average cost, 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* per cwt. -	-	11 ½
7 lbs. of brown sugar, at 1 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* per cwt. - - -		2	5 ½
2 gallons of new milk, at 5 *d.* per gallon - - - -		-	10
22 gallons of water - - - - - - - -			—
		4	2 ½

No. 35.

(No. 60,249/50.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 7 November 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union on the 26th ultimo, containing a resolution proposing that cocoa be substituted for milk for adult classes in the parent workhouse; and in reference thereto I am directed by the Commissioners to inquire the quantity proposed to be given to each adult, and whether the medical officer approves of the change.

No. 35 *a*.

(No. 62,972/50.)

COPY LETTER from Clerk of Union to the Commissioners, dated 11 November 1850.

I AM favoured with your letter of the 7th instant, and in reply beg to state that the proposed substitution of cocoa for milk, for children above nine years, has been approved of by the medical officer; a sufficient supply of the latter cannot be had.

The quantity proposed to be given to be the same as at Gort, to the clerk of which union I have written for information on the subject.

No. 35 *b*.

(No. 62,972/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 21 November 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, relative to the proposed substitution of cocoa for milk, for the use of children above nine years, in the workhouse of Kilrush Union, which you state has been approved of by the medical officer, and the quantity is to be the same as that given in the Gort Union, to the clerk of which union you have written for information.

In

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In reference thereto I am directed by the Commissioners to request that they may be informed of the quantity of cocoa to be given to each inmate, when the guardians have determined what the allowance should be, and that such determination may be recorded on the minutes.

No. 36.

(No. 63,089/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 12 November 1850.

WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION on 8th of November 1850.

	Extent of Accommodation.	Number of Inmates.	Classes relieved in each Auxiliary Building, or Purpose to which Appropriated.
Workhouse:			
1. Hospital or Infirmary - - -	1,100	1,102	- - Adult males and females, and sick of all classes.
2. Leadmore, in town of Kilrush -	1,586	1,586	Boys and girls, and adult men.
3. Russell's Store, attached to Leadmore.	270	106	Boys and girls.
4. Factory, in town of Kilrush - -	200	96	Infirm women.
5. Ballyerra, near Workhouse - -	150	174	Women and children sick.
6. Broomhill - - ditto - - -	64	69	Ditto - - ditto.
7. Foley's Store, in town of Kilrush -	465	243	Able-bodied women.
8. Behan's Hotel and Store attached, in town of Kilrush. (Store unoccupied.)	674	292	Children from two to nine.
9. Fever Hospital - - - -	160	136	Sick of all classes.
TOTALS - - -	4,669	3,804	

REPORT.

1. *Workhouse.*—In fair order; men employed in cooking, which in my opinion is objectionable; punishment book not kept; no visiting committee report. I am informed that the house is frequently visited by the chairman, Colonel Vandeleur.

2. *Leadmore.*—On my visit, the bedding was very deficient; several of the beds had no sheets or blankets, and the children were in consequence put to sleep four and five in a bed. I have called the attention of the matron to this. There is a class of adult males in this establishment, and no means of preserving proper classification between this class and the boys. The guardians have instructed the master to remove this class. The manner of delivering the meal from the contractor is unsatisfactory, it not being weighed on its being taken into store; the guardians state they will provide scales and weights. Some repairs are in course of execution on my suggestion; these buildings are well adapted to the purposes of a school. The girls are in charge of a schoolmistress and an assistant, who is a pauper. There are 706 girls, and some additional assistance in teaching them is very necessary.

The boys are in charge of a schoolmaster and an assistant.

The house is superintended by a master and matron, who appear attentive to their duties.

3. *Russell's Store.*—Attached to Leadmore, and used as dormitories for the children.

4. *Factory.*—A class of aged women has just been removed to this building; it is not in good order; the bedding is dirty and ragged, and the inmates insubordinate. In charge of a matron.

5. *Ballyerra.*—In charge of a matron; not in good order; requires whitewashing; and the bedding is dirty.

 6. *Broomhill.*—

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6. *Bromhill.*—In charge of a pauper; this is very objectionable. The house, however, appears to be fairly kept. It is used for the treatment of skin diseases.

7. *Foley's Store.*—In charge of a matron; in fair order; the majority of the women are idle; a fire-place or stove is much required in day-room or dining-hall.

8. *Behan's Hotel and Store attached.*—The hotel and house adjoining is occupied by a class of small children in charge of the assistant schoolmistress; the bedding is insufficient.

9. *Fever Hospital.*—Very clean and orderly, and considerable attention is evidently paid to the patients.

No. 37.

(No. 63,089/50.)

COPY LETTER from Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 22 November 1850.

THE Commissioners have received a report from their inspector, Mr. Lucas, on the subject of his recent inspection of the workhouses of Kilrush Union, and they desire to bring under the notice of the Board of Guardians some matters adverted to by Mr. Lucas which appear to require attention.

Mr. Lucas states that the main workhouse is in fair order, but that the men are employed in cooking, which is contrary to the usual practice, and in some respects objectionable; that the punishment book is not kept; and that there is no visiting committee report.

In regard to the punishment book, the Commissioners desire to draw the attention of the Board of Guardians to articles 54, 55, and 56 of the workhouse rules, and to request that the master may be instructed to attend to those regulations in future; and the Commissioners desire at the same time to refer to the 59th article of the workhouse rules, and to request that the guardians will be good enough to appoint a visiting committee, who will undertake the duty of regularly inspecting the workhouses, and reporting thereon in accordance with that article. The Commissioners are aware that the chairman of the Board frequently visits the house, but they think it would be much more satisfactory, and tend more effectually to support the officers in the discharge of their duties, and at the same to enforce the due performance of those duties, if a regular report were periodically made by a committee, setting forth the results of their inspection.

The bedding at Leadmore House, Mr. Lucas states, was very deficient; several of the beds had no sheets or blankets, and the children were in consequence put to sleep four or five in a bed. There were a number of adult males in this establishment, and no means of preserving proper classification between them and the boys. The manner of receiving meal from the contractor was unsatisfactory, there being no provision for weighing it on its being received into store. The Commissioners understand, however, that the adult males are about to be removed, and that provision will be made for weighing the supplies in future as received.

The large number of school girls in this house (706) appears to the Commissioners to render it absolutely necessary that some additional assistance in teaching them should be given. At present, there is only one schoolmistress, with a pauper assistant; and the Commissioners request the early attention of the guardians to this subject, with the view of appointing additional and duly qualified assistants.

The Factory, Mr. Lucas states, is not in good order; the bedding is dirty and ragged, and the inmates insubordinate. The Commissioners think that the regular discharge of the duties of a visiting committee will be found very effective in preventing insubordination.

Ballyerra House is not in good order; it requires whitewashing; and the bedding is dirty.

Broomhill is in charge of a pauper; and on this subject the Commissioners desire to observe that the practice of placing paupers in situations of trust and responsibility

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responsibility in workhouses is open to great objection under any circumstances, but the placing a pauper in charge of an auxiliary workhouse, without any paid officer in the establishment, is a proceeding which the Commissioners cannot approve, more especially when, as in the present case, the house is occupied by the sick; and the Commissioners request therefore that the guardians will at once place a duly qualified paid officer in charge of Broomhill.

The majority of the women at Foley's Store, Mr. Lucas states, are unemployed. A fire-place or stove, he states, is much required for the day-room or dining-hall. This is a matter which requires immediate attention, as the Commissioners believe that the health of the inmates may be seriously affected by the want of sufficient warmth.

The bedding at Behan's Store, which is occupied by young children, is insufficient. The house appears to be capable of accommodating 674 persons; and should any material increase in the present number take place, it appears to the Commissioners that it will be absolutely necessary to appoint a matron or an additional schoolmistress: at present, the Commissioners understand there is only an assistant schoolmistress in charge, although there are nearly 300 children.

No. 38.

(No. 66,834/50.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, dated 30 November 1850.

Proposed by Francis N. Keane. Seconded by Edmd. Blanay.

Resolved, THAT having had under consideration the state of the union, and the necessary pressure for relief, the guardians are afraid that if they are not able to provide increased accommodation immediately, they must again resort to the baneful system of out-door relief; under these circumstances, they trust the Commissioners will take the case of this union into their consideration, and give this Board assistance to build sheds, for the additional accommodation of 800, and also advance a sum of money to provide clothing and bedding, as it will be impossible that any part of the rates can be applied to that purpose, from the unfortunate state of this union.

No. 39.

(No. 66,834/50.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 13 December 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the resolution contained in minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union, on the 30th ultimo, requesting the Commissioners to obtain assistance for the Board, to enable them to build sheds for the additional accommodation of 800 persons; and in reference thereto, I am to state that the Commissioners have applied to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for an advance of 1,000 *l.* from the Rate in Aid Fund, to be applied in providing additional temporary workhouse accommodation in Kilrush Union.

No. 40.

(No. 67,431/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 5 December 1850.

WITH reference to the resolution contained in minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Kilrush Union, of the 30th ultimo, requesting the Commissioners will have the goodness to consider the propriety of advancing a sufficient sum to enable the guardians to erect sheds on the workhouse site as

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additional accommodation, I have to observe that the union is in the most embarrassed financial condition, and that no expenditure of this nature can be borne by the rates of the union. The necessity for additional accommodation is most urgent, and if the Commissioners have funds at their disposal for the purpose, I have to recommend the application of the guardians to the Commissioners' most favourable consideration.

There is ample space on the workhouse site for erecting the sheds, and the guardians think that it is inexpedient to increase the number of auxiliary establishments, more especially when it is considered that the majority of those establishments are very limited in accommodation, and expensive in their management and arrangements.

No. 41.

(No. 67,431/50.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Inspector, dated 13 December 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, relative to the resolution of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union, on the 30th ultimo, requesting assistance to enable them to provide additional workhouse accommodation; and I am to inform you that the Commissioners have recommended the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to authorise an advance of 1,000*l.* from the Rate in Aid Fund, for the purpose of enabling the Kilrush Board of Guardians to provide additional temporary workhouse accommodation.

The resolution of the guardians refers not only to the erection of sheds, but also to the provision of clothing and bedding. Your report, however, only alludes to the erection of sheds, and the Commissioners wish therefore to be informed whether you also recommend an application for funds to provide clothing and bedding, and if so, to what extent.

No. 42.

(No. 69,357/50.)

EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 14 December 1850.

Resolved, THAT in consequence of the medical officer's complaints of a want of sufficient supply of milk for the sick, and it being impossible to procure the required quantity, that we adopt the artificial milk now produced and recommended by Dr. Phelan and the medical officer for the inmates at Leadmore, which comprises boys and girls above 9 and under 15 years of age.

This milk consists of one gallon of milk, one gallon of water, half a pound of ground rice, half a pound of best wheat flour, all boiled together.

No. 43.

(No. 69,357/50).

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 23 December 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union on the 14th instant, containing a resolution to substitute, in lieu of milk in the dietary of the boys and girls between nine and fifteen, a mixture consisting of equal parts of milk and water with ground rice and flour; and in reference thereto, I am directed by the Commissioners to inquire whether a larger

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larger quantity is given of this substitute for milk than the quantity of milk used according to the dietary table.

The Commissioners think that the medical officer's attention should be specially directed to an observation of its effects on the health of the inmates.

No. 44.

(No. 69,390/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 16 December 1850.

IN reply to your communication of the 13th instant (No. 67,431/50), relating to the application of the guardians of the Kilrush Union for an advance from the Rate in Aid Fund to enable them to provide a supply of clothing and bedding for the additional number of inmates to be accommodated in the proposed sheds on the workhouse site, I have to inform you that I have inspected the stock of clothing and bedding in store, which I regret to find is quite inadequate to the wants of the union. I enclose an estimate of the necessary clothing and bedding required, amounting to the sum of 500*l.*; and I have to recommend that an application be made to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to authorise an advance to that amount.

Enclosure in foregoing.

CLOTHING ESTIMATE for 800 Persons.

	£.	s.	d.
400 beds, 4 ½ yards to each bed and bolster, 800 yards, cost	75	–	–
200 pair of blankets	140	–	–
800 rugs	66	13	4
Bedding £.	281	13	4

	£.	s.	d.			
400 women	20	12	6	400 shifts	1,100	yards calico.
	46	13	4	400 gowns	1,600	yards shambray.
	9	3	4	400 aprons	400	yards check.
	3	–	–	800 caps	160	yards calico.
	46	13	4	400 petticoats	1,600	yards flannel.
Women's Clothing £.	126	2	6			

	£.	s.	d.			
400 men	18	6	8	400 shirts	1,100	yards calico.
	30	–	–	400 jackets	1,000	yards frize.
	41	13	4	400 trousers	1,000	yards cord.
	7	10	–	400 caps	100	yards frize.
Men's Clothing £.	97	10	–			

	£.	s.	d.
Bedding	281	13	4
Women's clothes	126	2	6
Men's clothes	97	10	–
TOTAL £.	505	5	4

14 December 1850.

W. H. Robin, Master.

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No. 45.

(No. 69,390/50.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Inspector, dated 20 December 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th instant, transmitting an estimate of the amount required to provide the necessary clothing and bedding for the additional number of inmates proposed to be accommodated in Kilrush Union; and in reference thereto I am to inform you that the Commissioners have applied to the Lords of the Treasury for a further advance of 500*l.* from the Rate in Aid Fund for this purpose.

No. 46.

(No. 70,588/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 23 December 1850.

WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION on 20th December 1850.

		Extent of Accommodation.	Number of Inmates.	Classes Relieved in each Auxiliary Building, or Purpose to which Appropriated.
Workhouse - - - - -		1,100	1,059	Adult males and females.
„ Hospital - - - -				
Auxiliary Buildings in possession of the Guardians, whether in use or unoccupied, and Locality of each:				
All in the Town of Kilrush and its vicinity.	Leadmore - - 1,586 Russell's Store - 270	1,856	1,849	- - School children of both sexes, and assistants.
	Factory - - - - -	200	145	- - Infirm women, and cases of ophthalmia.
	Ballyerra - - - - -	150	202	- - Skin diseases, principally children.
	Broomhill - - - - -	64	58	Ditto - - - ditto.
	Foley's Store - - - -	465	437	Able-bodied women.
	Behan's Hotel and Store -	674	320	Children between 2 and 9.
	Fever Hospital - - -	150	156	All classes.
	TOTALS - - -	4,659	4,226	

REPORT.

Main Building.—The house is clean, and the inmates orderly; the men are kept employed.

Leadmore.—In fair order, and well ventilated. The children appear healthy and clean in their persons, and orderly in their behaviour. The guardians have appointed an assistant schoolmistress, in accordance with the Commissioners' suggestion. The master of this establishment is not very efficient.

Factory.—Not in a satisfactory state. If considerable improvement is not made in the management of this house, the guardians are, I think, disposed to dispense with the services of the matron in charge. Some forms and other necessary articles have been ordered by the guardians on my suggestion.

Ballyerra.—The house in fair order; but the offices are untidy and dirty. The matron has been cautioned. The inmates are principally children.

Broomkill.—

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Broomhill.—The house is in charge of a pauper man, who appears to attend to the inmates. It is situated on the farm, close to main building, and the guardians are not disposed to incur the expense of a paid officer for such a small number of inmates. The Commissioners have called the attention of the guardians already to the subject.

Foley's Store.—Clean and in good order; the inmates are, however, idle. I have called the guardians' attention to this.

Behan's.—The children appear healthy. The buildings are not well adapted for workhouse purposes; the yards are limited and close.

Fever Hospital.—The house is very clean, and the inmates appear to be well attended to.

The guardians have, on my suggestion, ordered that a Diet Class Book, form (B.) and (C.), be kept at each of the auxiliary establishments. The master of the workhouse has been suffering for some considerable time past from ophthalmia.

No. 47.

(No. 978/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 7 January 1851.

I ATTENDED the usual weekly meeting on Thursday last for the admission of paupers in the Kilrush Union. The applications were numerous, and the majority of the applicants were in a low physical condition, and bore evident traces of great suffering and privation; few able-bodied men applied, the applicants consisting chiefly of women, widows with children, and deserted children. About 300 paupers were admitted. I had reason to be pleased with the expeditious manner in which this large number of paupers were washed and clothed in the union dress, and the probationary wards were cleared of occupants on the following morning.

Owing to delay on the part of the contractors in supplying the clothing ordered, it was found necessary to appoint a committee of the guardians to purchase a few articles of clothing in the town of Kilrush, and as the necessity was immediate the Board adjourned for the purpose.

The workhouse accommodation now at the guardians' disposal is most limited, and if the pressure much increases the guardians will, I fear, at no very distant period, be compelled to resort to out-door relief.

I find that the medical officers who have been appointed to attend to extern patients in the several electoral divisions, have not been required to keep the weekly return prescribed in the order, form (A.) and (B.), nor has the form of direction been attended to. The relieving officers have not reported the applications for medical relief, or the provisional medical aid which they have granted from time to time. From inquiries I have made of those officers, I have reason to believe that they have not strictly observed the line of distinction between the classes included in 1st section of the Irish Poor Relief Extension Act, and those not included in it, the latter being entitled, I apprehend, to medical relief only by admission to workhouse. I pointed out to the guardians the great objections which exist to leaving the medical relief solely to the discretion of the relieving officers and medical officers; and I also pointed out the distinction which it is necessary to observe for the due observance of the law. I think the Commissioners should also communicate with the guardians on the subject.

It appears to me that the provisions of the 5th section of the Irish Poor Relief Extension Act are unsuited to the present circumstances of the Kilrush Union, and that a very small amount of medical aid can be legally afforded under the existing arrangements.

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No. 48.

(No. 1,706/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Clerk of the Union to the Commissioners, dated 9 January 1851.

REFERRING to my letter of the 7th instant, I find I should have stated that the quantity of mixture (substituted for milk) allowed to boys and girls between nine and 15 years, was a half pint to each, which is composed of a noggin of milk, a noggin of water, with ground rice and flour.

No. 49.

(No. 2,280/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 13 January 1851.

I REGRET to have to report that the pressure for relief in the Kilrush Union continues to an alarming extent, and that during the weeks ended the 4th and 11th instant, upwards of 700 paupers have been admitted into the workhouses. On the 10th instant there were 4,947 inmates in the several workhouses, being an excess of 293 over the number for whom accommodation had been provided. These facts came under the notice of the Board of Guardians at the usual weekly meeting on the 11th instant, when I urged on them the absolute necessity of their considering at once whether any, and what additional accommodation could be obtained. I proceeded, in company with Mr. Lynch, poor-law inspector, to inspect some buildings which the guardians suggested might be taken for workhouse purposes; they are however unsuited, with the exception of a house capable of accommodating about 150 children, which is stated will not be let to the guardians, and I reported the result of my inspection to the guardians, who appeared to concur with me in thinking that the present accommodation cannot be immediately extended to meet the present pressure.

Under these circumstances I see no alternative but to have recourse to out-door relief; and I propose to attend the meeting on Thursday next, with the view of inducing the guardians not to further crowd the workhouses, and, if absolutely necessary, to meet the pressure by granting some relief out of the workhouse to the classes comprised in section 1 of the Irish Poor Relief Extension Act.

A contract has been entered into for the erection of sheds, a portion of which will, it is hoped, be ready for occupation in about six weeks.

No. 50.

(No. 2,290/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Lynch*, Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 13 January 1851.

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the 10th instant, I inspected the main house, and the several auxiliary houses in Kilrush Union; and though the admissions for the last fortnight have been far more numerous than the guardians had any reason to anticipate, the state in which I found the inmates was by no means unsatisfactory. I wish, however, to draw the attention of the Commissioners to the overcrowded state of the houses, and have to request that a strong letter will be written to the guardians, to arrive on Thursday morning, pointing out to them the serious risk to health they incur by allowing a larger number of inmates than prescribed by the sealed order of the Commissioners.

The admissions for the week ended 4 January were - -	324
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 11 January - - -	467
	791
While the discharges during these two weeks were but - -	96

And, from what I can learn, there is too much reason to believe that there are still many hundred persons in the union who must be relieved.

The

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The total accommodation, beyond which the guardians should not go, is 4,654; while the number who slept in all the houses on Saturday night last was 4,981; being 327 over the limited number.

I brought this circumstance under the notice of the Board on Saturday. They are, naturally, very much opposed to out-door relief, and seem very anxious to provide additional house accommodation; but I fear they cannot succeed; it will therefore be necessary for them on Thursday (their admission day) to order out-door relief to all applicants whom they consider destitute, and who come under the meaning of the first section of the Irish Relief Extension Act.

No. 51.

(No. 2,290/51.)

LETTER from Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 15 Jan. 1851.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have received a report from their inspector, Mr. Lynch, in which he draws attention to the present overcrowded state of the several workhouses of the union; and to the fact, that the number who slept in the several workhouses on the night of the 11th instant was 4,981, or 327 more than the proper number.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners deem it necessary to call the serious attention of the Board of Guardians to the excess of numbers above referred to; and to state that unless additional accommodation can be procured, the guardians will be obliged to resort to the exercise of their powers, under the first section of the Irish Poor Relief Extension Act, in order effectually to relieve the destitute poor in the Union.

No. 52.

(No. 2,304/51.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, dated 11 January 1851.

Resolved, That the Board having accepted tenders to build sheds to the amount of 850*l.*, find the funds at their disposal quite inadequate to make an addition to their hospital, which is much required, so as to make that accommodation available for paupers, and request the Commissioners will make them a further grant of 500*l.* for the building; and as the Board have now paid cheques for clothing to the amount of 500*l.*, trust the Commissioners will also recommend a further grant to complete the necessary supplies that will be required for the clothing of the paupers.

No. 53.

(No. 2,304/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 21 January 1851.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to transmit to you the enclosed extract from minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union on the 11th instant, in which they request a further grant of 500*l.* for building, and also a further grant to complete the necessary supplies that will be required for the clothing of the paupers, and I am to request that you will be so good as to report your views to the Commissioners on the subject of this application, bearing in mind that a sum of 1,500*l.* has already been authorised to be advanced to this union for the purpose of providing additional workhouse accommodation and a supply of clothing and bedding.

I am also to request that you will state the amount that is estimated to be required for completing the supply of clothing.

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In Mr. Lynch's observations on this resolution he states that there are outstanding cheques on the treasurer to a large amount, and the Commissioners are desirous of receiving your observations on this point. The Commissioners were under the impression that the payment recently made by Killadysert Union was more than sufficient to meet all the outstanding cheques.

A copy of Mr. Lynch's observations is enclosed.

No. 54.

(No. 3,345/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 18 January 1851.

WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION on 18th January 1851.

		Extent of Accommodation.	Number of Inmates.	Classes Relieved in each Auxiliary Building, or Purpose to which Appropriated.
Workhouse - - - - -		1,100	1,274	- - Adult males and females, and sick of all classes, except fever and dysenteric patients.
„ Hospital - - -				
Auxiliary Buildings in possession of the Guardians, whether in use or unoccupied, and Locality of each:				
In the Town of Kilrush.	Leadmore - - 1,586			
	Russell's Store - - 265			
		1,851	2,056	School children of both sexes.
	Factory - - - - -	200	230	Infirm women.
	Ballyerra - - - -	150	190	- - Skin diseases, principally children.
	Broomhill - - - -	64	90	Skin diseases (boys).
	Foley's Store - - - -	465	434	Able-bodied females.
	Behan's Hotel and Store - -	674	546	- - Children between 2 and 9, and able-bodied males.
	Fever Hospital - - -	150	165	Fever patients.
	TOTALS - - -	4,654	4,985	

REPORT.

Main Building.—IT will be observed that the number of inmates exceeds the number for whom accommodation has been provided. The Commissioners have already called the guardians' attention to the subject. The house is in fair order.

Leadmore.—The female side of the house appears to be well conducted; the girls are clean and orderly, and the wards, offices, &c. in good order. The male side of this establishment is not satisfactory; the master has been cautioned, and the guardians are disposed to take steps for his removal in the event of any complaint against him in future. Some of the boys are suffering from sore feet. I have induced the guardians to board the school-room floor, and a contract has been taken for it. Clothing is much required; it has been ordered, and as soon as it arrives the master has authority to employ tailors in making it up. The boys do not generally look healthy; their physical condition is unsatisfactory.

Factory.—A new appointment of matron has just been made for this establishment. Forms have been provided.

Ballyerra.—The management of this house generally is much improved.

Broomhill.—The boys in this house who are suffering from skin diseases are in charge of a pauper; the medical officer states that the pauper pays attention to the children.

Foley's Store.—

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Foley's Store.—Clean. The women are all idle. Tins and other articles are required; the guardians have given the necessary orders. A committee has been appointed to superintend the industrial employment of the inmates; but up to the present time the committee has taken no steps in the matter. I have called the attention of the guardians to this; want of funds is given as an excuse.

Behan's Hotel and Store.—The matron of this house is suffering from fever. A person has now been appointed to take charge. Improvements in the sewerage, &c. are in course of being carried out. A portion of the Store is unoccupied from want of bedding, which is daily expected to arrive.

Fever Hospital.—In good order; the matron is suffering from an attack of fever.

The houses and the inmates generally are not in such a satisfactory state as at the date of my last monthly report, and the mortality is, I regret to say, increasing; a great number of paupers have been admitted to the workhouse within the last three weeks, the majority of whom were evidently suffering from want and disease, and there are 590 sick at the present time. The master has not yet recovered sufficiently to return to his duties, and the assistant master, who is in charge, has not the experience necessary for so arduous a task.

I have brought all the matters adverted to in this report under the notice of the Board of Guardians, and I have pointed out to them that a greater number of inmates cannot, in my opinion, be admitted to the workhouses without considerable risk of disease.

No. 55.

(No. 3,345/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 30 January 1851.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your monthly report, dated the 18th instant, relative to Kilrush Union, in which you advert to the overcrowded state of the workhouse, and the increase of mortality in the union, and I am to state that the Commissioners have already addressed the Board of Guardians on the subject.

With reference to the Broomhill Auxiliary, which you state to be in charge of a pauper, I am to state that the Commissioners will not at present urge upon the guardians any further the appointment of a paid officer to take charge of the house, as it appears from your reports that the house is satisfactorily managed, and that the medical officer is satisfied with the attention given to the children.

No. 56.

(No. 3,594/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 20 January 1851.

WITH reference to your communication of the 15th instant, No. 2,290/51, addressed to the Board of Guardians of the Kilrush Union on the overcrowded state of the several workhouses of the union, I have to inform you that I attended the usual weekly meeting for the admission of paupers on the 16th instant. On my arrival at the workhouse I found the guardians in the act of admitting to the workhouse each applicant for relief. I remonstrated with them on this course, and I requested that they would immediately consider the propriety of resorting to the exercise of their powers under the 1st section of the Irish Poor Relief Extension Act. There was a very small attendance of guardians, and it was agreed to limit the admissions to the most destitute of the classes comprised in section 2, and the relieving officers were instructed to give

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provisional relief in all cases requiring it. Each relieving officer had funds on hand for the purpose.

The following was the state of the house on the 17th instant:

Remaining on the previous Saturday - - - - -		4,997
Admitted during the week - - - - - -		93
		5,090
Discharged during the week - - - - -	85	
Died - - - - - - - - - -	20	
		105
Remaining - - -		4,985

It will be observed that the numbers have not increased to any extent since the receipt of the Commissioners' communication on the subject.

At the usual weekly meeting on the 18th instant, there was a large attendance of guardians, when I again brought the subject under consideration. A committee was appointed to inspect a large store in the town of Kilrush, which is capable of accommodating about 450 paupers. I fear the guardians will not be able to obtain possession of it on anything like satisfactory terms; the Board was however adjourned to the 20th instant to receive the proposal of the landlord of the premises, and the clerk was instructed to invite proposals from persons willing to let houses for workhouse purposes. The Board, on my suggestion, issued orders on the contractor for the supply of half a ton of meal to each relieving officer to enable him to grant provisional relief. I do not think the guardians will succeed in obtaining additional workhouse accommodation immediately.

No. 57.

(No. 3,594/51.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Lucas*, dated 24 January 1851.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your report, dated the 20th instant, relative to the overcrowded state of the workhouses of Kilrush Union, and I am to state that the Commissioners will be glad to receive a further report from you on the state of this union, and especially as to the probability of obtaining additional workhouse accommodation.

No. 58.

(No. 3,884/51.)

EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 18 January 1851.

PROPOSED by Francis N. Keane, seconded by R. H. Donovan: Resolved, with reference to the Commissioners' letter of the 15th instant, that the clerk be directed to advertise for further workhouse accommodation in any part of the union; proposals to be received and laid before the guardians by this day week; and the guardians beg to call the attention of the Commissioners to the great proportion of children in the house, those under 15 years being over 2,700. The Board have given provisional out-door relief for the past week, and will do further the next week.

No. 59.

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No. 59.

(No. 6,071/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 31 January 1851.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st instant, No. 2,304/51, relative to the application of the Board of Guardians of the Kilrush Union for a further grant of 500 *l.* for building, and also a further grant to complete the necessary supplies of clothing, and in reference thereto I have to observe that the present hospital accommodation in the union is most limited, and is found not to be commensurate with the wants of so extensive and pauperized a district. The situation of the present fever hospital is objectionable, and the building is not suited to the purpose. The application for the grant is made with the view of making certain additions to the house called "Ballyerra," formerly the County Fever Hospital. The site of this building, and its contiguity to the workhouse, make it a most desirable place for the treatment of the sick, and Colonel Vandeleur, the proprietor, has stated his willingness to grant a lease of the place at a nominal rent.

The embarrassed state of the funds of the union will not enable the guardians to incur the expense of the proposed additions to this hospital, and there is no immediate prospect of this union being improved in its finances. The pressure for relief is very great indeed, and it is with difficulty the guardians can procure funds for the current supplies. The rates struck on the electoral divisions to meet the expenditure for 12 months vary from 5 *s.* 8 *d.* to 11 *s.* in the pound, and the sum to be realized from these rates will not, I am convinced, be found to be sufficient for the requirements of the union. With regard to the Commissioners' observations, that they were under the impression that the payment, recently made by the Killadysert Union, was more than sufficient to meet the outstanding cheques on the treasurer, I have to remark, that the outstanding cheques at that period amounted to about 3,000 *l.*, and that the payment made by Killadysert Union amounted to only 500 *l.* The outstanding cheques at the present time amount to 2,500 *l.* I have on a former occasion called the Commissioners' attention to the large amount of outstanding cheques, and have frequently explained to the guardians the objections which exist to issuing cheques when there are no funds in the hands of treasurer.

With respect to the application of the guardians for a further grant of 500 *l.* for clothing, I have to state that it would materially assist the union if this grant could be obtained; the greater portion of the stock of clothing in use, with the exception of that lately procured from the grant already made to the union, is old and much worn. If the grant is not made, the guardians will be compelled to incur a debt for clothing, which will prove extremely embarrassing.

I enclose herewith, for the Commissioners' information, a statement of the rates struck on each electoral division on the estimated expenditure for 12 months.

No. 60.

(No. 6,481/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Poor-Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 3 February 1851.

AT the ordinary meeting for considering applications for relief by the Board of Guardians of the Kilrush Union, on Thursday last, the crowd of applicants was so great that the Board, after sitting to a late hour, had to adjourn the meeting until the following morning, when the guardians again met, and were engaged nearly the whole of the day in disposing of the remaining applications.

The appearance of the applicants generally denoted great destitution and personal suffering, and the guardians were compelled to grant provisional outdoor relief, in consequence of their not having workhouse accommodation at their disposal.

At the ordinary weekly meeting on Saturday, I brought the subject of the crowded state of the workhouses under the notice of the guardians. It appeared

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that no additional workhouse accommodation could be obtained in the vicinity of the town of Kilrush, except at excessive rents, and it was not deemed advisable to open small auxiliary establishments in parts of the union several miles from the parent workhouse. I pointed out to the guardians that, in my opinion, it was no longer practicable to confine relief to the workhouse, and I suggested that immediate steps should be taken for relieving out of the workhouse destitute persons comprised in section 1 of the Irish Poor Relief Extension Act. The guardians concurred in this view, and arranged the relief depôts, and appointed a meal distributor to assist each relieving officer.

The following was the state of the workhouse, as laid before the guardians at the meeting :—

Remaining on last Saturday - - - -		4,869
Admitted during the week - - - -		256
		5,125
Discharged - - - - - -	107	
Died - - - - - - -	41	
		148
Remaining - - -		4,977

being an excess of 323 over the number for whom accommodation had been provided. From the high rate of mortality, and from the crowded state of the infirmary, I was induced to recommend the guardians to proceed forthwith to reduce the numbers in the workhouse, by discharging on out-door relief a few of the classes legally relievable out of the workhouse. I am not unaware of the objections which exist to such a course, but in my opinion the state of the workhouse would justify such a step. It was stated, however, that on it becoming known that relief was to be granted out of the house, many persons would voluntarily discharge themselves.

The following was the state of the workhouse up to last Saturday night :—

Number in workhouse on 25th January - -		4,869
Discharged during week ended 1st February - - - - - - -	113	
Died during same period - - - - -	51	
		164
		4,705
Admitted during week ended 1st February -		276
Remaining - - -		4,981

The Commissioners will observe that the mortality has been increasing for the last three weeks; this may be attributed to the very low physical state in which during that period the majority of the paupers have entered the workhouse, many of them dying a short time subsequent to their admission.

The guardians have been unable to obtain a sufficient supply of milk for the sick, only two tenders, I am informed, being received, and those for only a limited supply. Tenders have been again invited on my suggestion.

The master of the workhouse, who has been suffering from an attack of ophthalmia for several weeks, has not returned to his duties; he is on leave of absence, and from the medical certificate received of his continued indisposition I fear he will not be able to resume his duties for some time. The assistant master who is in charge is too young and inexperienced to have the care and management of so large an establishment. The workhouse books are in an unsatisfactory state; there are paupers in the house who are not on the books of the establishment, and on the other hand, there must be names of paupers on the books who are not inmates. I have represented this to the guardians, and I have stated as my opinion, that unless the master, Mr. Pollin, speedily recovers the interests of the union will make it imperative on the guardians to require his resignation.

I think

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I think the Commissioners should again strongly advise the guardians not to admit any more inmates, and at the same time recommend them to reduce the present excessive number. The sick cannot in my opinion be properly treated in the present crowded state of the workhouse infirmary.

No. 61.

(No. 6,481/51.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Lucas*, dated 7 February 1851.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your report, dated the 3d instant, relative to Kilrush Union, in which you express your opinion that the Commissioners should again advise the Board of Guardians not to admit any more paupers, and at the same time to recommend them to reduce the present number in the workhouse, and in reference thereto, I am to state that the Commissioners see by the minutes of the 1st instant, that the guardians have determined on affording out-relief to cases under the 1st section of the Irish Poor Relief Extension Act.

No. 62.

(No 7,301/51.)

EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes of 1 February 1851.

THE Chairman reported that he had visited some of the premises offered as auxiliaries, which he did not consider would answer, owing to the distance from the parent house, and from the small amount of accommodation, and the expense and time required in fitting them up.

Resolved, That in consequence thereof, the guardians, from the great pressure and the want of accommodation, feel under the necessity of giving out-door relief to widows with two or more legitimate children, and infirm and sick persons not able to be removed to the workhouse.

Resolved, That a distributor be appointed for each relieving officer's district, at remuneration of 5 *s.* per week, including storage, and that the relieving officer be held responsible for the proper distribution of the meal, and be required to be present at its distribution.

The following letter was handed in by the medical officer, and read; viz.

"Gentlemen,

"I beg to bring the present overcrowded state of the infirmary under your especial notice, with a view of having additional wards or apartments appropriated to the use of the sick. I regret to say that sickness is very much on the increase, its spread being principally amongst the old and infirm, and the very young.

"The mortality is so very high, and so many of the old and infirm dropping off (in some instances somewhat suddenly), that I must urgently impress the necessity of allowing that class milk for breakfast, instead of the cocoa now used. The sick, both in the infirmary and fever hospital, are not getting the prescribed quantity of milk. The nurses say, 'that they are from 150 to 180 quarts a day short.' This should be, if possible, supplied, as it is their chief nutriment.

(signed) "*Thomas B. O'Donnell.*"

Resolved, That we give every possible accommodation to the medical officer for the sick, and having already advertised for milk several times with no result, as the milk cannot be procured in the neighbourhood, but now desire the clerk to advertise again.

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No. 63.

(No. 7,301/51.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 14 February 1851.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the report of the medical officer of the workhouse contained in minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union on the 1st instant, in which he adverts to the overcrowded state of the infirmary, and the great increase of sickness among the old and infirm, and the very young, and urgently impresses the necessity of allowing milk in lieu of cocoa for breakfast for the old and infirm. The medical officer also draws attention to the fact that the prescribed quantity of milk is not given to the sick in the infirmary and fever hospital.

The Commissioners observe that the guardians have directed advertisements to be again issued for an additional supply of milk, and the Commissioners trust that the guardians will spare no effort to procure a sufficient supply for the classes referred to by the medical officer, in addition to the classes to whom milk is already allowed.

The statements contained in the medical officer's report deserve the earnest attention of the Board of Guardians, the workhouse being at present considerably overcrowded, and the mortality very high.

No. 64.

(No. 9,617/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 17 February 1851.

WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION on 15th February 1851.

	Extent of Accommodation.	Number of Inmates.	Classes Relieved in each Auxiliary Building, or Purpose to which Appropriated.
Workhouse - - - - - } „ Hospital - - - }	1,100	1,334	- - Adult men and women and sick of all classes, except those suffering from contagious disease.
Auxiliary Buildings in Possession of the Guardians, whether in Use or Unoccupied, and Locality of each:			
Leadmore - - 1,586			
Russell's Store - 265			
	1,851	1,822	School boys and girls.
Factory - - - -	200	191	Infirm women.
Ballyerra - - - -	150	177	- - Principally children suffering from skin diseases.
Broomhill - - - -	64	80	- - Boys and men suffering from skin diseases.
Foley's Store - - - -	465	485	Able-bodied women.
Behan's Hotel and Store -	674	640	Infant children between 2 and 9.
Fever Hospital - - -	150	166	Patients of all classes.
TOTALS - - -	4,654	4,895	

REPORT.

EXCESS of inmates over the number for whom accommodation has been provided, 241; the houses are not so crowded as at the date of my previous report; the mortality is very high; and the infirmary is still crowded. The guardians have been unable to obtain a sufficient supply of milk, after due advertisements.

The

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The houses, generally, are clean, and the inmates orderly in their behaviour; the women are not kept employed, the men are. I have suggested to the guardians the manufacture of the flax grown on the workhouse grounds, and steps are being taken accordingly.

No. 65.

(No. 9,617/51.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Lucas*, dated 21 February 1851.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your monthly report dated the 17th instant, relative to Kilrush Union; and with reference to your statement that the guardians have been unable to obtain a sufficient supply of milk, after due advertisement, I am to inform you that the Commissioners have again written to the guardians, requesting them not to relax their efforts to obtain an adequate supply of milk, and suggesting that they should repeat their advertisement.

No. 66.

(No. 10,728/51.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, dated 22 February 1851.

THE following letter from the medical officer was handed in, and read; viz.

"Gentlemen, 22 February 1851.

"I am reluctantly obliged to call your attention to my last report as to the infirmary, it is still overcrowded, and the supply of milk for the sick is still several hundred quarts short.

(signed) "*Thomas B. O'Donnell*,
"Medical Officer."

No. 67.

(No. 10,728/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Guardians, dated 28 February 1851.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union on the 22d instant, containing a report from the medical officer calling the attention of the guardians to his previous report relative to the infirmary, which he states is still overcrowded; and in reference thereto, I am directed by the Commissioners to inquire whether any steps were taken, or directions given, for extending the infirmary accommodation. The matter is one of serious importance, and requires the immediate attention of the Board of Guardians.

No. 68.

(No. 12,073/51.)

EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 1st day of March 1851.

ORDERED.—In reference to the Poor Law Commissioners' letter, No. 10,728, that Ballyerra be added to the infirmary accommodation, the inmates there to be sent to the Factory; and that the old women be brought to the parent house, and put into infirm wards (as far as practicable), the nurses and infants in the infirm

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wards to be sent to Leadmore, and that some of the infirm be placed on out-door relief, so as to admit of this change; and that the following committee be appointed to carry out the above, to meet on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, a.m.: Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, Doctor Donovan, Michael O'Donnell.

No. 68 *a*.

(No. 116—M/51.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to each Inspector, dated 1 March 1851.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to receive from you a report regarding any workhouses or auxiliary workhouses in your district, in which ophthalmic disease may be prevalent, in a greater or less degree, at the present time.

The occasional presence of this disease in workhouses into which large numbers of destitute persons suffering under various diseases have been admitted, especially during the last four years, is no more than might be expected to occur; but the Commissioners have reason to believe that during the latter part of that period, ophthalmia has prevailed to a greater extent than previously, and that in a few unions the form of the disease has been peculiarly severe and difficult to extirpate.

So far as the results of the several cases treated in the workhouses are known to the Commissioners, they afford, on a general view, strong evidence of skilful and successful treatment on the part of the medical officers.

The Commissioners are desirous, however, of pointing out to you, and through you to the Board of Guardians of any union under your superintendence, in which ophthalmic disease may at any time prevail among the workhouse inmates to such an extent as to give it the appearance of an epidemic or endemic, that however great the value of professional skill may be, as a means of alleviating and removing the disease, other most important and powerful means of arresting its progress are in the hands of the Boards of Guardians themselves, who, in the opinion of the Commissioners, are bound to use every precaution in their power not only to place patients so attacked, under circumstances the most favourable for their curative treatment, but also to prevent if possible the spread of the disease to other inmates.

There is little doubt that among the predisposing causes of this complaint, there are two which are peculiarly and inevitably incidental to the relief of destitute persons in workhouses; that is to say, constitutional weakness induced by previous privation; and, secondly, the necessity of lodging and maintaining persons so circumstanced in common wards and dormitories, and limiting their means of exercise to spaces enclosed by walls.

In making this remark, it is not intended to suggest the possibility of removing these disadvantages, but merely to point out the extreme importance, in reference to this as to other epidemics, of not permitting the dormitories, day-rooms, and yards of a workhouse to be occupied by a larger number of persons than can be conveniently and properly accommodated in them.

There are other matters within the province, and dependent on the will, of the Board of Guardians, which have a most important bearing on this disease, and which, like the extent of accommodation, have reference to the general condition of the inmates at large; for example, ventilation both of dormitories and day-rooms, on approved principles, so as to provide a constant succession of pure air without violent changes of temperature; sufficiency of clothing and bed-covering; sufficiency of food, accompanied by as much variety in diet as may be practicable; constant, suitable, and wholesome employment; and above all a scrupulous attention to the cleanliness of the apartments, yards, clothing, and persons of the inmates.

To individual cases of inmates attacked by the disease the preceding observations apply with double force. No precaution tending to increase the general comfort and condition of the patients, in regard to diet, warmth, exercise, and cleanliness can be omitted without prejudice to the chances of a speedy and total recovery. It is to be expected therefore of the guardians, that on the occurrence of isolated cases, the suggestions of the medical officer on any of the above

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above points should be scrupulously attended to and promptly carried out; and it is the wish of the Commissioners that such suggestions should be at all times invited, and the medical officer led to feel that he cannot duly discharge himself of his official responsibility otherwise than by freely representing to the guardians his opinion on such points. No description of economy can be more falsely conceived than that which is based on any unwillingness to incur expense in arresting the progress of ophthalmia on its appearance in a workhouse; for independently of the certain and prolonged destitution incurred by loss of eyesight in individual cases, the most efficient curative measures, in the individual case, afford the surest means of preventing the communication of disease to other inmates.

The number of cases of inflammatory disease of the eye admitted into, or arising in the workhouses in Ireland since the commencement of the recent period of general distress has been considerable, and instances have occurred in which large numbers of such patients have been under treatment in the workhouse at the same time. On such occasions it becomes the duty of the guardians to adopt arrangements, under the advice of the medical officer, for the due classification and separate treatment of the persons suffering under acute or chronic forms of the disease, and also of the patients convalescing from disease; to provide for this purpose separate and suitable buildings for the reception of the patients, and if necessary, in localities distant from the main workhouse, where they may obtain exercise in proper weather, in an open space unsurrounded by walls, and if practicable, in green fields, or under the shade of trees.

The importance of such sanitary arrangements and precautions as those described in the preceding paragraphs, has been pressed on the Commissioners by eminent oculists, whose services have been specially engaged by the Commissioners in the visitation of some workhouses in which ophthalmia was peculiarly prevalent: and experience has shown the value of those suggestions by the general abatement of the disease on the adoption of the measures recommended. The Commissioners, therefore, while they rely on the medical skill and continued assiduity of the medical officers in the treatment of this formidable disease, are desirous that you should vigilantly observe its appearance in any of the workhouses under your charge, and impress upon the respective Boards of Guardians the views of the Commissioners as detailed above, on every occasion when you find a fitting opportunity to do so.

The Commissioners request that you will furnish them at your early convenience with a report regarding any workhouses under your superintendence in which ophthalmia or other inflammatory disease of the eyes may be prevalent, more or less, at the present time; and they enclose, for your information, a form of statistical return which is at present in preparation from returns which have been received, or which the Commissioners shortly expect to receive, from the medical officers of unions in Ireland.

No. 69.

(No. 13,768/51.)

EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated the 8th day of March 1851.

The following letter was handed in by the medical officer, and read; viz.

Gentlemen,

FROM the great deficiency of milk (the sick being several hundred quarts a day short), I had to order coffee for the patients both in infirmary and fever hospital.

The mortality amongst the infirm and children still continues very high; the dietary of the former should if possible be improved, or *in*, by substituting milk for cocoa. Many of this class die in a few hours after admission into hospital. *Sic.*

"From the great number of adults now labouring under bowel and pectoral affections, the infirmary is still overcrowded through; I have established some sick wards at Leadmore, but the pressure on the infirmary and fever hospital is at present very great."

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No. 70.

(No. 13,768/51.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 14 March 1851.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union on the 8th instant, and have had their attention drawn to the overcrowded state in which the workhouse still continues, and to the large mortality prevailing among the inmates.

The Commissioners observe, also, by the medical officer's report, which is entered on the same minutes, that the infirmary is still overcrowded, and that the pressure on the infirmary and fever hospital is very great; and although the guardians have already, as the Commissioners believe, made arrangements for placing additional hospital accommodation at the disposal of the medical officer, those arrangements appear by the medical officer's report to be inadequate to meet the emergency; and the Commissioners request, therefore, that the guardians will use every effort to provide additional hospital accommodation at once, and to reduce the present excess of numbers in the other parts of the workhouse, either by giving out-door relief to such suitable cases as may be legally relievable out of the workhouse, or by renewing their endeavours to provide further workhouse accommodation, which may be available for immediate occupation.

No. 71.

(No. 14,586/51.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, 15 March 1851.

THE following resolution should have appeared on minutes of the 8th instant, after the medical officer's report.

Resolved, That the Board have taken the medical officer's report into their serious consideration, and regret the great deficiency in milk, which they have endeavoured to meet by substituting cocoa and coffee, and again direct the clerk to advertise for an addition of milk contractors to the 1st of May.

With reference to the Commissioners' letter of the 14th March, No. 13,768/51, the master was ordered to remove the partition in the male infirm ward, and to remove the looms for the purpose of increasing the accommodation, and to fit up that ward as an infirmary. The pressure of applicants for admission to the workhouse having considerably decreased, the guardians trust that the discharges will more than counterbalance the admissions, and reduce the numbers within the limit prescribed by the Commissioners.

The guardians having taken into their serious consideration the present embarrassed state of the union, owing to the daily increasing destitution and the consequent heavy weekly expenditure both in and out-door, and to the difficulty they experience in procuring weekly supplies in consequence of their not being in a position to meet the contractors' claims. Of the last rate made, amounting in some cases to 6*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, a sum of 7,500*l.* has been collected, and the weekly collection of the arrear (amounting to 1,200*l.*) will not realize sufficient to meet the expenditure; and the guardians (if the contractors would afford them credit) would be most unwilling to incur an additional liability to the large amount at present unfortunately unliquidated. Some unavoidable delay must occur before the warrant for the new rate can be issued or put in progress of collection; and the Board are reluctantly obliged to bring the foregoing facts under the notice of the Commissioners, with the hope that they may be pleased to grant a sum of 1,000*l.* in aid of the current expenditure of the union.

The Board beg to add, that the rates collected and now about being made for the year's expenditure, amount in two divisions to 11*s.*, six at 10*s.* 6*d.*, seven at 10*s.*, three at 9*s.* 6*d.*, and the remaining divisions from 6*s.* to 8*s.* 7*d.* in the pound, and to assure the Commissioners that no exertion shall be spared on their part to collect in the outstanding arrears, and the rate about to be put in progress of collection.

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The Board are most unwilling to make this application, but feel coerced to do so by the hopeless condition of their finances, and from their inability to collect sufficient rates at the present time to meet the current expenditure.

No. 72.

(No. 15,019/51.)

Copy Report from Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 17 March 1851.

Referring to your communication of the 14th instant, No. 13,768/51, addressed to the Board of Guardians of the Kilrush Union, relative to the overcrowded state of the workhouses of the union, I have the honour to inform you that I attended the meeting of the Board on the 15th instant, when the Commissioners' suggestions were considered. It appeared that some additional infirmary accommodation had been placed at the disposal of the medical officer, and that the number in the infirmary had been reduced from 366 to 290; but the committee appointed to meet on the 3d instant had not carried out the suggestion of the guardians contained on minutes of the 1st instant, to discharge such suitable cases as may be legally relievable out of the workhouse. The discharges and deaths during the week were very great, amounting to upwards of 300, but the admissions had almost equalled the discharges, and the number remaining in the workhouse on the 15th instant amounted to 4,979, being an excess of 323 over the number for whom accommodation had been provided, and an excess of 90 in the infirmary. The medical officer stated that the infirmary was still overcrowded, and to such an extent as would, in his opinion, interfere with the health and recovery of the patients. It was not found possible to immediately increase the workhouse accommodation, but it was stated by the contractor that some portion of the new sheds would be ready for occupation in two weeks.

It will be observed, on reference to the medical reports of the 1st and 8th instant, No. 13,796 and 13,984/51, that a very large proportion of the deaths has occurred in the infirmary; and of the 68 deaths which have unfortunately occurred for the week ended 15th instant, 32 took place in that building. On examination of the record of deaths, I find that 35 of the paupers who died during the week may be considered as recent admissions, they having been admitted to the workhouse during the months of January, February, and March. The Board declined to discharge on out-door relief some of the infirm class in the workhouse, and expressed their belief that the discharges would considerably exceed the admissions during the coming week. Instructions were given to the master to use the room now occupied by looms as additional room for the infirm class, but this is very inconsiderable, and is already included in the accommodation fixed by sealed order. The supply of milk to the workhouse continues quite insufficient for the wants of the inmates, and the sick do not receive full allowance of the dietary. The Board has failed to obtain contracts for the supply of a sufficient quantity of milk, and they have now instructed their acting master to purchase milk if possible in the market. Tenders are again invited for the supply of this article, and will be considered at next meeting.

The number of sick under medical treatment is very large, and I fear that the sanitary condition of the inmates generally is influenced by the crowded state of the workhouses (more particularly the infirmary) and the deficient supply of milk; it is, however, to be remarked, that the rate of mortality in the workhouse at the corresponding period of the previous year was about the same as at the present time.

I think the Commissioners should again address the Board of Guardians on the overcrowded state of the workhouses, more particularly the infirmary, and request that immediate steps may be taken to reduce the present excessive number of inmates, and at the same time urge on the guardians the importance of their making arrangements at the present season of the year for securing

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a sufficient supply of milk for the inmates of the workhouse, and suggest for their consideration that contracts should be obtained if possible for the supply for 12 months, with the view of securing a supply in the winter as well as in the summer months.

No. 73.

(No. 14,586/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 21 March 1851.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union, on the 15th instant, containing a resolution in reply to the Commissioners' letter of the previous day, on the subject of the overcrowded state of the workhouse, in which the guardians, after directing the master to make certain arrangements for extending the infirmary accommodation, state that the pressure for admission has considerably decreased, and that they trust the discharges will more than counterbalance the admissions, and reduce the number within the limits prescribed by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners find by the return for the week ended the 8th instant that the discharges in that week exceeded the admissions, and that the excess of numbers was consequently not so great as it appeared by the information before the Commissioners when they last addressed the guardians on this subject. They are not aware, however, whether the anticipation of the guardians, that the numbers would continue to decrease, has been realized, but they regret to find by the medical report for the week ended Saturday last that the mortality continues to increase, there having been 68 deaths in the workhouse in the week ended on that day. Under these circumstances, the Commissioners deem it necessary again to press upon the guardians the importance of taking measures to reduce the number in the workhouse without delay, and to place additional hospital accommodation at the disposal of the medical officer.

The Commissioners regret to find that the supply of milk is still very deficient; they are aware that the guardians' attention has been specially directed to this subject, and that they have made repeated efforts to obtain a sufficient supply, and the Commissioners trust that the guardians will not relax their efforts in this respect; and the Commissioners take this opportunity of suggesting that in future milk contracts should if possible be obtained for twelve months.

No. 74.

(No. 14,586/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 21 March 1851.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the resolution contained in minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union, on the 15th instant, in which the guardians request the Commissioners to grant a sum of 1,000*l.* in aid of the current expenditure of the union; and in reference thereto, I am directed by the Commissioners to state that they have recommended the application of the Board of Guardians to the favourable consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, and on receiving their Lordships' reply, the Commissioners will address the guardians again.

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No. 75.

(No. 15,020/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Lucas*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 17 March 1851.

WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION on 15 March 1851.

	Extent of Accommodation.	Number of Inmates.	Classes Relieved in each Auxiliary Building, or Purpose to which Appropriated.
Workhouse - - - - - } „ Hospital - - - }	1,100	1,314	- - Able-bodied men and women, and sick of all classes.
Auxiliary Buildings in possession of the Guardians, whether in use or unoccupied, and locality of each:			
Leadmore - - 1,586 Russell's Store, attached, 265	1,851	1,824	School children of both sexes.
Factory - - - -	200	216	- - Infirm women and children affected with skin disease.
Ballyerra - - - -	150	140	Infirm women.
Broomhill - - - -	64	77	Males affected with skin disease.
Foley's Store - - -	465	547	Able-bodied women.
Behan's Hotel and Store -	674	684	Children.
Fever Hospital - - -	150	177	Sick of all classes.
TOTALS - - -	4,654	4,979	

REPORT.

Main Building.—The house, with the exception of the infirmary, is in fair order, but much overcrowded. The infirmary is also much crowded, it containing at the period of my visit 290 inmates, being an excess of 90. There was a great want of order and cleanliness observable throughout the infirmary, and the nurse, on my representation, was called before the Board, and severely admonished. I also ascertained that the wardsman, John Steel, had been under the influence of liquor on a late occasion: his services were dispensed with on my suggestion. The mortality in the infirmary has been unfortunately very high since the date of my last report; and the number of inmates in the infirmary weekly has also been excessive, and is as follows; viz.

	Inmates.	Deaths.
Remaining week ended 1st March - -	380	32
Ditto - - 8th „ - -	366	35
Ditto - - 15th „ - -	308	32

The infirmary is calculated to hold 200 patients. The Commissioners have already called the serious attention of the Board of Guardians to this overcrowding. The supply of milk to the infirmary has been very deficient; on some days the sick only received two-thirds of the usual allowance. The Board has now authorised the master to purchase milk, if possible, in the market.

Leadmore.—The house is clean, and the children are orderly in their behaviour. The supply of milk has not been sufficient to enable the officers to prepare the artificial milk according to the dietary. There is a class of non-working adults in this establishment, consisting of boys about the age of 16, who receive No. 3 Dietary.

Factory.—In good order; the matron in charge attends to her duties. The infirm class should be allowed milk instead of cocoa. I will strongly urge this when the guardians shall obtain contracts. Tenders will be considered at next meeting.

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Ballyerra.—Considerable improvement has been made in the management of this establishment since the date of my last report; and the large manure heap has been removed.

Broomhill.—This place is used for the care and treatment of skin diseases, and is well adapted for the purpose.

Foley's Store.—The women in this establishment are still, unfortunately, almost idle; and although I have repeatedly brought this subject under the notice of the guardians, the inmates are not kept employed. I again urged this on the consideration of the guardians at meeting on the 15th instant, when tenders were invited for the supply of wool, to employ the women in spinning and carding.

Behan's Hotel and Store.—There is a class of schoolboys in this establishment who are instructed in the first rudiments of education by monitors. Attention appears to be paid to the children by the officers in charge (two matrons).

No. 76.

(No. 16,430/51.)

Extract from Guardians' Minutes of 22 March 1851.

The following letter was handed in by the medical officer, viz.:

"Gentlemen,

"As the number under medical treatment still continues to be very high, I would recommend that the stirabout given to classes 4, and 5, and 6, for breakfast, be made of an equal portion of oaten and Indian meal; and that these classes get beef-head soup for dinner at least once a week (on Thursday).

"I regret to add that the mortality amongst the old and infirm, and the children, still continues to be very high; some admitted during the week died in a few minutes after admission. I have considerably reduced the numbers in the infirmary, by establishing sick wards in other houses; and though I have over the number in it, still as many of them are children, I don't consider it inconveniently crowded.

(signed) "*Thomas B. O'Donnell.*"

Resolved, That the change in the dietary, as suggested by the medical officer, be adopted until the sanitary condition of the inmates be improved; and that the Commissioners' sanction to this temporary change be requested.

No. 77.

(No. 16,430/51.)

Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 28 March 1851.

I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Kilrush Union, on the 22d instant, containing a resolution requesting the sanction of the Commissioners to the temporary change in the dietary recommended by the medical officer for classes 4, 5, and 6, viz., "that the stirabout for breakfast be made of equal portions of Indian and oaten meal, and that these classes get beef-head soup at least once a week;" and in reference thereto, I am directed by the Commissioners to express their sanction to the change in the dietary proposed.

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— VI. —

COPY of any CORRESPONDENCE between the Commissioners of Poor Laws, their Inspectors, and the Guardians of the ENNISTYMON UNION, with reference to the Mortality occurring within the Workhouses, and of their general Management, within the 25th day of March 1850 and the 25th day of March 1851.

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Note.—The correspondence relating to the dissolution of the Ennistymon Board of Guardians is not included in this Return, having been already presented in obedience to an order dated the 11th February 1851.

No. 1.

(No. 16,050/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 22 March 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report that the union accounts, up to the 23d February, are ready, with the exception of the apportionments; and in reference to such the Commissioners will have the goodness to direct whether the net value upon which the current rate was struck, or such reduced by the decisions at the quarter sessions, is to be considered in making the calculations.

Were it not for the addition of part of Ennis, the new valuation of this union would have been finished in a fortnight; this part is now in progress of valuation.

The Commissioners' directions are required in reference to the present relieving officers; their districts have been, by the recent change in the electoral divisions, altered; will it be necessary to appoint them to their present districts by the forms necessary for the appointment of officers?

The Board made arrangements with the party having the union property under execution, so that such was not sold; but the sheriff (with one of the union officers as keeper, to avoid cost) continues in possession of the property in the workhouse.

The union continues healthy.

No. 2.

(No. 16,050/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners, in reply, dated 25 March 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, and in reply to your inquiry as to the valuation to be used in making the apportionments, in closing the accounts of Ennistymon Union, up to the 23d February last, I am to state that the Commissioners think the valuation on which the last rate was made should be used for this purpose.

In reference to your inquiry, whether it will be necessary to appoint the relieving officers to their present districts, as altered, in consequence of the recent changes in the electoral divisions, by the forms necessary for the appointment of officers, I am to state that the Commissioners do not think that it is necessary to re-appoint the relieving officers; the case may be considered as a mere alteration of districts, and may be properly dealt with under the 1st article of the General Regulations, relating to out-door relief, which provides that the guardians shall assign to each relieving officer such electoral division or divisions, or parts thereof, as the Commissioners shall from time to time direct or approve.

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No. 3.

(No. 17,402/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 29 March 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report that the collections do not enable the Board to pay their current expenses for the fortnight ended the 23d instant; the collections have been mostly from those to whom a refund was ordered at the late quarter sessions, and the result was a small sum to meet the current expenses. Every exertion is making to complete the valuation of the union. The accounts up to the 23d ultimo and 25th instant are very forward. The valuation of the property in the workhouses will be finished next week. The union healthy.

No. 4.

(No. 21,163/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 12 April 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report that the new valuation is very forward, and arrangements are in progress to facilitate the striking of a rate at the earliest possible period.

The guardians evince an inclination to make the necessary amount of rate required.

The Ennis Board have decided upon sending the paupers belonging to that part (Inagh) lately separated from Ennis, from their workhouse to that of Ennistymon, which has no room at present.

The Commissioners will please to direct if this order can or ought to be carried out.

The clerk of the union is in fever. The union healthy.

No. 5.

(No. 21,163/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners, in reply, dated 20 April 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, reporting on the affairs of Ennistymon Union, and with regard to the proposed transfer of the paupers belonging to the Inagh Electoral Division, who are at present in the workhouse of Ennis Union, I am to state that the Ennistymon Board should at once make arrangements for the reception of those paupers.

No. 6.

(No. 22,690/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 18 April 1850.

UPON the next board day the necessary calculations, previous to the striking of a rate, shall be laid before the Board.

The valuation now nearly finished will, upon an average, be less than the present one by about 30 per cent.

Estimating the probable expense for the six months ending the 1st November as that of the previous similar period, the poundage, if a union rate, would be about 4 *s.* 6 *d.* in the pound upon the valuation now in progress.

The Commissioners are requested to say if they consider a rate of 4 *s.* 6 *d.* ought to be struck: the greater part of the land is at present without stock; an increasing anxiety to obtain land; the principal drawback the fear of a heavy rate.

The

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The Board constantly urge their collectors to an efficient discharge of their duties. The law preventing proceedings before justices, and such not having been known in time to allow proceedings against immediate lessors at the recent quarter sessions, have conjointly been the cause of a large amount not being collected, which otherwise could not be effected from want of property upon the lands.

The Board find great difficulty in procuring supplies, from want of funds.

Union healthy.

No. 7.

(No. 24,255/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 26 April 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report that, from want of funds and credit, the Board of Guardians will not be in a position to provide supplies for the workhouses nor the out-door list until the proposed new rate is in progress of collection.

The valuation is very forward; some of the divisions are finished, and the books will be ready in a few days.

The arrangements to determine the amount of the new rate are nearly complete.

The liabilities of the union have not increased under the elected Board.

The Board have paid every attention to economy, have exerted themselves effectively to meet the universal demand for out-door relief, and in so doing have shown much moral courage.

The mass of destitution, the impoverished condition of the property in the union, and the attention of the Board of Guardians to their duties, I consider are strong grounds for the Commissioners to recommend aid from the Treasury to this union, and that immediate.

No. 8.

(No. 24,255/50.)

COPY LETTER to Mr. *Briscoe*, in reply to the Two foregoing Reports, dated 29 April 1850.

WITH reference to your reports of the 18th and 26th instant, respecting the affairs of Ennistymon Union, I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland to inform you that they will make application to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for a grant of limited amount in aid of the rates; but the Commissioners trust that no delay will be allowed to occur in bringing the new rate into collection.

The Commissioners do not think that the guardians are bound, in the rate now about to be made, to provide for a longer period than the current half year, ending the 29th September next.

No. 9.

(No. 25,351/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 1 May 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report that the following is a copy of a resolution passed at the Board of Guardians, upon the 30th ultimo:

"*Resolved*, That inasmuch as our contractor, Mr. Bannatyne, has refused to supply meal for the current week, for the support of the paupers of the unionf upon credit, and as notwithstanding every effort upon our parts we find ourselves entirely unable to provide sufficient funds to meet his demands, we will be under the painful necessity of stopping relief altogether unless the means of

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continuing it are supplied by the Poor-law Commissioners, and that our inspector be requested to forward to them this resolution."

Upon receipt of No. 24,255/50, date 29th April 1850, not received until this date, I waited upon the contractor, who refused to supply unless I made myself personally responsible, which I did not consider I was authorised to do.

Out-door relief cannot be dispensed for the current week, from want of funds and credit.

The accounts to the 23d February will be ready for audit the ensuing week.

The valuation of the union is in a very forward state, and the guardians are ready to declare a moderate rate.

The premises lately occupied as a temporary fever hospital at Miltown Malbay are intended to be occupied by the same class as at present at the Miltown Malbay Auxiliary Workhouse.

No. 10.

(No. 25,351/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners, in reply, dated 2 May 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, reporting on the affairs of Ennistymon Union; and with regard to the resolution of the Board of Guardians, that in consequence of their inability to meet the demands of the contractor, they will be unable to continue relief unless the means of affording it are supplied by the Commissioners, I am to inform you that the Commissioners will address you on the subject immediately on receiving a reply from the Treasury to the application which the Commissioners have made on behalf of Ennistymon Union, for an advance in aid of the rates.

No. 11.

(No. 25,648/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, in reference to the Resolution referred to in Mr. *Briscoe*'s Report of 1 May, dated 7 May 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them a resolution contained on minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union, on the 30th ultimo, relative to the refusal of the meal contractor to furnish supplies for the current week for the support of the union paupers, in which the guardians state that they will be under the necessity of stopping relief altogether unless the Commissioners supply funds for the continuance of it; and in reference to this resolution, I am to state that the Commissioners were enabled yesterday to transmit a sum of 200*l.* to Mr. Briscoe, to be applied in aid of the rates of Ennistymon Union, and the Commissioners trust that the guardians will proceed to make a new rate, and place it in course of collection at the earliest possible period.

No. 12.

(No. 27,184/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 10 May 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report that the financial state of this union is not in a position to enable the Board of Guardians to obtain supplies for the relief of the destitute poor in the workhouses, or those upon the out-door lists, for a period of at least two months.

With reference to No. 26,059/50, in which the Commissioners state that, in addition to the sum (200*l.*) already remitted from the Rate-in-Aid, they are prepared

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prepared to forward an additional sum of 100*l.*, but beyond this sum the Commissioners have no authority at present to make any further advance to Ennistymon Union, I have to state that the above sum of 200*l.* will have been expended for the in and out supplies for the current week (ending the 11th instant); that with the exception of urgent cases, no out-door relief was dispensed week ended the 4th instant. If assistance be not afforded for the next and ensuing weeks, supplies cannot be obtained.

Every exertion is making to complete the valuation. I have every expectation that such will be finished within a period of three weeks; allowing one week to make out rate books, 14 days previous to the striking the rate, and one fortnight before any lodgments, is a period of two months as above.

The resources of the union are nearly exhausted, both as regard the tenant and landlord; the property is not upon the lands from which the rates could be collected. The union comprises mostly grazing farms; few of these are stocked; thousands of acres either without tenants or stock; no corn nor pigs.

Many of the immediate lessors and landlords, who are rated as occupiers for untenanted lands, are without any means whatsoever. One of this class, who is rated for a large sum, is, I am aware, living upon a few pounds of meal daily, sent for the support of his family by some charitable strangers; another, with a family of seven children, applied for out-door relief last week, which of course was refused.

Within a period of one year and a half, this union has contributed its fair share of rates; and indeed a considerable sum for one so distressed.

The Board of Guardians have shown every disposition to the most economical management of their funds; have exerted themselves to prevent imposition in the out-door lists; have been constant in their attendance at their weekly and extra meetings; and have not ceased to urge the collectors to fulfil their duties.

In consequence of the want of funds, no industrial employment can be carried on with the majority of the female paupers.

For clothing and bedding, it is absolutely necessary to expend a sum of nearly 600*l.*

From want of funds, the guardians are unable to occupy an auxiliary, for which they are under rent, capable of containing 200 persons.

I most earnestly and respectfully request the Commissioners to take the subject of this report under their immediate consideration.

No. 13.

(No. 27,184/50.)

Copy Letter from the Commissioners, in reply, dated 11 May 1850.

I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, reporting on the affairs of Ennistymon Union; and I am to state that the sum of 100*l.*, being the balance of the sum placed at the Commissioners' disposal for the use of Ennistymon Union, will be transmitted to you in the early part of the week, to be applied towards payment of supplies for the maintenance of the destitute poor for that week.

The Commissioners will make a further application to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on behalf of Ennistymon Union.

No. 14.

(No. 28,308/50.)

Copy Report from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 16 May 1850.

I have the honour to report that the amount necessary for in and out-door supplies for food alone is 250*l.* For week ending the 18th instant, the only available money is 100*l.* the Commissioners have stated would be remitted; to this amount I have made myself responsible to the contractor for in-door relief.

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Credit cannot be obtained, and if a further remittance for current week be not received the out-door relief cannot be dispensed.

I would request the Commissioners' consideration to the resolution of the Board (Minutes, 14th instant) relative to clothing and bedding. There is not clothing for the recent admissions; the state of this class must create disease; one of the attendants in the probationary wards has already contracted fever. The clothing generally is extremely defective, particularly that of the women and children, and a very small supply of that essential article, linen.

Much inconvenience is created from the want of guardians for the electoral divisions of Kilfenora and Clohane.—See resolution of Board (Minutes, 14th instant).

No. 15.

(No. 29,307/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 22 May 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report that the union accounts up to the 23rd of February are ready for audit, and were delayed in consequence of clerk being in fever.

Week ended the 18th instant, in addition to the remittance on the 18th instant of 100 *l.*, I was obliged to make myself personally responsible for 63 *l.* 5*s.* for in-door supplies; and for current week, for same purpose, in the sum of 56 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* If remittances be not made by the Commissioners, no out-door supplies can be obtained for the current week; any small payments of rates will be to pay checks outstanding for meal orders to the amount of 200*l.*

In this county, even during the growth of potatoes, distress always prevailed to a very great degree in the months of May, June, July, and August.

The new valuation will be complete in a fortnight; the number of changes in occupation at this period has caused delay.

I cannot sufficiently impress upon the Commissioners the necessity of regular advances to this union, until and during the month of August. Destitution is on the increase; and it will require at least a weekly aid of 250*l.*

The guardians are unable to clothe a great number that come into the house; many of the children are only half clad; the entire clothing of the inmates is in bad condition, and no change of linen garments; children placed in bed while their clothes are washing; the common necessaries of brushes, &c. wanting in all the houses.

The contractors supply milk, bread, turf, &c. of an inferior description, and irregular, not receiving payment, and to whom large sums are due; to which the guardians must submit, otherwise the supplies would be discontinued.

The union healthy.

No. 16.

(No. 29,307/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners, in reply, dated 23 May 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, reporting on the affairs of the Ennistymon Union; and I am to inform you, that a further remittance of 200*l.* has been directed to be sent to you, in addition to the sums previously sent, in aid of rates of Ennistymon Union.

No. 17.

(No. 29,307/50.)

COPY further LETTER to Mr. *Briscoe*, in reply, dated 28 May 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them your report of the 22d instant, relative to the affairs of the Ennistymon Union, and in reference to that part of it which relates

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relates to the difficulty in obtaining supplies, owing to the want of funds, am to state that the Commissioners have directed that a further sum of 200*l.* be remitted to you, in addition to the sum of 200*l.* sent on the 25th instant.

In regard to your statement as to the necessity for regular advances to the union, until and during the month of August, I am to inform you that the Commissioners will recommend the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to make a further grant in aid of the rates, until a new rate can be put in course of collection, which should be done with the least possible delay; but they cannot hold out any expectation that aid can be afforded to the extent you appear to contemplate.

With reference to the funds required for clothing and other workhouse necessaries, I am to request that you will be good enough to state the amount which you consider to be required to supply the deficiencies you complain of.

No. 18.

(No. 31,013/50.)

Copy Report from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 29 May 1850.

The last remittance of 200*l.* (date 20th instant) will enable the guardians to provide meal for in and out-door relief for the current week, but not bread, milk, meat, &c., and the collection of rates is not sufficient for this purpose. It will require a weekly remittance of 300*l.* The contractors for bread, &c. are persons of small means, and state they cannot supply for the future without a certainty of weekly payments. The Board of Guardians cannot act with greater attention to economy than they do, and intend, immediately the valuation is complete, to strike the rate already declared.

The valuators promise to deliver their books in 10 days.

Destitution on the increase.

The union healthy.

No. 19.

(No. 31,013/50.)

Copy Letter from the Commissioners, in reply, dated 1 June 1850.

I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, respecting the sum remitted weekly for the relief of the poor of Ennistymon Union; and I am to state that the Commissioners have directed that a further sum of 100*l.* (making 500*l.* advanced for Ennistymon Union since the 25th ultimo, and being the balance of the last advance in the Commissioners' hands available for the use of that union,) be sent to you. I am at the same time to state that the Commissioners trust that no effort will be spared to make the collection of the present rate available to the utmost possible extent, and to proceed to make a new rate at the earliest practicable period. You are of course aware that the new rate should be made without bringing forward the arrears of the present rate, which may therefore continue in collection without interruption, notwithstanding the making of a new rate.

The Commissioners will apply to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for a further grant in aid of the rates of Ennistymon Union.

No. 20.

(No. 31,903/50.)

Copy Report from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 4 June 1850.

With reference to that part of No. 29,307/50, as to the amount required to supply the deficiencies in bedding, clothing, and other workhouse necessaries, I have the honour to report it will require a sum of at least 500*l.*; and were it

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not for the probability of very reduced numbers by September, in the event of the potato crop not failing, the amount would be considerably more, the officers using every exertion to make available the present very much worn stock.

No. 21.

(No. 31,903/50.)

Copy Letter from the Commissioners, in reply, dated 8 June 1850.

I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 4th instant, in which, adverting to the deficiency of clothing and bedding in the Ennistymon workhouse, you state that it will require a sum of 500 *l.* to provide a sufficient supply of those requisites; and in reference thereto, I am to inform you that the Commissioners have applied to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for a grant of 500 *l.* from the Rate-in-Aid Fund, for the purpose of providing a supply of clothing and bedding for the Ennistymon Union.

No. 22.

(No. 34,135/50.)

Copy Report from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 15 June 1850.

I have the honour to report that the applications for relief are increasing weekly; destitution on the increase, and probably for at least a period of five or six weeks longer: it requires the best exertions of the Board of Guardians to resist the pressure.

The remittances are not to the extent required; for some weeks the amount necessary, 300 *l.* weekly. No funds for supplies of week ended the 15th instant. The union cannot obtain credit; and unless my name is on the Board orders, the contractors will not forward the supplies.

The extreme poverty of this union is to be seen by any person going through it; a grazing country, with few exceptions, void of cattle.

The rates that have been collected, within a period of two years, have been to a considerable amount, considering the impoverished state of the union, and collected without any opposition.

The union healthy.

No. 23.

(No. 34,135/50.)

Copy Letter from the Commissioners, in reply, date 17 June 1850.

I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 15th instant, relating to Ennistymon Union, and I am to inform you that the Commissioners have given directions that a further sum of 100 *l.* (being the balance remaining in their hands of the grants made from the Rate-in-Aid Fund for the use of Ennistymon Union) be remitted to you, and that they have applied to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for a further grant.

No. 24.

(No. 34,135/50.)

Copy further Letter from the Commissioners, in reply, dated 27 June 1850.

With reference to the correspondence which has taken place regarding your recommendation that a grant be made to the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union, to enable them to provide a supply of clothing and bedding, I am directed

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directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to authorise an advance of 300 *l.* from the Rate-in-Aid Fund for that purpose, and the Commissioners are prepared to remit that sum to you whenever required.

No. 25.

(No. 35,671/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 5 July 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had under consideration minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union, on the 21st ultimo, and they desire to draw the attention of the guardians to the fact that the number in the workhouses, according to the return annexed to the minutes, considerably exceeded the number for which accommodation is provided. The accommodation, according to the existing limitation order, is 2,625; and it appears by the return that there were no less than 3,041 persons in the workhouses, being an excess of 416 over the proper number.

The Commissioners deem it necessary to draw the attention of the Board of Guardians to this subject, the practice of overcrowding workhouses having been found by experience to be fraught with the most serious consequences.

No. 26.

(No. 36,130/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 24 June 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report, for week ended the 22d instant, that up to that period, for provision supplies, it was necessary for me to become security to the amount of 400 *l.*, otherwise the contractors would not have supplied the workhouses and depôts. For some weeks it will require an advance of 300 *l.* weekly. The Board of Guardians observe the strictest economy in every department. By No. 31,903/50, the Commissioners stated they had applied to the Treasury for a grant for clothing and bedding (500 *l.*). For want of funds, an auxiliary capable of containing 250 is vacant; and the state of the clothing is most deplorable in all the houses.

The union healthy.

No. 27.

(No. 36,130/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners, in reply, dated 27 June 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and to inform you that they have given directions, that a sum of 300 *l.* be remitted to you in aid of the rates for the relief of the destitute poor in Ennistymon Union, and the Commissioners will make a further application to the Treasury on behalf of that union.

In reference to your statement, that it was necessary for you to become security to the amount of 400 *l.*, otherwise the contractors would not have supplied the workhouses and depôts, I am to call your attention to the Commissioners' circular lettter of the 9th May 1849, addressed to vice-guardians (Second Annual Report, p. 166), and I am to state that the views expressed in that circular, in reference to vice-guardians, apply equally to the case of an inspector, and the Commissioners trust you will not repeat the course objected to in that circular.

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No. 28.

(No. 37,164/50.)

REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 1 July 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report that there is increasing destitution, and will be so for at least three weeks more, in that part of the union separated from the Ennis Union (Inagh). The other portion of the union I consider the numbers relieved will be a maximum.

The numerous alterations in the occupiers of farms have delayed the valuator in completing the divisional valuations; one half of the divisions is ready, and notice that a rate is about to be struck will be published the latter end of this or commencement of next week.

The union healthy.

No. 29.

(No. 38,712/50.)

REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 6 July 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report that the collection for week ended the 6th instant, was 111 *l.* 14 *s.*, of which sum there was 73 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* as refunds in payment of rates; 19 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.* paid for fire insurances; leaving only a balance of 18 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* available for supplies. The weekly cost of supplies for the inmates belonging to the Ennistymon Union is 100 *l.*, out-door list 140 *l.*; this exclusive of the inmates belonging to Ballyvaughan and Corrofin Unions.

The advances from the rate in aid are not sufficient to obtain the necessary supplies, and the contractors have given notice they will not continue to supply; this day one of the bread contractors refused to supply, and were it not for the clerk, the workhouse, infirmaries, and schools would have been without bread.

It will be absolutely necessary to have remittances to a larger amount.

At the late assizes in Ennis (upon a rate appeal from the barrister's court), Judge Jackson decided that "The Representatives of Stretch" was a bad rating.

At the same assizes, two records were tried and verdicts against the union for amount due to a former valuator and for meal.

The return of debts and liabilities by order of No. 28,673/50 shall be made during next week; the delay caused conferring with contractors to reduce penalties.

The union healthy.

No. 30.

(No. 40,074/50.)

EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 12 July 1850.

CAPTAIN M'NAMARA handed in the following notice of motion: "That upon the board day which will be held on the 26th July, I will move the Board to rescind the resolutions of the 7th May, declaring a uniform rate of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* in the pound sterling, with the view of declaring a higher rate, and that divisional, such being necessary to meet the expenditure of the union."

No. 31.

(No. 40,074/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 18 July 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union, on the 12th instant; and with reference

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reference to the notice of motion to rescind the resolution of the 7th May, declaring a uniform rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, with the view of declaring a higher rate, I am directed by the Commissioners to request that the guardians will be good enough to state how they propose to provide for the current expenditure of the union in the interval which will elapse before the rate can be made, if altered as proposed.

The Commissioners cannot hold out any prospect of the continuance of external aid beyond three or four weeks from this time; and they see no prospect for the union but a continued state of financial embarrassment, and consequent loss to the ratepayers, unless the rates are promptly made.

No. 32.

(No. 40,221/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 13 July 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report, that for week ended the 6th instant the out-door list has decreased by 485; at the end of a fortnight the weekly decrease will be to a great extent.

It is the opinion of many guardians that it would be advisable that the new rate be of a larger amount than that previously decided upon (2*s.* 6*d.* union rate), and that a divisional rate be declared. Notice of such intention was given at the last meeting of the Board. I entirely coincide in the view taken by the guardians; it will be the means of obtaining a larger amount of rate than the making of a second rate, in a short time after the rate at present declared. Should the larger rate be decided upon, it can be in course of collection immediately after harvest. Sooner would not be judicious.

The potato disease has appeared to a small extent in many parts of the union.

The union is healthy.

No. 33.

(No. 40,221/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners, in reply, dated 18 July 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, reporting on the affairs of Ennistymon Union; and with reference to that part of your report in which you advert to the intention of the guardians to make a larger rate than they agreed to in May last, I am directed by the Commissioners to request that you will be so good as to state how it is proposed to provide for the current expenditure of the union in the interval which will elapse before the rate can be made, if altered as proposed.

The Commissioners cannot hold out any prospect of the continuance of external aid beyond three or four weeks from this time, and they see no prospect for the union but a continual state of financial embarrassment, and consequent loss to the ratepayers, unless the rates are promptly made; and they think, therefore, that you should urge the guardians to put the rate which was agreed to in May last into course of collection.

No. 34.

(No. 41,383/50.)

REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 20 July 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report that 10 valuation books have been received, and those of four other divisions promised on the 26th instant.

The guardians, at their meeting on the 19th instant, decided that the rate (2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound) already declared should be put into course of collection

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lection with as little delay as possible, and as the valuation of the divisions is received.

I regret to say that the potato disease has within a period of four days extended to every part of this union, the potatoes nearest maturity being the crop affected. The bean crop, which has been extensively cultivated, is also diseased in many places; the turnip crop now looking well, but not sown to the extent of last year.

The Commissioners will have the goodness to make a further remittance for support of the destitute poor.

The union healthy.

No. 35.

(No. 41,616/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 22 July 1850.

WITH reference to the latter part of No. 40,221/50, I have the honour to report that the guardians have decided upon putting without delay in course of collection the rate agreed to in May last.

Ten valuation books have been received; the books of four additional divisions promised during the week. The rate-books shall be filled this week, and in the new form of rate.

No. 36.

(No. 42,848/50.)

REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 27 July 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report, that in addition to the last remittance, by No. 41,383/50, in order to pay for supplies to week ended the 20th instant, it will require a sum of 350*l.*

On the 29th instant the valuation books of 10 electoral divisions will be ready; no time shall be lost in making out the rate-books.

With reference to the resolution of the Board, at their meeting on the 26th instant, relative to John Healy, gate porter, and Patrick Brew, labour master, I have to report that John Healy was not an efficient officer; that Patrick Brew was a painstaking, efficient, and intelligent officer, of superior ideas in his station of life, and certainly, whose services will be a loss to the workhouse establishment. Notwithstanding that I have this opinion of Patrick Brew, I consider drunkenness a crime of such magnitude, that I cannot recommend the Commissioners to sanction his re-appointment.

The Board have ordered the reduction of the out-door lists.

The potato crop has not during the current week deteriorated; should the disease not increase, the prospect of a good crop is favourable.

No. 37.

(No. 42,848/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners, in reply, dated 3 August 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 27th ultimo, relative to Ennistymon Union, and in reference thereto I am directed by the Commissioners to state that they have directed the sum of 300 *l.* to be remitted to you for the use of Ennistymon Union, and they will apply to the Lords of the Treasury for a further grant; and they trust that no exertion will be spared to have the rate made and put in course of collection without further delay, as it is quite impossible that advances in aid of the rates can be continued.

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No. 38.

(No. 42,848/50.)

Copy further Letter from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, dated 16 August 1850.

I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to inform you that the Commissioners have directed a further remittance of 200 *l.* to be made to you for the use of Ennistymon Union, but as these advances cannot, under any circumstances, be continued beyond the next fortnight, it is absolutely necessary that every possible exertion should be made to bring the rate into active collection without further delay.

No. 39.

(No. 44,366/50.)

Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians on the 2d August 1850.

The reports of the master and other officers were read, and orders made thereon, as follows:

The master brought under the notice of the Board a practice existing at the auxiliary workhouses, that when an inmate is discharged he is stripped of his clothes, and inferior ones given him, and that the boys are often sent to the parent house without caps, jackets, &c. The Board directed the master to particularize a case and it would be examined into. He reported that 48 paupers absconded during the week; that the able-bodied women were idle in the various houses for want of material to keep them employed, and suggested the purchase of some wool. He also reported that the bread and rice contractors declined supplying orders made on them. No order made in reference to the latter reports.

No. 40.

(No. 44,366/50.)

Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 9 August 1850.

I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union, on the 2d instant; and with reference to that part of the report of the workhouse master, in which he states that the bread and rice contractors declined supplying orders on them, I am directed by the Commissioners to request that they may be informed why no order was made by the Board of Guardians on this portion of the master's report.

No. 41.

(No. 46,782/50.)

Letter from the Clerk of the Union to the Commissioners, dated 15 August 1850.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, No. 44,366, referring to the workhouse master's report, inserted on minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the 2d instant, in which was stated that the bread and rice contractors declined supplying the amount of orders made on them, and requesting to know why the Board made no order on the report. In reply I beg to state, that the reason the Board declined making an order was that they had not funds at their disposal to pay for the amount of the week's supply; having previously contracted a large debt with those contractors, the contractors stated their inability to supply. Mr. Briscoe was not in attendance, being, I understand, indisposed, and the Board were unable to draw upon the funds in

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hands of the treasurer without his signature to the draft. Bread had to be purchased from other parties during the week, on the prospect of being able to pay on the following board day (9th instant). The bread contractor has resumed his supplies, and the rice is in course of being forwarded immediately.

No. 42.

(No. 45,752/50.)

REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, 9 August 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report that the rate-books of six divisions will be ready for signature at the next meeting of the Board; and the valuation books of ten other divisions, the valuators state, shall be delivered on the 12th instant.

Every exertion is making on the part of the Board to reduce the out-door lists.

The workhouse discharges have not been to the number expected, in consequence of the wet and cold state of the weather; this test was not this week as available to the extent calculated on.

The potato disease has not progressed; vegetation is still going on through the leaves that have remained green, and the stalks that show little of the disease. Nothing decisive can be reported.

The union healthy.

No. 43.

(No. 45,788/50.)

EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 9 August 1850.

READ letter from the Poor-law Commissioners (No. 541/50, 7 August 1850), intimating that the Act under which Moymore Hospital is at present maintained will expire this Session of Parliament.

The Board unanimously came to the following resolution, in reference to the foregoing letter: That inasmuch as the Moymore Fever Hospital has hitherto been conducted with great benefit to the public, that the same, as far as 60 beds, be appointed under the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 92, and the remainder be for workhouse purposes, and that the present medical officer and staff be temporarily continued.

No. 44.

(No. 45,788/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 22 August 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union, on the 9th instant; and with reference to the resolution, to continue the Moymore temporary fever hospital under 6 & 7 Vict. c. 92, and that the present medical officer and staff be temporarily continued, I am directed by the Commissioners to request that they may be informed of the names and salaries of the officers to be continued.

No. 45.

(No. 48,390/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Clerk of the Union to the Commissioners, dated 24 August 1850.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant (No. 45,788), requiring a return of the staff to be temporarily continued at Moymore Hospital, under 6 & 7 Vict. c. 92, and in reply beg to state that the following

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following are the names of the respective persons, with amount of annual rate of salary, &c.:

	£.	s.	d.
Charles Finucane, medical officer - - - - -	91	5	–
Miss Mulqueeny, head nurse (with rations) - - -	6	–	–
Thomas Burk, porter (with rations) - - - -	10	–	–

Honora Gallery, Anne Holland, Mary Lysaght, Teresa Holmes, and Mary Hogan, assistant nurses, each at a salary of 2*l.* per annum, with rations; Mary Vaughan and Margaret Moriarty, washwomen, at a salary of 2*l.* per annum, with rations.

No. 46.

(No. 49,607/50).

Extract from Guardians' Minutes, dated 30 August 1850.

Mr. Andrew Lysaght's notice of motion of the 16th instant, in reference to the medical establishments of the union, and more particularly Moymore Hospital (late under the Temporary Fever Act), having been brought before the Board for consideration, the inspector, Mr. Lynch, suggested that it would be advisable to convert at once Moymore Hospital into an auxiliary of the union, as the Act under which it was established had expired, and to discontinue the staff, the duties to be allocated to the several medical officers of the union; and the amount of remuneration to be allowed was also discussed, when the following resolution was come to on both subjects.

Proposed by Francis G. Menny, and seconded by Michael Kenny: *Resolved*, That Moymore House be continued as an auxiliary workhouse, and that the clerk do inform the staff at Moymore that their services are no longer required; that the clerk do advertise for a head nurse and porter at salaries of 10*l.* each, with rations, &c., the porter, in addition, to have a suit of clothes; the other attendants to be selected from the workhouse inmates; that the present nurse, Miss Mulqueeny, and Thomas Burk, porter, continue in charge until these appointments are made; and that the master be directed to enter on the register and relief list the names of all the patients at present in Moymore, and bring their names before the Board in his application and report book, for the purpose of having their chargeability adjusted; and that all provisions and necessaries be supplied after Saturday next in the same manner as they are to the other auxiliary workhouses in the union. And it is further resolved, that Drs. Shannon and Finucane be continued as physicians in the union, to take charge, one of the parent house and Ballykeale, the other of Lahinch, Sandfield and Moymore, at 70*l.* a year each, and that Dr. Costello be continued at Miltown at a salary of 40*l.* a year, and that this arrangement do take place from the 29th September next; and that the clerk be directed to intimate to Dr. Armstrong that his service will not be required after that time.

No. 47.

(No. 49,607/50.)

Copy Letter from the Commissioners, in reply, dated 7 September 1850.

Adverting to the resolutions contained on minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Ennistymon Union on the 30th ultimo, proposing that the building lately occupied as the Moymore Temporary Fever Hospital be converted into an auxiliary workhouse, that the services of the staff belonging to the hospital be discontinued, and that the clerk do advertise for a head nurse and porter, at a salary of 10*l.* each and rations, with a suit of clothes to the porter, I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to state that they sanction those arrangements. I am at the same time to express the Commissioners' sanction to the proposed division of the union into six collecting districts, as proposed in the above minutes.

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No. 48.

(No. 47,069/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 17 August 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report, that at the meeting of the Board on the 16th instant four rate books were signed.

A further remittance for relief of the destitute poor is necessary.

The Board have resolved to discontinue out-door relief after the week ending the 17th instant.

With reference to a resolution of the guardians upon the 9th instant, relative to the Moymore Fever Hospital, the Commissioners' attention is requested to a resolution of the Board on the 16th instant, to take into consideration the medical arrangements of the union. The Commissioners will have the goodness, for the present, to withhold their decision as to the resolution of the 9th instant.

The workhouse and auxiliaries exceedingly healthy.

The union healthy.

The potato disease not increasing.

The corn crops good.

No. 49.

(No. 47,069/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners, in reply, dated 22 August 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your report of the 17th instant, relative to Ennistymon Union; and with reference to your statement that a further remittance for relief of the destitute poor is necessary, I am to state that the Commissioners have directed that a further remittance of 200 *l.* be made to you for that purpose.

No. 50

(No. 48,338/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 24 August 1850.

YOUR attention is requested to a resolution of the Board, at their meeting on the 23d instant, relative to the payment of their liabilities up to the 23d February last. From an estimate made of the probable expenditure of the union for six months, and to pay the liabilities from the 31st December 1849 to the present period, it would require rates from 5 *s.* 2 ½ *d.* to 12 *s.* in the pound. It would be impossible to levy such an amount.

The Commissioners' particular attention is directed to another resolution, upon the same Board-day, relative to increased house accommodation. Every member of the Board is of opinion that to continue out-door relief would be most destructive to every interest in the union; that for the present and future benefit of all classes, however considerable the expenses may be, it is absolutely necessary to have ample house accommodation. The Board are unanimous in this opinion, and have requested me to urge the Commissioners to take this subject into their most serious and immediate consideration.

I cannot sufficiently impress upon the Commissioners the great importance of the subject. The exertions of the Board and their officers have been great to endeavour to prevent imposition, yet their efforts must have been to a great extent unavailing. The demoralizing effects of out-door relief are daily increasing, not only in the unfortunate class who impose, but in every station in the union. Relief is now considered a right, and children are taught to look to

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it as a future support. Occupiers of land give it up, sell their stock, and endeavour to throw themselves upon out-door relief, feigning infirmities; rear up their children, and whenever relief may be withheld, emigrate with the amount realised by the former sale of their property.

The unions with which I am connected are determined to make every exertion to put an end to out-door relief, and only require the Commissioners to issue the necessary funds to make the arrangements for so doing.

No. 51.

(No. 48,338/50.)

Copy Letter from the Commissioners, in reply, dated 5 September 1850.

I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 24th ultimo, relative to the Ennistymon Union, in which you request the Commissioners' attention to a resolution of the Board of that union, on the 23d ultimo, relative to the payment of their liabilities up to the 23d February last, and in reference thereto I am to state that the Commissioners will give the subject their most favourable consideration, and if practicable they will endeavour to provide for payment to a later date than 31st December, meantime the payment of the debts to that period should be proceeded with.

With regard to the further request contained in your letter, that the Commissioners would take the subject of providing additional workhouse accommodation into their most serious and immediate consideration, in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Guardians, as stated in a resolution passed at their meeting on the 23d ultimo, I am to state that the Commissioners are fully impressed with the importance of providing extended workhouse accommodation, and they are satisfied that the Board of Guardians will in the end find it much to the advantage of the union to provide such accommodation without delay. The Commissioners, however, have no funds at their disposal out of which they could make a grant or loan for this purpose, but if the guardians could obtain a loan from their treasurer or other private source, the Commissioners would readily issue an order under which the repayment of the loan with interest could be legally charged on the future rates of the union.

No. 52.

(No. 48,372/50.)

Extracts from Guardians' Minutes, dated 23 August 1850.

Proposed by Andrew Lysaght, and seconded by Francis O'Brien.

Resolved, That our experience of the working of the poor law in this union has convinced us that the administration of out-door relief must inevitably lead to the ruin of the recipients and ratepayers, and that for the purpose of putting an end to this system it is most desirable that we shall increase our in-door accommodation for an additional number of 2,000; that we cannot possibly raise funds for this purpose by striking a rate, and that the Commissioners be requested to apply to the Government for a free grant, to such extent as they may think advisable, and a loan in addition to be secured on the rates of the union, to enable the guardians to effect the above object.

It was resolved, that a committee be appointed as follows, to examine the several workhouses with a view of reporting to an adjourned Board, to be held on the 26th instant, the names of able-bodied to be discharged in order to make room for the more destitute: For the parent house, Messrs. Ryan, Maninan, Dogherty, O'Brien, and Stack; for Sandfield Auxiliary, Messrs. Lysaght, O'Loughlin, Sir E. Fitzgerald, and Captain M'Namara; Miltown Auxiliary Workhouse, Messrs. Moreny, Renny, and Donnollan.

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No. 53.

(No. 48,372/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 5 September 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had under their consideration the resolution passed by the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union, on the 23d ultimo, in which the guardians express their desire to put an end to the system of out-door relief, and with that view they request the Commissioners to apply to the Government to make a grant and a loan for the purpose of enabling the guardians to provide additional workhouse accommodation for 2,000 persons.

In reference to this resolution, the Commissioners desire to state that they fully concur with the Board of Guardians in the desirableness of discontinuing, as far as practicable, the system of out-door relief, and of providing adequate workhouse accommodation, but they are unable to hold out any expectation that assistance can be given by Government for this purpose. If, however, the guardians could obtain a loan from their treasurer, or other private source, the Commissioners would readily issue an order which would empower the guardians to charge the repayment of such loan with interest on the future rates of the union.

The Commissioners deem it necessary at the same time to call the attention of the Board of Guardians to the greatly overcrowded state of the several workhouses, it appearing by the return attached to the minutes above referred to that there were 457 persons in the several workhouses above the number which they are calculated to contain, and although it is very important that out-door relief should be restricted to the narrowest possible limits, if it cannot be discontinued altogether, it would be highly improper to endeavour to effect that object by overcrowding the workhouses, and thus endangering the health and lives of the inmates. The Commissioners request, therefore, that no further admissions may be permitted until the number of inmates is reduced within proper limits, or until additional accommodation is obtained; and in the meantime the Commissioners think that the guardians should not totally discontinue out-door relief, though they do not doubt that by a careful scrutiny of the relief lists, and of the cases of all new applicants, the number of persons receiving out-door relief may be greatly reduced.

No. 54.

(No. 43,945/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 8 August 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland having addressed the clerk of the Ennistymon Union, with a view to the preparation by him of an estimate of the requirements of each electoral division in the union, I am to request that you will urge the immediate preparation of the estimate, and that you will have the goodness to report on the proposed rates of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, with reference to such estimate, which is to be forwarded with the least possible delay.

No. 55.

(No. 48,127/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 23 August 1850.

WITH reference to No. 43,745/50, I have the honour to forward the clerk of the union's estimate of the requirements of each electoral division in the union.

It

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It had been made out considering that the liabilities of the union would have been paid by the Government up to the 17th May. When the Commissioners communicated that the date was to be the 31st of December, I directed that the rate on the liabilities from that date to the present time be calculated, which will be seen annexed; this has caused a delay with the return.

I do not consider this union can pay a larger rate (and on the valuation now in progress), inclusive of the uniform rate (2*s.* 6*d.*), already struck or declared, than 6*s.* 8*d.*

I would suggest that the Board of Guardians immediately strike a rate of 6*s.* 8*d.* (less 2*s.* 6*d.* in those divisions in which this rate has already been struck), where such rate is required, and in the other divisions (see below), the rate required less the 2*s.* 6*d.*

If such rate be not without delay struck, and put in course of collection, a large quantity of now available property will be disposed of.

The Commissioners are referred to the annexed return.

ENNISTYMON UNION.—23 August 1850.

RETURN of the Amount of RATE to Pay the Liabilities of the several Divisions, from the 31st December 1849 to present Time; also the Rate necessary for the probable Expenditure for Six Months.

DIVISIONS.	1. Rate for Liabilities.	2. Rate for Six Months.	3. TOTAL of 1 and 2.	4. Rate Struck or Declared.	5. Column 3, less by 4.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1. Clooney	1 1¼	4 10½	6 1¾	2 6	3 7¾
2. Ennistymon	1 9½	10 2¾	12 –	2 6	9 6
3. Annagh	1 3½	3 11	5 2¼	2 6	2 8¼
4. Ballyvaskin	1 3½	4 3¾	5 7	2 6	3 1
5. Ballagh	1 3½	7 1½	8 4¾	2 6	5 10¾
6. Ballysteen	1 3½	7 4½	8 7¾	2 6	6 1¾
7. Killispuglonane	1 3½	7 5½	8 8¾	2 6	6 2¾
8. Killilagh	1 3	6 9½	8 –¼	2 6	5 6¼
9. Cloghann	1 3½	7 4½	8 7¾	2 6	6 1¾
10. Kilshanny	1 2¼	7 1½	8 3¾	2 6	5 9¾
11. Liscannor	1 8	6 5	8 1	2 6	5 7
12. Miltown	1 3	6 2½	7 5½	2 6	4 11½
13. Moy	1 2½	6 9½	7 11½	2 6	5 5½
14. Smithstown	1 3	4 –	5 3	2 6	2 9
15. Ballyea	1 2½	7 1½	8 3¾	2 6	5 9¾
16. Cloonenaha	1 5	7 4½	8 9½	2 6	6 3½
17. Fermoyle	1 3½	5 8½	6 11¾	2 6	4 5¾
18. Kilfenora	1 3¾	4 4¾	5 8½	2 6	3 2½
19. Lurraga	1 3½	6 5	7 8½	2 6	5 2½
20. Magherareigh	1 3	7 6	8 9	2 6	6 3

The poundage rate is upon the valuation now in progress. In some divisions that are not complete it has been calculated upon a deduction of 30 per cent. on the old valuation, being the general reduction on the divisions valued.

No. 56.

(No. 48,127/50.)

COPY LETTER from Clerk of the Union, with Estimate for Rate, enclosed in Mr. *Briscoe*'s Report, dated 12 August 1850.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, No. 43,945/50, directing an estimate of the requirements of each electoral division in the union to be forwarded to the Commissioners, having reference to the rates lately agreed upon

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upon in the union; and in reply I beg to state that the following poundage rate is a fair estimate of the requirements of each electoral division for six months:

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Clooney	3	5	4	10 ½	Killilagh	4	9	6	9 ½
Ennistymon	7	2	10	2 ¾	Cloghann	5	2	7	4 ½
Magherareagh	5	3	7	6	Kilshanny	5	–	7	1 ½
Annagh	2	9	3	11	Lurraga	4	6	6	5
Ballyvaskin	3	–	4	3 ¾	Ballagh	5	–	7	1 ½
Miltown	4	4	6	2 ¼	Kilfenora	3	1	4	4 ¾
Moy	4	9	6	9 ¼	Smithstown	2	9	4	–
Ballysteen	6	–	7	4 ½	Ballyea	5	–	7	1 ½
Killispuglonane	5	3	7	5 ½	Fermoyle	4	–	5	8 ½
Liscannor	6	5	6	5	Cloonenaha	5	2	7	4 ½

The first poundage rate has been calculated on the net annual value in existence on 23d February 1850; the poundage rate in the second column has been calculated on an estimate of 30 per cent. less, being the supposed bearing that the valuation about to be lodged will have to the valuation at present in existence in the union, which was made in the year 1847.

ENNISTYMON UNION.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Estimated Expenditure which will be chargeable to Electoral Divisions, for Half-Year ending 29th September 1850.			ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Estimated Expenditure which will be chargeable to Electoral Divisions, for Half-Year ending 29th September 1850.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Clooney	230	–	–	Kilshanny	193	–	–
Ennistymon	1,118	–	–	Lurraga	226	–	–
Magherareagh	281	–	–	Ballagh	238	–	–
Annagh	292	–	–	Kilfenora	550	–	–
Ballyvaskin	328	–	–	Smithstown	214	–	–
Miltown	634	–	–	Ballyea	450	–	–
Moy	500	–	–	Fermoyle	140	–	–
Ballysteen	640	–	–	Cloonenaha	163	–	–
Killispuglonane	340	–	–				
Liscannor	560	–	–				
Killilagh	644	–	–				
Cloghann	371	–	–	TOTAL	8,107	–	–

12 August 1850.

M. Kean, Clerk.

Date o fthe Receipt of each Advance.	Amount.			Date of each Lodgment with the Treasurer.	———
1850:	£.	s.	d.	1850:	
7 May	200	–	–	10 May.	
19 —	100	–	–	27 —	
26 —	200	–	–	27 —	
29 —	200	–	–	27 —	
2 June	100	–	–	5 June.	
13 —	200	–	–	17 —	
20 —	100	–	–	24 —	
1 July	300	–	–	6 July.	
5 —	300	–	–	13 —	
8 —	300	–	–	13 —	
11 —	300	–	–	16 —	On Mr. Briscoe's hands; is intended for purchase of clothing; will not be lodged until the clothing is approved of; there are also several outstanding cheques which might take up part of the fund, if lodged.
27 —	300	–	–	12 August.	
7 August	300	–	–	* Not lodged	
12 —	200	–	–	12 August.	*M. Kean.*

H. Harrison Briscoe,
Poor-Law Inspector.

13 August 1850.

* I have not lodged a sum of 300 *l.* with the treasurer (as there are outstanding cheques), retaining such for payment of clothing and bedding, as forwarded from Commissioners by No. 36,963/50. The invoices not furnished.

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STATEMENT of the ADVANCES received from the Poor-Law Commissioners during the current Half Year, ending 29 September 1850.

	£.	s.	d.
1. * Amount received during the half year ending 29th September 1850, down to the latest date	3,100	–	–
2. Total Amount expended to latest date	2,750	–	9
3. Balance unexpended on the latest date	349	19	3

Of this balance, 300 *l.* is for bedding and clothing.

H. Harrison Briscoe,
Poor-Law Inspector.

12 August 1850.

No. 57.

(No. 48,337/50.)

REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 24 August 1850.

WITH further reference to No. 43,745/50, I have the honour to report, that in addition to the estimate of requirements of each electoral division of the union, forwarded by the clerk of union, it will require the sums in the following Return to meet the liabilities from the 31st December 1849 to the present period.

DIVISIONS.	Estimated Amount Due.	DIVISIONS.	Estimated Amount Due.
	£.		£.
Clooney	54	Miltown	118
Ennistymon	166	Moy	80
Annagh	81	Smithstown	58
Ballyvaskin	83	Ballyea	70
Ballagh	38	Cloonenaha	25
Ballysteen	86	Fermoyle	29
Killispuglonane	52	Kilfenora	134
Killilagh	107	Lurraga	39
Cloghann	60	Magherareagh	44
Kilshanna	29		
Liscannor	68	TOTAL £.	1,421

No. 58.

(No. 48,127/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 3 September 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to state that their attention has been drawn to the fact, that the uniform rate of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* in the pound, agreed upon on the 7th of May last, had been signed for seven divisions of the union, down to the 23d ultimo, while no rates had been made on the remaining divisions. The Commissioners did not feel it necessary to object to the resolution of the guardians in the month of May last, agreeing to the rate of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* in the pound, as they understood that this rate was intended to meet the requirements of the several electoral divisions during the current half year, and that the guardians intended to make further rates during the autumn, with a view to the prospective expenditure of the union during the succeeding half year.

The Commissioners feel it necessary to point out to the guardians that a rate of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* in the pound, at the present season, is an altogether insufficient provision for the requirements of the several electoral divisions, and so far as the rate-books have not yet been signed, they are bound to call upon the guardians to direct the clerk of the union to suspend the preparation of the rate-books calculated at that rate, and to proceed with the least possible delay to make rates more adequate to the requirements of the union.

With

* The dates of the receipts of the several advances from the Commissioners, and the amounts, are to be set out in detail on the other side; also the dates when lodged with the treasurer.

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With respect to the several electoral divisions on which rates have recently been declared, it will be the duty of the guardians to enforce a speedy collection of that rate, with a view to the making of further rates, at the earliest possible period.

No. 59.

(No. 48,127/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 3 September 1850.

ADVERTING to your communication of the 23d ultimo, enclosing a letter from the clerk of the Ennistymon Union, respecting an estimate of the requirements of each electoral division in the union, I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to request that you will strongly enforce on the guardians the necessity that exists for a more adequate provision for the wants of the union.

The Commissioners enclose a copy of a letter, this day addressed to the guardians on the subject.—(*See* No. 58.)

No. 60.

(No. 51,021/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 7 September 1850.

WITH reference to No. 48,127/50, I have the honour to refer the Commissioners to my weekly report of the 13th July last, in which I stated that notice had been given to rescind the 2*s*. 6*d*. rate, with the intention of declaring a larger rate, which the Commissioners at the time did not consider advisable; and the subject of the notice was not taken into consideration by the Board. It was at my suggestion that the notice had been given.

The whole of the divisions not being valued is the cause of rates not being struck.

At the next meeting of the Board an increased rate will be considered.

Upon the holdings upon which rates are due, property will not be available until after harvest. A further remittance for relief of the destitute poor is necessary.

The potato disease has not increased.

The union healthy.

No. 61.

(No. 51,021/50).

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, in reply, dated 11 September 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them your communication of the 7th instant, relative to the Ennistymon Union; and with reference to your statement in reply to the Commissioners' letter on the subject of the rates about to be made, to the effect that in July last you recommended the Board of Guardians to rescind the rate of 2*s*. 6*d*. in the pound, which had been then agreed upon, but that the Commissioners did not then consider that course advisable, I am directed to state that they did not contemplate in July last the very great delay that has taken place in the making of rates. Had the rate been then put promptly in course of collection, as it ought to have been, it would probably have been closed by this time.

The putting a small rate in collection in July is a very different thing to adopting the same course at the close of harvest; and as no hope of further external aid can be given, the Commissioners rely upon your now taking care that adequate rates are promptly made and put in collection.

With regard to your statement that the rates at present due upon holdings will not be available until after harvest, and that a further remittance for relief of the poor is necessary, I am to state that the Commissioners have no funds available for this purpose.

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No. 62.

(No. 52,388/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 16 September 1850.

WITH reference to No. 51,021/50, I have the honour to report that at the meeting of the Board on the 13th instant, I endeavoured to impress upon the guardians the necessity of deciding upon full and sufficient rates to meet the probable expenses until the 25th March next. I forward the return of rates necessary to meet the estimated expenses, column 2. Rates already struck and decided upon at the last Board (13th instant), column 5. By column 7, the deficiency of rate is seen. I urged that Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 18, 20, ought to be increased; that the late valuation reduced the net value from 30 to 33 per cent.

I consider the reduction in the late valuation perfectly justified by the circumstances of the general value of agricultural produce.

There is no doubt but the resources of the landed proprietors and farmers are reduced, as compared with the past year.

The delay in striking rates has been caused by the valuator not delivering his books.

The examination of the accounts, under 13 Vict. c. 14, occupies considerable time.

The potato disease not increasing. Union healthy.

Enclosure in foregoing.

1. ELECTORAL DIVISION.	2. Estimated Rates to 25 March.	3. Rate made since Change.	4. Amount of No. 3.	5. Rate declared 13 Sept.	6. Total of 4 & 5.	7. Difference of 2 & 6.
	s. d.		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1. Clooney	4 10½	23 Aug.	2 6	4 –	4 –	– 10½
2. Ennistymon	10 2¾	„	– –	5 –	5 –	5 2¾
3. Magheraugh	7 6	23 Aug.	2 6	2 6	5 –	2 6
4. Arma	3 11	– – –	– –	3 6	3 6	– 5
5. Ballyvaskin	4 3¾	– – –	– –	4 –	4 –	– 3¾
6. Miltown	6 2¼	– – –	– –	5 –	5 –	1 2¼
7. Moy	6 9¼	– – –	– –	5 –	5 –	1 9¼
8. Ballysteen	8 6¾	16 Aug.	2 6	2 6	5 –	3 6¾
9. Killispuglonane	7 6	„	2 6	2 6	5 –	2 6
10. Liscanner	9 2	30 Aug.	2 6	2 6	5 –	4 2
11. Killilagh	6 9¼	23 —	2 6	2 6	5 –	1 9¼
12. Clohane	7 4½	– – –	– –	5 –	5 –	2 4½
13. Kilshanny	7 1½	– – –	– –	5 –	5 –	2 1½
14. Lurraga	6 5	16 Aug.	2 6	2 6	5 –	1 5
15. Ballagh	7 1½	„	2 6	2 6	5 –	2 1½
16. Kilfinnane	4 4¾	– – –	– –	4 –	4 –	– 4¾
17. Smithstown	4 –	– – –	– –	3 6	3 6	– 6
18. Ballyea	7 1½	– – –	– –	5 –	5 –	2 1½
19. Fermuyle	5 8½	– – –	– –	5 –	5 –	– 8½
20. Cloonanaha	7 4½	– – –	– –	5 –	5 –	2 4½

Estimated expenses to 25 March 1851 - - - - - - £.7,245.

Liabilities, about 1,500*l.*

	£.
Out-door relief	2,116
In-door	2,808
Clothing	739
Establishment, &c.	2,082
	7,245

M. Kean, Clerk of Union.

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No. 63.

(No. 52,388/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 19 September 1850.

ADVERTING to your report of the 16th instant, enclosing a statement of rates agreed upon by the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union on the 13th instant, I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to state, that they do not propose further to interfere with the guardians in respect to the rates agreed upon at their meeting of the 13th instant.

No. 64.

(No. 53,470/50.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, dated 20 September 1850.

Medical Report in reference to Workhouse Accommodation.

IN compliance with the directions of this Board, I have, aided by my colleague Dr. Shannon, carefully inspected the several auxiliary houses of this union, with the view of ascertaining how many persons under the present urgent circumstances each might safely contain. At Ballykeale I would advise that all the sick be sent to the parent workhouse; the wards now in use as an infirmary would there be available; the store should be made a day-room, the kitchen which the master has, a store; the wards now used as day-room be made dormitories; 20 louvres will ventilate well this house, which, in my opinion, can contain 600 women.

At Lahinch I find that the matron and schoolmistress occupied to themselves apartments, the corresponding ones to which I find at 11 o'clock last night to contain, and safely, 61 persons. Another room should be assigned them. All together the Lahinch houses can, I think, contain 617 children.

At Sandfield the classes of paupers are principally infants and young children. There are at present 65 nurses there; altogether 161. If children only be put there in future (leaving the adult females as they are), I think it might contain 160 cubic feet of air for each, 167.

At Miltown the classes are boys; here there is ample day-room; the house is thoroughly ventilated, the air pure and bracing; under such circumstances I think 160 cubic feet of air for each sufficient; you would thus accommodate at the Bates 650, at the Farm Yard 200 (the medical officer at Miltown agreed in opinion with Drs. Shannon and Finucane). It was resolved that the medical officer's report be adopted.

No. 65.

(No. 53,470/50.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 26 September 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union, on the 20th instant, containing a resolution adopting the report of the medical officer of the workhouse of his inspection of the several auxiliary workhouses of the union, with a view of ascertaining how many persons under the present urgent circumstances each might contain, in which he states that the numbers in several of the auxiliary workhouses might be extended beyond the numbers to which they are at present limited.

In reference to this resolution, I am directed by the Commissioners to state, that they are extremely unwilling to take any step which may have the effect of limiting

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limiting the workhouse accommodation in Ennistymon Union, but they do not see anything in the medical officer's report which would justify them in sanctioning a departure from the sealed order, limiting the numbers to be lodged and maintained in the several workhouses of the union, except in regard to Miltown House; but before coming to a decision in regard to that house, they wish to be furnished with a statement showing the dimensions of each room in the house called the Farm Yard.

The Commissioners observe by a recent report of the medical officer, that there are a number of cases of ophthalmia among the children, and this circumstance renders it peculiarly important to avoid overcrowding the buildings in which they are placed.

No. 66.

(No. 54,768/50.)

REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 28 September 1850.

WITH reference to a contract for groceries entered into at the meeting of the Board on the 27th instant, with Mrs. Anne Donnellan, I have the honour to report that she is a widow, and the mother of one of the guardians, with whom he lives. I suggested to the Board it would be advisable not to accept her tender.

The amount due by the Ballyvaghan and Corrofin Unions, under the workhouse reservation orders, are much wanted, as contractors refuse to supply without payment.

The Commissioners' attention is particularly requested to a resolution of the Board, at their meeting upon the 27th instant, relative to funds for additional workhouse accommodation. Unless such be obtained, the Board must within a short period resort to out-door relief, a result much to be deplored.

No. 67.

(No. 54,768/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 8 October 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 28th ultimo, relative to Ennistymon Union; and with reference to your observation that the amounts due by Ballyvaghan and Corrofin Unions, under the workhouse reservation orders, are much wanted, I am to state that the Commissioners hope shortly to be able to provide, under the Distressed Unions Advances Act, for payment of the debts of Ballyvaghan and Corrofin Unions up to the 17th May; and those debts will of course include the amount due under the reservation order to that date.

Meantime the Commissioners desire to observe that the rates made by Ennistymon Union on those electoral divisions which are now in the new unions are collectable by the Ennistymon Board, and those rates will probably considerably reduce the amount claimed.

With regard to the resolution of the guardians on the 27th ultimo, relative to additional workhouse accommodation, to which you call the Commissioners' attention, I am to state that the Commissioners have already informed you that they have no funds available for this purpose.

No. 68.

(No. 54,810/50.)

EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 27 September 1850.

THE clerk read letter from the treasurer of the union, dated 24th September, intimating that he had submitted the guardians' application for a loan of 2,000 *l.* to the directors, and that they decline making the necessary advance.

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Resolved, That a copy of the answer of the treasurer of this union to our application for a loan of 2,000 *l.*, for the purpose of extending our in-door accommodation, be forwarded to the Poor-law Commissioners, and that they be requested to refer to our former application to them on this subject.

No. 69.

(No. 54,810/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 10 October 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the resolution contained in minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union, on the 27th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a letter from the treasurer, declining to advance the sum of 2,000 *l.* which the guardians proposed to borrow for the purpose of extending the workhouse accommodation, and requesting the Commissioners to refer to the guardians' previous application to them on this subject, and in reference thereto I am to state that the Commissioners regret it is not in their power to hold out any expectation that a loan can be obtained from Government for this purpose.

No. 70.

(No. 56,087/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 5 October 1850.

WITH reference to the proceedings of the Board of Guardians at their meeting upon the 4th instant, I have the honour to direct the attention of the Commissioners to the resolution relative to the salaries of the medical officers. Since the Temporary Fever Hospital was discontinued, it has been continued as an auxiliary workhouse for fever patients; it is a distance of three Irish miles from the parent house. The salaries, in consequence of the arrangement of the officers attending alternate months, I consider would be fairly arranged at 60 *l.* or 65 *l.* for each of the officers of the parent house, 25 *l.* for the officer at Miltown Malbay, and 20 *l.* at Ballykeel.

The resolution relative to taking 25 acres of land, I consider the Board are not in a position at present to avail themselves of. The class under 16 are at the Miltown Malbay auxiliary. It would not be advisable to permanently continue this auxiliary, or use it for any other class.

No. 71.

(No. 56,087/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, dated 10 October 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 5th instant, relative to Ennistymon Union; and with reference to the resolution of the guardians on the 4th instant, relative to the salaries of the medical officers, to which you direct the Commissioners' attention, I am to state that the Commissioners have this subject under consideration.

No. 72.

(No. 56,125/50.)

EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes of 4th October 1850.

MR. John O'Brien's notice of motion, in reference to the taking of 25 statute acres of land, having been brought before the Board, it was resolved that the clerk do invite tenders from persons desirous of letting 25 statute acres of land to the guardians, convenient to the workhouse, to be considered on the 18th instant.

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No. 73.

(No. 56,125/50.)

LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 12 October 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union on the 4th instant, containing a resolution proposing to invite tenders from persons desirous of letting 25 statute acres of land to the guardians, convenient to the workhouse; and in reference thereto I am to state that the Commissioners presume the guardians are aware that they cannot occupy so large a quantity of land except under the provisions of the first section of 13 Vict. c. 14*, for the purpose of employing the children under 16 years of age, and of instructing such children in an improved system of the cultivation of land.

The Commissioners desire at the same time to state that the experience which has hitherto been obtained in this country is by no means favourable to the success of agricultural schools, where the boys who are to be instructed have remained inmates of the parent workhouse. Even in unions where the conditions under which the experiment was tried were apparently favourable, the result in such cases has been to interfere seriously with the discipline of the workhouse, without obtaining satisfactory effects among the boys themselves.

The Commissioners think that in order to secure a fair prospect of success in such an establishment, the guardians should endeavour to obtain a suitable building altogether removed from the workhouse, and having land attached, in which the boys should be placed under the exclusive care and control of an experienced master.

No. 74.

(No. 56,574/50.)

EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 7 October 1850.

Proposed by John Donnellan and seconded by Michael Considine.

Resolved, That the following poundage rate be this day made on the undermentioned electoral divisions :—

	s.	d.			s.	d.	
Clooney -	1	6	in the £.	Ballagh -	2	6	in the £.
Moy - -	5	–	—	Lurrago -	2	6	—
Smithstown -	3	6	—	Killilagh -	2	6	—
Kilfenora -	4	6	—	Killispuglonane	2	6	—
Ballyvaskin -	4	–	—	Ballysteen -	2	6	—
Kilshany -	5	–	—	Ennistymon -	2	6	—
Liscannor -	2	6	—	Magherareagh	2	6	—

No. 75.

(No. 56,574/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 16 October 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union on the 7th instant, containing a resolution proposing to strike the rates therein mentioned on the several electoral divisions of the union; and I am to request that the Commissioners may be furnished with a copy of the estimate on which the proposed rates are founded.

No. 76.

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* Should be 11 & 12 Vict. c. 25.

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No. 76.

(No. 60,002/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 26 October 1850.

I HAVE the honour to forward plans, &c. of proposed additional workhouse accommodation to be erected upon the workhouse premises at Ennistymon; the ground surrounding the premises is the property of minors, and, except for a few years, a lease cannot be obtained. Every attention has been observed in the consideration of the proposed sites and economy of erection; the boundary walls, which are excellent, are intended as part of the buildings.

Destitution is fast increasing.

If in-door accommodation be not provided without delay, it will be the imperative duty of the Board of Guardians to afford out-door relief.

If out-door relief to any class be resorted to, the consequences will be, confirming demoralization among the unfortunate recipients.

Ennistymon is the most impoverished union in the county Clare, and in it the greatest amount of destitution prevails.

The treasurer has refused to advance funds, and the Board have failed in procuring such elsewhere.

It is doubtful if contractors will undertake to erect the buildings, in the present financial state of the union; should they do so, the terms will be very high.

Although the Commissioners have twice stated they have not funds for building purposes, I consider it my duty respectfully to give it as my opinion, that unless assisted in erecting very extensive house accommodation this unfortunate union will be unable to provide funds to relieve the fast-increasing destitution of a large mass of the population. The distress is real, and to a very great extent. The necessity is urgent for the Commissioners' opinion relative to the plans now forwarded, which have been approved of by the Board of Guardians at their meeting on the 25th instant.

The Commissioners' attention is directed to a resolution of the Board, at an adjourned meeting upon the 26th instant, relative to borrowing 3,000*l.* for building purposes, and providing bedding and clothing.

No. 76 *a*.

(No. 61,762/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 7 November 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th ultimo, transmitting plans of additional workhouse accommodation proposed to be erected upon the workhouse premises of the Ennistymon Union, and stating the great necessity which you consider exists for providing extensive additional workhouse accommodation for that union.

The Commissioners have referred the plans to their architect, and have now received a report from him on the subject, from which it appears that he is of opinion that if the proposed buildings are carried out, they will disturb all the order and classification of the original building, and he believes that well considered permanent additions would in the end be much more economical. Buildings of the kind proposed, he states, are much better provided away from the workhouse, and of a cheap temporary kind; and if this plan were adopted, the great evil of increasing the day and dormitory accommodation, without making a corresponding increase in the workhouse offices, would be avoided.

The Commissioners entirely concur in the views expressed by Mr. Wilkinson in this respect. They perceive that the main workhouse, which was originally built for 600, has already received additions, enabling it to accommodate 900 inmates, and they are not disposed therefore to provide accommodation for the large additional number proposed, on the present site.

If,

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If, however, a suitable site detached from the workhouse site can be found, the Commissioners are prepared to carry out the wishes of the guardians, regarding an agricultural school, and to assent to the erection of buildings to accommodate 1,200 children.

No. 77.

(No. 60,013/50.)

EXTRACTS from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, dated 25 October 1850.

THE Commissioners' letter of the 12th instant, No. 56,125, about taking 25 acres of land, having been again brought before the Board for consideration, the following was ordered: That we considered with attention the communication of the Commissioners respecting the resolution of the Board of Guardians on the subject of taking land for the agricultural employment of the paupers.

We are aware that, under the statute referred to by them, we are limited to the employment of boys under the age of 16; that while we doubt the expediency of the limitation, we shall comply with its direction.

That a separate establishment, as suggested by the Commissioners, would be attended with heavy expenditure.

That the particular quantity of ground may be had, we have reason to believe, in the vicinity of the parent workhouse; and as we are of opinion that agricultural employment under extreme restrictions is best calculated to diminish the burthen of the poor-rates in this impoverished union, we earnestly solicit the Commissioners to give effect to the resolution of the guardians on this subject.

Resolved, That we approve of the plans for additional workhouse accommodation as executed by Mr. Herbert, and that such be forwarded to the Commissioners, with the view of their immediate approval.

No. 78.

(No. 60,013/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 6 November 1850.

WITH reference to the resolution of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union on the 25th ultimo, approving of the plans for additional workhouse accommodation as executed by Mr. Herbert, I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to state, that they have received the plans referred to from Mr. Briscoe, and are now in communication with their architect on the subject.

No. 79.

(No. 60,013/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 7 November 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had under consideration the resolution contained in minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union on the 25th ultimo, relative to the proposal to take 25 acres of land for an agricultural school, in which the guardians state that, having considered the communication of the Commissioners of the 12th ultimo on this subject, they are of opinion that a separate establishment, as pointed out in that letter, would be attended with heavy expense, and that the quantity of land required may be obtained in the vicinity of the workhouse, and the guardians request the Commissioners to give effect to their views in this respect.

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In reply, I am directed by the Commissioners to state that, for the reasons which they have already stated to the Board of Guardians, they feel bound to decline taking land for the purposes of an agricultural school adjacent to the workhouse, being fully satisfied that the adoption of that course would be seriously prejudicial to the discipline and management of the workhouse.

The Commissioners would therefore again suggest, that if the guardians are still desirous of carrying out a system of agricultural instruction, they should consider the propriety of making arrangements for obtaining a suitable holding with a sufficient portion of land altogether separate from the union workhouse.

No. 80.

(No. 60,502/50.)

EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 26 October 1850.

Resolved, THAT the Commissioners be requested to consent that the Board borrow a sum of 3,000 *l.*, and to pay interest for same, for the purpose of erecting additional workhouse accommodation, and providing bedding and clothing.

No. 81.

(No. 60,502/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 6 November 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the resolution contained in minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union, on the 26th ultimo, requesting the Commissioners to consent to the guardians borrowing a sum of 3,000 *l.*, and paying interest for same, for the purpose of erecting additional workhouse accommodation, and providing bedding and clothing; and in reply I am to state that the Commissioners will be prepared to issue the requisite order to authorise the charging of the proposed loan and interest on the rates, as soon as they learn that the loan has been negotiated.

The Commissioners have received the plan of the proposed additional buildings from Mr. Briscoe, and are in communication with their architect on the subject.

No. 82.

(No. 62,410/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 9 November 1850.

WITH reference to 61,762/50, I have the honour to state that the guardians were anxious to obtain ground immediately adjoining to the workhouse premises, for the erection of additional house accommodation, but no lease could be obtained. The object the Board had for erecting buildings within the workhouse premises was to have the use of the hall, kitchens, &c., and staff of the parent house; auxiliaries, even at a short distance, being difficult of management.

The very important consideration is immediate workhouse room to meet the destitution already pressing. Buildings of one storey take a short time in the erection, and can be built (walls and slated) at an expense not exceeding 1 *l.* for each person; and the free circulation of air not impeded, as it must be by higher buildings.

I have reported that, in my opinion, Ennistymon is the most destitute union in Clare; there cannot be more decided evidence than the workhouses being full, when Kilrush has several hundred vacancies.

I regret to be obliged to say, that from the want of house accommodation, I fear the Ennistymon Union will be the first in Clare that must resort to the demoralising system of out-door relief.

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It would be advisable for the Commissioners to direct the attention of the Board of Guardians to fix an earlier period of the day for the examination of applicants for relief; immediately after the routine business and reading of correspondence; the days are short, and many of the applicants have long distances to return.

No. 83.

(No. 62,410/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 14 November 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, relative to the additional buildings proposed to be erected on the Ennistymon workhouse site; and I am to state that, under the circumstances, the Commissioners assent to that portion of the proposed buildings which is bounded with red on the plan being carried out at once.

The plan and specification are herewith returned.

In reference to that part of your report of the 26th ultimo, in which you urge the necessity of assisting the guardians to provide additional workhouse accommodation, I am to state that the Commissioners will endeavour to procure the guardians some assistance to enable them to carry out that portion of the proposed buildings which is now sanctioned.

No. 84.

(No. 62,410/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 16 November 1850.

WITH reference to the letter addressed to you on the 14th instant, on the subject of the proposed additional buildings on the site of the workhouse of Ennistymon Union, I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to request that you will be so good as to forward to them an estimate of the amount which will be required for the erection of so much of the proposed buildings as the Commissioners have given their assent to in that letter.

No. 85.

(No. 62,441/50.)

EXTRACT from Medical Officer's Report, entered on Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of 8 November 1850.

MY patients at the parent house did not get the milk for breakfast, since last Board meeting, before three o'clock p. m. each day. On one day also the bread for breakfast was equally late. It is impossible for me to state how great an injury it is to poor creatures suffering from fever and other diseases (when thirst is almost incessant) to be so long kept without drink.

Charles Finucane, M.D.

* * * * * * *

Resolved, That in reference to the communication of the Commissioners respecting the taking of agricultural premises, we regret our suggestions on this subject have not met with the concurrence of the Commissioners.

That a separate staff and establishment, as suggested by them, for the cultivation of so small a portion of land as 25 statute acres, would be attended with an expense altogether disproportionate to the benefit to be derived.

That we therefore relinquish the prospect of agricultural employment for our able-bodied poor; and we do so with the more regret, from the fact of the prescribed quantity of ground being offered in the immediate vicinity of the workhouse, at a fair and moderate rent.

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No. 86.

(No. 62,441/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 14 November 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union, on the 8th instant, containing a report from the medical officer, in which it is stated that the patients at the parent workhouse did not get the milk for breakfast during the previous week before three o'clock p. m. each day, and that the bread for breakfast was also delayed on one day until the same hour; and in reference thereto, I am to request that the Commissioners may be informed what steps were taken by the guardians on this report.

No. 87.

(No. 63,808/50.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians, dated 15 November 1850.

THE milk has been regularly supplied since last report; at Lahinch, however, not anything like enough is received.

(signed) *Charles Finucane*, M. D.

Read letter from the Poor-law Commissioners, No. 62,441, 14th November 1850, about the medical officer's report, in reference to the irregularity of the milk supplies, and on one occasion the supply of bread.

The Board ordered, That the contractor should deliver his milk at a proper hour in the morning and evening, and that an intimation to the same effect be forwarded to the bread contractor.

No. 88.

(No. 65,039/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 23 November 1850.

THE candidates for the situation of master not having had experience, the Board at their last meeting did not make a selection, and have again advertised, naming as the place of examination, Limerick, by a committee with whom I shall attend, as in this remote district candidates will not attend.

A recommendation of a master from the Commissioners would be of much value.

The demand for admission into the workhouse is increasing; from want of room admission must be refused, except in urgent cases, and in many cases where several applications had been made.

The buildings sanctioned by the Commissioners for additional accommodation it is to be hoped, if funds be provided, will enable the Board to dispense with out-door relief.

Destitution is on the increase.

There is much clothing required in the workhouse and auxiliaries.

No. 89.

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No. 89.

(No. 65,039/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 29 November 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant, reporting on the affairs of the Ennistymon Union; and with reference to your observations as to the want of room in the workhouse, I am to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter which the Commissioners have addressed to the guardians on the subject.—(*See* No. 91.)

I am at the same time to request that you will inform the Commissioners when the temporary workhouses of Ballyvaghan and Corrofin Unions will be opened. Those buildings have been a very long time in preparation, and, looking to the great importance of having the greatest possible amount of workhouse accommodation available, the Commissioners think it is to be regretted that greater expedition has not been used in forwarding those buildings.

No. 90.

(No. 65,040/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 23 November 1850.

IN reply to No. 62,410/50, 16th November 1850, I have the honour to report that the amount which will be required for the erection of the buildings sanctioned by No. 62,410/50, 14th November 1850, is estimated at 1,200*l.* The day upon which the tenders from contractors are to be received will be the 30th instant.

No. 91.

(No. 65,060/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians, dated 28 November 1850.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union on the 22d instant, and have observed, by the return of inmates which is entered thereon, that there were 3,312 persons in the workhouses on the 16th instant, while the number which, according to the same return, they are calculated to contain is but 2,875, thus showing an excess in the number of inmates, over the amount of accommodation, of 437 persons; and on reference to the return for the week ended the 23d instant, this excess appears to have increased to 450.

The Commissioners have also received a report from Mr. Briscoe, in which he states that the demand for admission into the workhouse is increasing, and that from want of room, admission must be refused except in urgent cases, and in many cases where several applications had been made.

The Commissioners will not permit the workhouses of Ennistymon Union to continue in their present overcrowded state, and under the circumstances described they think it is absolutely necessary that the guardians should not only cease to admit additional numbers into the workhouse, but take steps for efficiently relieving out of the workhouse such of the present inmates as may be legally relievable out of it, so as to bring the numbers within the existing limitation order, and so as to enable them to admit destitute persons who are not relievable out of the workhouse under the 1st section.

The Commissioners are aware of the inconvenient results which may follow the adoption of this course, but pending the provision of additional workhouse accommodation now in progress, the Commissioners do not see any other mode by which the requirements of the Irish Poor Relief Acts in regard to the relief of destitute poor can be duly carried out in Ennistymon Union.

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No. 92.

(No. 65,547/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 9 November 1850.

WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION on Week ending 9 November 1850.

Reservation Orders: To Ballyvaghan - - 2/11ths. „ Corrofin - - - 1/8th.	Extent of Accommodation.	Number of Inmates.	Classes Relieved in each Auxiliary Building, or Purpose to which appropriated.
	Sealed Orders.		
Workhouse - - - - - -	900	1,096	All classes.
Hospital - - - - - -	50	47	Fever.
Auxiliary Buildings in possession of the Guardians, whether in use or unoccupied, and Locality of each:			
Lahinch, 1½ mile from workhouse. Three auxiliaries - - -	530	614	- - Class 5, and girls from 9 and under 15. - - One used for dormitories; one used as an infirmary.
Miltown Malbay, 8½ miles from workhouse.	500	544	- - School for boys from 5 to 15, and when vacancies, adult males.
Sandfield, 8 miles from ditto -	145	197	- - Nurses and infants, and children from 2 to 5.
Ballykeel, 7½ miles ditto -	500	517	Adult females.
	Estimated at		
Farm Yard, 1½ mile from Miltown Malbay.	200	201	School for boys from 5 to 15.
Moymore, 5 miles from workhouse.	100	74	Fever.
TOTALS - - -	2,925	3,230	

REPORT ordered by No. 715—M/50.

The Workhouse and Hospital: all Classes.—In excellent repair: the dormitories, hall, and offices in good order; sewers cleaned or cleansing; grounds have been well cropped, and with the walks well attended to; boundary wall good, but not high enough; yards well gravelled; water good; the bedding clean; with management, the quantity at present is made to answer.

The clothing in very bad condition, but clean.

Tins and spoons wanted for hall.

From want of funds, among the females little industrial employment.

Few able-bodied males; all adult males, except very infirm, employed.

Washing houses for all classes necessary; I hope to induce the Board to erect even temporary buildings.

Forms wanted in all the day-rooms.

Auxiliaries: three at Lahinch, Class 5, and Girls from 9 to 15.—The general state of repair good; some glass wanted, but now repairing; dormitories, day-rooms and offices clean and in good order, as also the yards and sewers (one cleaning).

Water for kitchen brought by horse a distance of 1½ mile; for general use, obtained near the premises. A well desirable, but no funds for such purpose. Bedding clean and good; an additional quantity the guardians are ordering. Clothing very bad indeed, but clean; an immediate supply required. Tins wanted.

School requisites required.

Lahinch being upon the coast, is exceedingly healthy.

Miltown

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Miltown Malbay: Boys 5 to 15, and some Adults.—House and offices in general good repair; also yards and grounds. Sewers clean.
Dormitories, offices, and school-rooms excellent.
Hall damp, from ground adjoining back wall, which cannot be remedied.
Bedding clean and good; small quantity required.
Clothing very bad, but clean.
Tins for hall required.
School requisites required.
This is a very superior auxiliary; on the side of the Atlantic, and cannot be excelled for health.

Sandfield: Nurses and Young Children.—In general good repair; dormitories and offices clean and in good order; as also sewers.
Bedding clean and in fair order; some required, which will be ordered.
Clothing very bad, but clean.
Situation healthy; grounds dry.

Ballykeel: Adult Females.—In general good repair; dormitories, offices, and day-rooms clean and in good order, except the windows, which are to be repaired.
Day-rooms require stoves or fire-places. Bedding good and clean; some required.
Clothing very bad, but clean.
Sewers clean. Water excellent.
From want of funds, no industrial employment.

Farm Yard: Boys from 5 to 15.—In excellent repair. Situation healthy. Dormitories, day-rooms and offices clean and in good order; also sewers.
Bedding good and clean; some required.
Clothing bad, but clean.
Forms required in day-rooms; also tins.
School requisites required.

Moymore Fever Hospital.—Situation healthy. In general good repair. Dormitories, so far as I can judge, visiting only the convalescent wards and looking into those fever wards upon the ground-floor, clean and in good order. Sewer from privy sometimes in bad order; the state of the workhouse and auxiliaries in the Ennistymon Union. The clean and orderly condition of the dormitories, offices, and appearance of the inmates reflect much credit upon the officers in charge, particularly when it is considered that many requisites are wanted from the want of funds. The children, although badly clad, are clean and well attended to. Clothing much required. The acquirements of the children in the schools show the efficiency of the master and mistress. From want of funds, the guardians are unable to purchase materials to employ the inmates and save the union in the cost of clothing. Washing houses are much required, and would contribute to the sanitary condition of the paupers, as also working sheds.

No. 93.

(No. 65,547/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 4 December 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your monthly report relative to Ennistymon Union, received here on the 27th ultimo; and in reference to the statement of workhouse accommodation which is annexed thereto, I am to request that you will be good enough to state on what data you estimate that the Farm Yard auxiliary is capable of accommodating 200 boys.

According to the return received from the clerk of the union, it is only calculated to contain 150, and the Commissioners were under the impression that this was the utmost number for which sleeping accommodation could be provided.

In regard to your observations on the deficient supply of clothing in the several houses, I am to request that you will furnish the Commissioners with an estimate of the amount that would be required to provide an adequate supply of

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clothing and bedding for all the houses; and in reference to your observation that the day-rooms at Ballykeel require stoves or fire-places, I am to request that you will urge upon the guardians the necessity of providing stoves or fire-places without delay. The Commissioners believe that this is a matter of much importance in a sanitary, and therefore in an economical point of view.

No. 94.

(No. 65,547/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 13 December 1850.

REFERRING to the Commissioners' letter of the 4th instant, requesting you to procure and forward to them an estimate of the amount that would be required to provide clothing and bedding in Ennistymon Union, I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to state that they are unable to send forward the application to the Treasury for an advance for this purpose, in consequence of not having yet received the estimate required.

No. 95.

(No. 66,261/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Phelan*, Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 30 November 1850.

I HAVE the honour to report on the state of the Ennistymon Workhouse and Auxiliary Houses, all which I have lately inspected.

The number of paupers in the several houses was 3,312 on the 21st instant, exceeding by 437 that which the sealed order permits; 92 of those were in the Moymore Fever Hospital, now a ward of the workhouse; this hospital is not overcrowded, but every other house is. The workhouse infirmary is greatly overcrowded; its eight wards contained 158 patients, giving only an average of 135 cubic feet for each. Most of these, it is true, are children, and many not constitutionally affected, but half the number would be sufficient for its accommodation. A large ward over the idiots' cells, at the male side, contains 45; some cases of dysentery, some of scald heads, an arrangement which is not desirable, could it be avoided. Four ground-floor wards of this building contain 72 aged and infirm, males and females, many appearing much emaciated, and though not on medical diets, nor considered as hospital patients, yet requiring medical attention. Two wards, at the female side, erected over the idiots' cells, are occupied by 189 women and children.

All these are over-crowded. I have advised that, as soon as possible, the guardians make such arrangements as will leave the entire range of the infirmary buildings, including the new portions over the dormitories, for the sick, and for so many of the infirm as can be safely accommodated in them. By this means the medical officers can classify the sick, which is not now practicable.

I annex a return which gives the number in each house on the 16th instant, showing the excess in each over the sealed order.

The fever wards on the workhouse site contained 51 patients, very few seriously affected, the type of fever being very mild, and many of them convalescent; as a large portion were children, the wards were not overcrowded. The infirmary and fever wards were in good order, and the medical attendance appears to be regular and satisfactory. The house dormitories also are in good order.

I found very few children that were not vaccinated, but several have been admitted with small-pox into the fever hospitals.

At Lahinch 91 children are in the two houses appropriated to chronic sick cases; they are regularly attended by the medical officers, and cases of fever are transferred to the proper wards.

Though the girls there appear to be fairly cared for, but the disadvantages of remoteness and the want of supervision are evident.

On examining the water which is used in making the stirabout, and for ordinary drink, I found that it was procured from a bog stream, and was of very inferior

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ferior quality; yet a horse and cart and two able-bodied males had been placed at the disposal of the matron there, that good water should be had from a river at a greater distance, but near enough to have a sufficiency daily. The bog or morass stream is much nearer, and from this the water has been chiefly procured, though an attempt was made to show that it was got from a well.

One of my visits was about 4 o'clock p.m., when I found a stirabout dinner laid for the 4th class. Knowing their dietary to be bread for dinner and supper, I inquired why stirabout was then given, and was informed by Mrs. Edwards, the matron, that no meal to make bread had been supplied on that day, which however the acting master denied. I then asked if it had been found necessary to substitute stirabout on other occasions, and learned that it was; and I ascertained that in such cases the quantity of meal given at dinner was only five ounces, and that they got no supper. On inquiring if Mrs. Edwards had been instructed by the master, medical officer, or other authority to give only 5 ounces of Indian meal as an equivalent for 12 ounces of bread, she gave me no satisfactory reply or explanation, and as she is said to have been in error in respect to the dietary lately, it appears to me that this circumstance requires investigation, for I doubt that this officer is adequately discharging her duties. She is very intelligent, and perfectly knew that she was not giving the children an equivalent, yet this she could have asked the medical officer who visits daily, or the acting master. She did not do so, and she knew that at the same time the supply of milk was much diminished, still further lessening the food of these children, many of whom are in low physical condition.

I annex a paper showing the quantity of milk that should have been supplied, and the quantity supplied, the latter being only in the proportion of about $\frac{4}{7}$ of the former. This diminished supply of milk is general at all the houses in this union, and very materially influences the health of the children especially.

The Sandfield house contains young children chiefly, and 35 women. It is a healthy locality, yet there has been a high mortality in it, 54 having died there since the 1st of August last; measles and dysentery are the diseases of which they chiefly died.

The female superintendent, Mrs. Griffin, cannot calculate how much milk she should be daily supplied with, but she states that there is a deficiency on some days. She gave the infants the full quantity, but the 6th class had only one-half, or nearly.

I am of opinion that this house is not satisfactorily supervised.

Able-bodied women occupy the Ballykeale house, which is in a healthy locality. My visit was at a quarter past 12, when a considerable portion of the paupers had not breakfasted for want of tins, there being only 95 for the use of about 470 persons. This want has continued for six months, during which the master has frequently applied for a supply.

There is very little employment for these women, a very large portion of whom are far from being able-bodied. I have rarely seen so many pale, half sickly, dejected looking paupers.

Any attack of an epidemic would be likely to affect them seriously.

Two ground-floor wards contained 52 patients; some chronic cases, some having no appreciable illness, a few being febrile, some certainly malingering. When I visited this house last April I advised the medical officer and the master to send any fever cases arising amongst the paupers to the Moymore Fever Hospital, which is only four miles distant; this advice has not been followed, partly from a disinclination by the medical officer, partly because the guardians afforded no means of transferring the sick, as stated by the master.

Though the medical officer, Dr. Armstrong, is well educated, he appears to be of very feeble intellect, caused it is said by habits of intemperance of long standing. I am not prepared to state that such is the case, but I do know that such is the general belief, and I believe it myself.

From whatever cause it arises, I consider it inexpedient to have an hospital there in his charge, and I therefore advised Mr. Briscoe to arrange so that any fever cases occurring at Ballykeale be sent to Moymore, and that chronic cases be sent to the infirmary, or to the infirm wards at Ennistymon. This arrangement will have two good wards, 66 × 20, and high, now occupied as an infirmary for able-bodied women, and will enlarge the accommodation for that class at Ballykeale.

As there is no other medical man in Kilfenora, which is within half a mile of

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Ballykeale, perhaps Mr. Briscoe's suggestion should be acted on, that Dr. Armstrong be continued as the medical officer, merely to visit when sent for, and to advise where to send any when ill, or on an emergency to give medicine. But I would suggest that no sick wards be kept up there.

These women generally are much in want of clothes.

The Miltown houses are called "Spanish Point" Houses, and "Farm-yard House." The former contains extensive dormitory accommodation, and in a healthy locality; it contained 604 when I visited, mostly boys of the fourth and fifth classes, who were in two school-rooms. In one there were 102, some having been more than a year in the workhouse; scarcely one of the whole have learned to spell.

In this room there was only one alphabet, and not one first-class book; some in the second room have books, but the extent of instruction given would appear to be very small, for want of books and other school materials; not one has the means to write.

Generally, those boys look pale, thin, and unhealthy; many are literally naked; the clothing of a majority being very insufficient, I spoke on the subject to the Board of Guardians, and to Mr. Briscoe, but want of funds is said to be the cause of this very wretched condition, which if not soon remedied must seriously affect many of them.

The school-room floors are damp, and the feet of many of the boys already show the effects of cold.

In a house temporarily occupied it is not likely that the guardians of such a union especially will board these school-rooms. It occurs to me that if the house dormitories, some of which are very spacious, were used as school-rooms during the winter and spring, much benefit would result. The beds so far could be transferred to the school-rooms, placing thick straw matting under them; the greater warmth of the house-boarded rooms (which contain fire-places), would greatly tend to preserve the children in health; unless some such provision be made, I fear many of them will suffer not only from sore feet but from more serious illness.

A considerable portion are affected with itch, scald head, and other cutaneous diseases. As I was accompanied by Dr. Costelloe, the medical officer, I pointed out these, and advised that the scald head cases should be separated from the school and put under appropriate treatment, and that the itch cases should be kept in bed until cured, to which he promised to attend.

Milk is irregularly supplied here, but not so deficiently as at the other houses.

The boys at Farm Yard, though many are naked enough, are better clad than those at Spanish Point, and look more healthy, which perhaps is in some degree caused by the school-rooms being boarded.

They have more books, and get more school instruction. It is a healthy locality.

Several cases of small-pox have occurred lately amongst the boys at Spanish Point. I advised the medical officer to examine the remainder, and to vaccinate those who do not appear to have had small-pox or cowpock, which he promised.

As I attended the Board of Guardians' meeting, I had an opportunity of perceiving the mode in which paupers are admitted; many of those on the relieving officer's books, and whom he states to be destitute, having no residence, nor any employment, are refused by the Board, and are desired to go look for employment; some get orders for admission into the house, but for want of room cannot be admitted. These go home, or go beg, and return from time to time to get admission. I spoke to the relieving officers on the subject, and was assured by them, that generally those whom the guardians so refuse, as well as those who get the order on the house, but who are not immediately admitted, live by begging, but more by stealing turnips, cabbages, &c., and that their destitution is extreme. I have ascertained from one relieving officer, that in the four weeks ended the 22d instant, six men with families, 52 single men, and 55 single women applied to him and to the Board; that four only of the first-mentioned class were ordered the house; three single men and two single women were ordered it; and of the whole, that during the month, and up to the 25th, only one man with his family, three single men, and two single women had been admitted. I saw a considerable number of applicants with another such officer, every

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every one of whom he assured me was totally destitute, and only subsisted by stealing turnips, &c., or by getting them from their neighbours. About 47 representing about 140 persons; 226 such persons appeared on the Board day, and but very few were admitted, these few being sick. A widow having five children was amongst them; she had come three times, and though ordered for admission each time, she had to return home. I know that those representations come more regularly from Mr. Lynch and Mr. Briscoe; but as the sanitary state of the union and of those admitted into the house must be greatly influenced by those circumstances, I feel it my duty to inform the Commissioners of that which I saw both at Ennistymon and at Ennis, having also attended the Board meeting there, and observed how the paupers were admitted.

At Ennistymon, the guardians stated that from want of funds and want of accommodation they are under the necessity of acting in this manner. At both Boards destitution clearly shown was not sufficient; if the person, especially if single, appeared in tolerable physical condition, the observation was "he" or "she" "can bear to remain out another week," though the destitution, want of employment, and want of friends or of a home were admitted.

I could describe cases which left no doubt on my mind that in-door relief commensurate with the wants of the applicants is not now given in this union; and as so many for whom the house is ordered are from week to week unable to obtain admission, I cannot doubt that others, equally destitute, omit making the necessary application; and I fear that the number in the relieving officers' books is not a fair criterion of that which is destitute.

No. 96.

(No. 66,261/50.)

Copy Letter from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, dated 4 December 1850.

I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to transmit to you the accompanying report which they have received from Mr. Phelan, relative to his recent inspection of the several workhouses of the Ennistymon Union; and I am to express the regret of the Commissioners at the extremely unsatisfactory state of the workhouses and auxiliaries, especially as to the dietary and clothing of the inmates; and I am to request your observations upon the statements contained in Mr. Phelan's report, which you will be good enough to return with your reply.

No. 97.

(No. 66,261/50.)

Copy Letter from the Commissioners to the Matron of Lahinch Auxiliary Workhouse, dated 5 December 1850.

I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to transmit to you the accompanying extract from a report which the Commissioners have received from their inspector, Mr. Phelan, relative to his recent inspection of the workhouses of Ennistymon Union, in which he adverts to the diet given to the inmates of the Lahinch Auxiliary Workhouse; and I am to request that you will furnish the Commissioners with an immediate explanation in regard to the statements therein contained.

No. 98.

(No. 66,805/50.)

Copy Report from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 3 December 1850.

I have the honour to refer the Commissioners to the resolution of the Ennistymon Board, at an adjourned meeting upon the 30th ultimo, accepting the tender of Mr. Herbert for building additional accommodation as sanctioned by

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No. 64,662/50. The length of building 654 feet by 22 feet in the clear; the mason work, roof (slated), &c., of the best and most durable description; the excavations and making mortar floors; there are also privies 34 feet long. The sum 940 *l.* Parts to be finished in six weeks, two months, three months, and entire within four months. The builder respectable. The amount I consider reasonable. Four persons tendered, the guardians had therefore competition.

No. 99.

(No. 66,805/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 9 December 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant, relative to the acceptance of Mr. Herbert's tender for building the proposed additional accommodation at Ennistymon Workhouse for the sum of 940*l.*; and I am to state that the Commissioners approve the acceptance of Mr. Herbert's tender accordingly.

No. 99 *a.*

(No. 67,613/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, dated 12 December 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to inform you that they have received a communication from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, authorising advances from the Rate-in-Aid Fund to provide temporary workhouse accommodation in the Ennistymon, Corrofin and Ballyvaghan Unions; and I am to state that the Commissioners will accordingly be prepared to make such advances as may be required for the purpose for which the loans were obtained to the extent of 1,200*l.* to Ennistymon Union, and 700*l.* to each of the unions of Ballyvaghan and Corrofin.

No. 100.

(No. 68,609/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 12 December 1850.

WITH reference to No. 66,261/50, I have the honour to make the following observations upon the report of Mr. Phelan, on the state of the Ennistymon Union.

Upon the numbers in the workhouse infirmary. From 19th July last to period of Mr. Phelan's visit, in the medical officer's reports no complaint was made except October 18th. "Fever on the increase in the parent house, it being generally overcrowded." The workhouse is upon elevated ground, 1¼ mile from the Atlantic; the infirmary has cross ventilation; the wards at all times kept perfectly pure. The Board of Guardians are perfectly satisfied with the judgment of their medical officers as to their management of the medical department.

Lahinch Auxiliary.—"Stirabout to class 4, in place of bread, and no supper." Mrs. Edwards, the assistant matron, states, it was from the want of rye meal; that for the last four months it has occurred three times, and by reference to her daily diet book the entries correspond with this statement; her reason for not giving supper of stirabout or a larger quantity at dinner was, that she considered it not good for children, so large a quantity of soft food; this may not only show a want of judgment, but that she had considered the subject. There is much irregularity in milk caused by the want of funds; from a recent arrangement a better supply may be expected. Some months ago, irregularities had been

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been inquired into by the Board, since which period I have no reason to consider that Mrs. Edwards has in general performed her duties efficiently. The children at Lahinch are looking exceedingly healthy, cheerful and clean (badly clad), are properly attended to and well educated; of 572 from five to nine, 230 read, and of those 200 write; also in addition 100 spell.

Sandfield Auxiliary.—The 54 children who died from 1st August last, a period of four months, the ages of 32 were two months and under; 16 from two months to four months; and six from four to ten months; the great majority recent admissions. At these ages the children have all the infantile diseases to contend with; mothers (from whom they receive their nourishment) from previous want of nourishment very low in condition, it cannot be considered a very heavy mortality.

Mrs. Griffen, the assistant matron, is a person in whom the Board and medical officers place much confidence, and they are perfectly justified in doing so. I consider the inmates of this house exceedingly well managed by Mrs. Griffen, who, although deficient in calculation, I have no doubt but the provisions are equitably and honestly distributed. There has been irregularity in the deliveries of milk. The clothing, as in all the houses, is bad.

Ballykeel Auxiliary.—Adult women. They are chosen from the least healthy class. The more healthy are kept to perform the household work of the parent and other houses. Not having anything to do (from want of funds), they of course look dejected. Considering the class of which this house is composed I view them as a fair sample of paupers. The whole of this establishment is kept exceedingly well; the master and matron are efficient. I directed the master to transfer any fever patients to the hospital; and if the medical officer had directed he would have done so.

Relative to the medical officer, Dr. Armstrong, I refer the Commissioners to my report to No. 57,587/50.

I agree with Mr. Phelan that there ought not to be an infirmary at Ballykeel, and that Dr. Armstrong be employed to visit and act as Mr. Phelan has suggested.

With reference to Miltown Malbay Auxiliary (boys' school), at which Mr. Phelan says, "the extent of instruction now given would appear to be very small," I have to report that at Miltown and its auxiliary (the Farm Yard) are 638 boys, of whom 250 went there since 29th September 1850: of these 638 boys 430 can read and spell, and of the latter 100 can write, cipher, and read, and this under all the disadvantages of want of school requisites (books, &c. have been paid for, and will soon be furnished). For the character of the master (school), Mr. Sullivan, and literary acquirements of boys, I refer the Commissioners to a report from the Education Office, dated 19th August 1850. "The literary acquirements of the teacher, his character and method of conducting the school business, are good. The classes are well instructed, and the pupils have much improved since the former inspection." Two days previous to Mr. Phelan's visit, Mr. Bermingham, the national school inspector, examined the master and boys, and by reference to him it will result, I have no doubt, in a continuance of the same satisfactory report.

With respect to the appearance of the boys, I saw them upon Sunday the 8th instant; the greater number were playing in a field. From 1st June to 30th November 1850 the average weekly inmates were 718, the deaths in that period 52, being about two per cent. per week. Considering the great number of recent admissions bringing in emaciated constitutions, I consider the boys above an average specimen of pauper children.

Mr. Phelan says, "The school-room floors are damp, and the feet of many of the boys already show the effects of cold." There are 31 cases of swelled feet. The school-room floors are exceedingly dry, which is shown by their continually wearing into holes. The large school-room has two fire-places and a large stove; the smaller one, a fire-place. Good fires are kept and the rooms are warm. The dining hall is damp; it is difficult to remedy this. I have long since suggested trials to do so. The matron efficient, and house well kept. Placing beds upon straw matting, and this upon damp floors, as suggested by Mr. Phelan, would have the effect of soon making the mats and bedding damp. The heat of the children would cause an evaporation from the damp floors, which the

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children would be inhaling during the most dangerous period (the time of sleep). The children here, as elsewhere, badly clad. The children here, with few exceptions, were always healthy (the Farm Yard).

With reference to the observations of Mr. Phelan as to the manner in which the Board of Guardians exercise their duties relative to applicants for relief, the Board have much to contend with from want of in-door accommodation and the numerous attempts at imposition, which may be exemplified by a part of Mr. Phelan's report, in which he says, as received from a relieving officer, " that in the four weeks ended the 22d instant (November), six men with families, 52 single men, and 55 single women applied to him." It is to be supposed that those with families would be more destitute than single persons. To the Commissioners I have several times reported the unwillingness of single men and women to work, and to throw themselves upon the rates. I stated this to Mr. Phelan, and that they could at least get their food for their work. Mr. Phelan said, that notwithstanding that, the Board ought to admit them, and added, " My blessings upon them for not working only for their food." This was said in presence of a relieving officer. This view is, I am confident, contrary to the intention of the Poor-law Acts, and if acted upon, would constitute Boards of Guardians the judges of the value of labour, and be productive of most serious injury; it would render it impossible for Boards to carry on the affairs of any union. Opinions like these, emanating from an officer of the Commissioners, tend to render the administration of the Poor-law Acts in the County Clare more difficult to be carried into effect.

Considering the want of funds, I consider the workhouses to the Ennistymon Union to be in excellent order, clean, regular, orderly; the inmates (in great want of clothing) clean and well attended to, and the entire of the establishments and condition of the inmates will bear a comparison with more favoured unions.

Mr. Phelan's Report and three returns enclosed.

No. 101.

(No. 68,609/50).

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. Phelan, Poor Law Inspector, dated 14 December 1850.

WITH reference to your report of the 30th ultimo, on the subject of the state in which you found the Ennistymon workhouse and its auxiliaries on your recent inspection of those establishments, I am directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acquaint you, that having deemed it necessary to call the special attention of the temporary inspector in charge of the union to the unsatisfactory state in which the several workhouses appeared according to your report to be, the Commissioners have now received a communication from him on the subject, in which he adverts to your observations as to the manner in which the Board of Guardians exercise their duties in reference to the administration of relief; and the Commissioners now transmit to you an extract from his report on this subject, and request that you will furnish them with any observations which you may think necessary thereon.

No. 102.

(No. 69,023/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 14 December 1850.

WITH reference to No. 65,547/50, I have the honour to report that to provide an adequate supply of clothing and bedding for all the present workhouses in the Ennistymon Union, it will require a sum of 1,500 *l.* The guardians are endeavouring to obtain additional houses, and are erecting buildings.

In reference to the number the Farm Yard auxiliary is capable of accommodating, the data upon which the estimate was made was, that for some time 200 boys have been living there, and the general health excellent. The premises are upon

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upon high ground, an English mile from the Atlantic; the ventilation cannot be better; windows at each side of dormitories. The class (boys from 9 to 15) of active habits. The master efficient, and the greatest attention paid to cleanliness. The yards well drained, and water in the yard.

No. 103.

(No. 69,024/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 14 December 1850.

WITH reference to the proceedings of the Board of Guardians, at their meeting upon the 13th instant, relative to the reduction of salaries, I consider the Commissioners ought to adhere to their decision in No. 66,289/50.

The increase from 100 *l.* to 130 *l.* to Mr. Keane, the clerk, I urge the Commissioners to consent to; he has not an assistant; there is not a more efficient, respectable, or trustworthy officer in the Commission.

£. 20. to Mr. Brady (architect) for superintending the building for additional house accommodation may be sanctioned. A committee of the Board (with whom I attended) examined applicants in Limerick for the situation of master; no competent person offered. This is the second time (by advertisement) applicants have been examined.

An adjourned meeting of the Board was to have been held this day to make further arrangements relative to house accommodation, but the inclemency of the weather rendered it almost impossible for persons to venture out. I was enabled to measure a house within two miles of Miltown auxiliary in good repair, at a trifling outlay, capable of containing over 200 class 5, which can be obtained at the rate of 40 *l.* a year.

Our milk supplies are so uncertain that the Board have advertised for contractors, each to supply a small quantity.

No. 104.

(No. 69,332/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners.

WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION on 14 December 1850.

		Extent of Accommodation.	Number of Inmates.	Classes Relieved in each Auxiliary Building, or Purpose to which Appropriated.
Workhouse		900	1,100	All classes.
„ Hospital		50	46	Fever.
Auxiliary Buildings in possession of the Guardians, whether in use or unoccupied, and locality of each:				
From Parent House. Miles.				
5	Moymore	100	95	Fever, dysentery, &c.
1¼	Lahinch (3)	530	611	Children 5 to 9—Girls 9 to 15.
9	Miltown Malbay	500	609	Boys 5 to 15—Classes 1 and 2.
8	Farm Yard	150	200	Boys 9 to 15.
8	Ballykeel	500	506	Adult women.
2½	Sandfield	145	189	Nurses, infants, children 2 to 5
Of the accommodation, the proportion under the reservation orders is to—				
Ballyvaghan	2-11ths			
Corrofin	1-8th			
TOTALS		2,875	3,356	

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Medical officers state houses capable of containing more than under sealed order.

The medical officers have stated to the Board that the several houses are capable of accommodating more than allowed by the sealed orders. The healthy situations, with one exception, near the Atlantic, and ventilation particularly attended to.

Health of houses.

The general health in all the houses is the same as in last report; dysentery the prevailing disease.

Clothing bad.

The clothing in bad condition, and not a sufficient supply.

Bedding deficient.

To the bedding additions are wanted.

Parent house in good order.

The parent workhouse buildings are in good repair; the yards in order, and the interior arrangements regular and clean. There are forms wanted in all the day-rooms, and other wants, which the guardians, when in funds, will supply.

White bread baked.

White bread is now baked in the house since my last report, and additional hot plates erected.

Industrial employment of women unsatisfactory.

From want of funds the industrial employment of the women not satisfactory.

Sewers of all houses in order.

The sewers of this, as all the workhouses, in good order.

Progress of additional buildings.

A great part of the foundations of the additional accommodation has been laid, and every exertion made use of to expedite the works.

AUXILIARIES.

Moymore, good order.

Moymore, clean and in good order.

Lahinch, ditto; children educated.

Lahinch (three auxiliaries) exceedingly well managed; the children clean, orderly. well educated; school requisites required, which have been ordered.

Miltown, good order; children educated.

Miltown Malbay (boys' school) well managed; the children clean, orderly, and well educated.

Farm Yard ditto.

Farm Yard (boys' school), same report.

Ballykeel, good order; industrial employment of women not sufficient.

Ballykeel (adult women) well managed. Some industrial employment in spinning, &c., but not to the extent required, from want of funds. A stove has been ordered for the day-room, and other arrangements shall be suggested for the comfort of the inmates.

Sandfield in good order.

Sandfield clean, and inmates properly attended to.

Damage by storms.

During the late storms damage has been done to some of the auxiliaries, which is in progress of repair, and orders given.

Officers efficient.

The officers of the several houses evince efficiency, shown by the excellent order in which the establishments are in; there are things which would tend to make the arrangements better, but the want of funds necessarily causes delay.

No. 105.

(No. 69,392/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Phelan*, Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 18 December 1850.

I HAVE the honour to make the following observations in reference to your letter of the 14th instant, and to that of the accompanying extract from Mr. Briscoe's communication.

Finding an excess on the in-door list over that specified in the sealed order, and when I attended the guardians' meeting, seeing the greater proportion of the applicants refused admission, or having their admission indefinitely postponed, the relieving officers stating that these applicants were quite destitute, and that many of them had latterly subsisted on parsnips, cabbages, &c. which they obtained, partly by stealth, partly from the charity of their neighbours, it did

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did appear to me that relief was not being afforded according to the letter and spirit of the Poor Law Acts; but except to satisfy myself how relief was being given, I made no observation before the Board of Guardians, or before any guardian, or other authority. But as Mr. Briscoe remained at the same hotel with me, I there spoke to him on the subject, and I then expressed how uncomfortable it was, that whilst the in-door accommodation was exceeded, and whilst so many clearly destitute persons, admitted to be so by the relieving officers, and also by individual guardians, remained to be provided for, no step appeared to be taken to provide for their in-door accommodation, to be immediately applicable, and no mention had been made to give out-door relief to the large number of aged and infirm then on the in-door list, or, should it be urgently necessary, to others shown to be destitute.

On these points Mr. Briscoe observed, that great imposition is attempted to be practised, and that many who are said by the relieving officers to be destitute could get employment if they chose to work, and to prove that some of the applicants were not destitute, he reminded me of their physical appearance, stating that they could not be starving whilst looking so well.

I observed that were out-door relief in operation, there might be some grounds for suspecting attempts at imposition; but when the parties were stated by the relieving officers to be destitute, and had repeatedly endeavoured to obtain in-door relief, the guardians not denying the destitution, but merely postponing the admission for want of room, the intentions of the Legislature had been complied with by the applicants, and the grounds for suspicion scarcely existed; and that mere suspicion under the circumstances was not ground enough to refuse admission.

In reference to the ground that these parties could get employment, but would not work, I had before spoken to Mr. Clancy, the relieving officer of the Milltown district, on that subject; his statement was that some could, but that they would only get their food, but no wages; and to satisfy Mr. Briscoe on the subject, I called in Mr. Daly, the hotel-keeper's son, who is a relieving officer, and who stated that a considerable number of the able-bodied lately on his list, and destitute, could not get any wages, but that some could get their food in return for their labour. He stated distinctly that many on his application book were entirely destitute, living on turnips, cabbages, and other garbage, and that he had not been able to get most of them into the house.

This occurred in Mr. Daly's house, none present but Mr. Briscoe, Mr. Daly (the relieving officer), and myself, and on Mr. Briscoe expressing himself strongly that they ought to work for their food, I made the observation quoted by him; but I added, that though that was my feeling, I would not say it abroad, and Mr. Briscoe will admit, that though the same question arose at the guardians' meeting, I used no expression to that effect, or to any other implying doubts of the mode in which the law was being administered, but merely assisted the Board in the same manner as if I were the district inspector.

I always understood that one object of the Poor Law was, to ensure something like remunerative wages in return for labour, and thereby to prevent the labourers from being paupers on any slight emergency. But I can make allowance for the difficulties of Boards in distressed unions like this, and therefore am careful not to express these views. Mr. Briscoe admits that a destitute pauper should work merely for his food, and that he otherwise should not have in-door relief. I had heard him urge this repeatedly before the guardians, but I did not then make any observation on it, reserving my opinion until I could speak in private to him.

I had also repeatedly heard him observe that applicants stated by the relieving officers to be destitute and homeless, ought not to be admitted, the ground of refusal being that these persons looked pretty well, the simple meaning of which was, that their physical condition had not yet come down to the starving or emaciated point.

Differing widely with Mr. Briscoe on these matters, and finding that he was officially acting on these views, I felt it my duty to advert slightly to the subject, that the Commissioners might perceive the mode in which the difficulties of the union rendered it necessary to administer relief. Were I in charge of the union, I should have felt it my duty to make a stronger report.

If my views on these points be erroneous, or if I have gone beyond the line

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of duty which the Commissioners prescribed for me, I shall take care to correct the former, and to limit myself in the latter as I may be instructed.

I beg to add that whilst sitting with the Ennis Board, the chairman repeatedly made the observation, that the applicant—admitted to be destitute and homeless—"appeared to be in good enough condition to remain out another week," and several such applicants were refused.

P. S. I write the foregoing without the assistance of the notes I took when at Ennistymon, but the circumstances stated are, I am sure, substantially correct.

No. 106.

(No. 69,392/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Phelan*, Poor Law Inspector, dated 24 December 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th instant, in reply to the Commissioners' letter of the 14th instant, and the statement contained in Mr. Briscoe's report of the 12th instant, relative to your observations as to the conduct of the Board of Guardians of Ennistymon Union, in respect to applications for relief; and in reference thereto, I am to inform you that the Commissioners have entered into further communication with Mr. Briscoe on the contents of his report; and having received a report from Mr. Lynch, they have addressed the guardians on the administration of relief in Ennistymon Union.

With reference to your statement that you considered one of the objects of the Poor Law was to ensure something like remunerative wages in return for labour, and thereby prevent labourers from becoming paupers on any slight emergency, I am to observe that the Commissioners think it would be well for you, as an inspector, to avoid using any expressions in the presence of guardians or their officers leading to the inference that one of the objects of a Poor Law is to influence the rate of wages. You will further recollect that where a workhouse is full, able-bodied persons can by law be relieved only in food, and that the usual order of the Commissioners, under section 2, requires from that class a full day's work in return for daily food.

With regard to your peculiar line of duty as an inspector, the Commissioners do not wish to add anything to the letters addressed to you on the 14th October and 4th November last.

No. 107.

(No. 69,392/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 24 December 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 12th instant, relative to the statements contained in Mr. Phelan's report of the 30th ultimo, respecting the administration of the poor law in Ennistymon Union, and in reference thereto I am to transmit herewith an extract from a communication which Mr. Phelan has addressed to the Commissioners in reply to your statements, in which he alleges that you have repeatedly observed that applicants for admission to the workhouse who were stated to be destitute and houseless, ought not to be admitted, the ground of refusal being that they looked pretty well, and I am to request that you will be good enough to furnish the Commissioners with your observations on this allegation.

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No. 107 *a*.

(No. 70,330/50.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 24 December 1850.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to inform you that they have received a communication from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, authorising a grant of 1,000 *l.* from the Rate-in-Aid Fund, for the purpose of providing a supply of clothing and bedding for Ennistymon Union, and I am to state that the Commissioners will accordingly be prepared to make such advances as may be required for that purpose to the amount of 1,000 *l.*

I am at the same time to observe, that the Commissioners on the 4th instant wrote to you, requesting you to furnish them with an estimate of the amount which would be required to provide the requisite supply of bedding and clothing, but that nearly a fortnight elapsed before the requisite estimate was furnished, the Commissioners having in the interval called your attention to the subject.

Under the existing circumstances of the union, the Commissioners deeply regret this delay, as they fear that much inconvenience must have arisen in consequence of it.

No. 107 *b*.

(No. 70,848/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 25 December 1850.

WITH reference to No. 70,330/50, to that part which stated that a fortnight elapsed before the requisite estimate for bedding and clothing was furnished, I have the honour to state, that upon December 5th, No. 65,547/50, requiring such estimate, was received; that the same day I sent to the masters of the parent and other houses to furnish estimates; that upon the 6th, being Board day, tenders for bedding and clothing were directed to be advertised for. Such were considered upon the 20th instant, and contractors declared.

The Commissioners will observe that every expedition that could be made was made use of relative to contractors. The delay of not forwarding the estimates was in consequence of the want of a return from one of the auxiliaries.

The Commissioners are aware that there is not a master to the Ennistymon workhouse, which causes a delay in many returns.

No. 108.

(No. 71,816/50.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 26 December 1850.

WITH reference to No. 69,392/50, enclosing an extract from a communication of Mr. Phelan, in which he states, referring to me, " I had also repeatedly heard him observe, that applicants stated by the relieving officer to be destitute and houseless ought not to be admitted, the ground of refusal being that these parties looked pretty well;" " that he was officially acting on these views;" I have the honour to state that I never made use of the observation, nor did I officially act on those views.

When applied to by the Board, I have always stated that destitution was the ground for relief, and of such they were the judges; that the duty of the Board was to make use of every resource to meet the general attempt at imposition.

I have to express my great surprise and regret that Mr. Phelan should have imputed to me feelings and motives which are quite at variance with my daily practice, and quite contrary to every law, human and divine.

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No. 109.

(No. 505/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 3 January 1851.

WITH reference to the Resolution of the Board of Guardians, at their meeting upon the 27th ultimo, relative to the renting for one year the premises called Merville at 40 *l.*, and Arran View at 25 *l.*, I have the honour to state that I showed these houses to the vice-guardians yesterday. They approve of the situation and rent. Classes of children from 2 to 9, and girls to 15, could be accommodated without much expense of staff. There is a field attached to each house. Extremely healthy situation, and could be supplied with bread, &c. from the auxiliary of Miltown.

The pressure for out-door relief is excessive. I consider it absolutely necessary that all available houses properly situated should be immediately procured to enable the vice-guardians to resist the pressure for out-door relief. I shall visit, with these gentlemen, the several houses within the union offered.

The sanction for renting Merville and Arran View the Commissioners are urged to grant without any delay whatsoever.

No. 110.

(No. 505/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, dated 8 January 1851.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your report of the 3d instant, relative to Ennistymon Union; and in reference to the two houses at Merville, proposed to be taken for additional workhouse accommodation, I am to inform you that the Commissioners have already given their sanction to the hiring the houses in question.

No. 111.

(No. 733/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 5 January 1851.

WITH reference to the proceedings of the vice-guardians at their meeting upon the 3d instant, I have the honour to report that in consequence of the feeling that out-door relief would be extensively distributed, the pressure was great. The relieving officers had 762 cases upon their books, and had not time to enter a very large number; one officer had upon his usual day for taking applications, 20; the succeeding day, 254.

The vice-guardians decided not to examine (from want of time) all the cases, and have named two days of the ensuing week.

Of the 762 cases, the officers stated there were urgent, 45.

Upon the Board day, 274 cases were examined; of these 223 were refused relief, and 51 cases, comprising 110 persons, offered the workhouse; of these 46 refused, or left the house the next morning.

The vice-guardians are meeting the pressure with firmness, judgment, and discretion.

The houses at Lahinch it is expected may be available in the course of the ensuing week.

The clothing has been ordered; the milk supplies are to a greater extent, but not as yet sufficient; new contracts are to be entered into.

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No. 112.

(No. 2,048/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Vice Guardians, dated 14 January 1851.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of proceedings of the vice-guardians of Ennistymon Union on the 10th instant, and they have observed by the return of inmates for the week ended the 4th instant, which is annexed thereto, that the number of inmates was increased during the week by 63, the admissions having exceeded the discharges and deaths by that number.

The vice-guardians are, of course, aware that the number of inmates in the workhouses when they assumed office was considerably greater than the number allowed by the existing limitation order, and the Commissioners request therefore, that the vice-guardians will furnish them with an explanation regarding the increased number of inmates above adverted to.

No. 113.

(No. 2,585/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Lynch*, District Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 14 January 1851.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners, that I have inspected the main house and the auxiliary houses of Milltown and Lahinch, in Ennistymon Union, and feel it my duty to draw particular attention to the fearfully overcrowded state in which I found these establishments. At Milltown, where the sealed order limits the number to 500, I found 671, and of these over 100 were in their own clothes. At the Farm Yard there were 200, though these premises are not capable of accommodating more than 150. At Milltown there were 97 in hospital. At Lahinch the vice-guardians have occupied three additional houses, in which over 100 children slept on Sunday night, but in the houses previously occupied, and which are limited by sealed order to 530, I found 654 children; 126 of these were also in their own clothes; but on my arrival at the main house, which is limited to 900, I found no less than 1,433 inmates, and of these 381 were in their own wretched clothing.

The admissions for the week ended 4th January were 163; and for the week ended 11th, 580; while the discharges during the same period were but 62 and 68; the deaths during the last two weeks were 38 and 39. Great exertion is being made to provide clothing; large quantities of materials have been received, and the inmates are busily employed in making them up; as yet, however, the vice-guardians have not got possession of Merville and Arran View, but the agent of the property has promised to attend to-day; but these two houses will not accommodate more than about 300 children, and even after they are occupied there will still be a large number of the present inmates to be provided for.

I attended at the board-room yesterday, while the vice-guardians were engaged in examining into the cases of over 500 applicants for relief, and at my suggestion all those who could be legally relieved under the 1st section were placed on out-door relief, but they were obliged from want of room in the workhouse to refuse relief altogether to many single persons and able-bodied men with large families, who appeared very destitute. The relieving officers have been provided with funds, and have received instructions to use the power vested in them under the 7th section of Relief Extension Act.

The inmates who are in their own clothes are carefully kept separate, and the vice-guardians are taking every precaution to guard against the danger which is to be apprehended from the overcrowding of the houses.

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No. 114.

(No. 2,585/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Lynch*, Poor Law Inspector, dated 16 January 1851.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 14th instant, relative to Ennistymon Union, in which you advert to the overcrowded state of the workhouses, and in reference thereto I am to state that the Commissioners addressed the vice-guardians on this subject on the 14th instant, requiring from them an explanation of the course they have taken in further crowding the workhouses beyond their capacity.

No. 115.

(No. 2,937/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 15 January 1851.

UPON my return from Gort (where I had for many days been confined to bed very unwell), the vice-guardians informed me of the numbers they had admitted. They no doubt considered that many would refuse to remain in the house, and that the houses they had agreed for would have been available. These gentlemen were not aware of the many difficulties attending the carrying out any arrangement in this union.

Including to-morrow, I shall co-operate with the vice-guardians in reducing the numbers in the house.

No. 116.

(No. 3,335/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 18 January 1851.

WITH reference to the overcrowding of the workhouses, I have the honour to report that, conferring with the vice-guardians, it was not considered advisable at present to discharge, for the result would be an increased pressure; in order to lessen the numbers no delay has occurred in endeavouring to occupy the houses lately taken.

The manner in which the vice-guardians met the pressure the first day in one district resulted in having only eight applicants this week, where the previous week there had been 274. The pressure from all the other districts is increasing, requiring great firmness and discrimination in the examination of applicants.

The buildings erecting upon the workhouse grounds have been retarded by the weather.

The clothing and bedding are in progress of making.

The selection of Mr. O'Brien by the vice-guardians, as revising valuator, was a judicious appointment.

No. 117.

(No. 3,368/51.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Vice Guardians, dated 17 January 1851.

THE following letters from the Poor-law Commissioners and others were read by the clerk, and directions given to answer them respectively, to the following effect (or orders made on them respectively as follow):

Letter from Poor-law Commissioners, 14th January 1851, No. 2,048, requesting of the vice-guardians to explain the reason why there were a larger number

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number of inmates in the workhouse on the 10th instant than when they assumed office.

Ordered to be replied thereto, That the vice-guardians had offered admission to a large number of applicants, in consequence of having reason to believe that the great pressure which they had to meet upon Friday, the 3d instant, would have been increased to an embarrassing extent by their yielding to an impression which seems to exist, that out-door relief would be instantly and extensively recommenced.

That admission had been given in the hourly expectation of receiving possession of Merville and Arran View, and of the instant occupation of these premises, and of the houses at Lahinch, the delays in effecting which were caused by the difficulty which exists in carrying out arrangements properly in a district so remote and so ill provided with requisites as that in which this union is situated; further, that the vice-guardians desire to represent to the Commissioners that from the total want of stores of clothing and other necessaries, to meet an increase of in-door accommodation, that much delay must necessarily have taken place in effecting the necessary arrangements.

No. 118.

(No. 3,368/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Vice Guardians, dated 25 January 1851.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had under their consideration the statement contained in minutes of your proceedings on the 17th instant, in reply to the Commissioners' letter of the 14th instant, on the subject of the overcrowded state of the several workhouses, the number of inmates having increased without any corresponding increase in the extent of workhouse room since you assumed office.

The reasons assigned by you for permitting the increase of numbers referred to appeared to be,

1st. In order to counteract an impression which you believed to be generally prevalent, that out-door relief would be instantly and extensively recommenced, that impression having produced an extraordinary pressure for relief on Friday the 3d instant, and which you expected would increase to an embarrassing extent if you yielded to it.

2dly. That you were in hourly expectation of receiving possession of Merville and Arran View, and of the instant occupation of those premises and of the houses at Lahinch.

In regard to the first reason assigned by you for the course you adopted, the Commissioners do not doubt that the prevalence of such an impression among the poor as you describe was calculated to produce an increased demand for relief, and seriously to embarrass your future proceedings, and it was of the utmost importance, therefore, that every legitimate means should be resorted to by you to counteract the impression, and to meet the pressure with promptitude and firmness; but although the emergency was great, the Commissioners cannot regard it as sufficient to justify the deliberate increase of the number of inmates of the workhouse, which was already greater than the master was legally justified in admitting under the existing limitation order.

The Commissioners are disposed to attach more weight to your second reason, but at the same time they think that the difficulties and necessary delay in effecting the arrangements for occupying these premises, to which you advert in the latter part of your statement, ought to have led you to the conclusion that you could not calculate upon the immediate occupation of the premises, even though you should proceed in obtaining immediate possession.

The Commissioners, however, are satisfied that you adopted that course which you deemed to be the best suited to the critical position in which you were placed; but they are so thoroughly convinced of the evil effects of permitting workhouses to remain overcrowded for any considerable length of time, that they feel compelled to request that you will take steps for reducing the number of inmates within proper limits at the earliest possible period.

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In furtherance of this view, the Commissioners wish you to consider whether additional room might not be obtained with advantage, by providing for the emigration of suitable persons who have been inmates of the workhouse for a period of one year or upwards.

No. 119.

(No. 4,637/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 26 January 1851.

WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION on 4 January 1851.

	Extent of Accommodation.	Number of Inmates.	Classes Relieved in each Auxiliary Building, or Purpose to which Appropriated.
Workhouse - - - - -	900	1,225	- - All classes, including in infirmary 246.
Ditto - hospital - - -	50	64	Fever.
Auxiliary Buildings in possession of the Guardians, whether in use or unoccupied, and locality of each:			
Miltown Malbay - -	500	608	- - Boys, 5 to 9, 114; 9 to 15, 232. Men, 130. Women, 43.
Farm Yard - - -	150	183	Boys, 9 to 15.
Lahinch, girls' school -	530	574	- - 9 to 15, 426; 5 to 9, 103; 2 to 5, 7. Women, 35. Men, 3.
Sandfield - - - -	145	156	- - Girls, 9 to 15, 6; 5 to 9, 52; 2 to 5, 45. Infants, 14. Women, 35. Men, 4.
Ballykeel - - - -	500	515	512 women, 3 men.
Moymore Fever Hospital -	100	94	Including 9 pauper nurses.
TOTALS - - -	2,875	3,419	

REPORT.

Parent Workhouse.—The parent workhouse is in excellent repair, the privies and sewers clean and in order; yards in good order; dormitories clean, also bedding; some buckets wanting. Infirmary department in excellent order and well managed. Fever hospital clean and in good order, with exception of yard, which showed negligence as to sweeping.

In day-rooms a want of forms.

A drying closet is indispensable; clothing and bedding are washed, but cannot be dried. One upon Mr. Wilkinson's plan, for which there is room in the present building, I strongly recommend; even with the present short supply of shirts, sheets, &c., the necessary changes could be effected, were there a facility of drying. A shed for the boys at the several trades, as carpenters, shoemakers, necessary; also sheds in the several yards for washing.

In female infirm ward a fire-place necessary (an order given); additional stoves wanted; the present could be floored over. The inmates, all classes, look clean and healthy, particularly the children. The clothing in progress of making, and an additional supply of bedding ordered. The labour master not efficient; shall report so to the guardians. From the want of clothing, there is much delay in dressing new admissions.

Miltown Malbay Auxiliary: Boys' School, 5 to 15; Men; Women.—The houses were in good repair; sewers and privies clean; yards in good order; grounds

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grounds in course of being dug; dormitories exceedingly clean and regular; provisions good and well cooked; the healthy paupers clean and looking well. In infirmary, including convalescent, 92; one case of measles; no small-pox; linen supplied weekly; in infirmary as often as required. Clothing not good in general; materials have been contracted for, and in course of being made up. There is a want of milk for the healthy, getting only half the allowance; it is proposed to substitute cocoa; the infirmary fully supplied with milk. A want of tin-ware; a supply has been ordered. This establishment is exceedingly well managed, and reflects much credit upon the matron and schoolmaster.

Farm Yard: Boys' School, 9 to 15.—Boys clean and healthy; clothing in bad repair; a supply ordered. Tin-ware wanted; an order for a supply. Boys well attended to. Provisions good and well cooked. A want of milk; cocoa is intended to supply the want. The premises in good repair; yards in order; dormitories very clean and regular.

The master, Mr. Shure, who has the sole management of this establishment, acts efficiently and with judgment.

Lahinch: Girls' School.—Small repairs wanted in roof. Privies clean and in good order; yards also. Dormitories regular and clean; bedding clean. Want of milk for healthy; cocoa to be substituted. Infirmary fully supplied with milk; turf irregularly supplied; another contractor promises to supply. Want of tin-ware; a supply ordered. The healthy children looking well, and kept clean; the clothing in bad order; materials ordered, and no delay will occur in making them up. In infirmary 120, mostly skin diseases; 54 of them on hall diet.

The children are well attended to; provisions good and well cooked. This establishment in good order and well conducted.

Sandfield: Nurses and Children.—Premises in good repair; privy and sewers in order; the dormitories clean and regular; the bedding old. In three rooms the chimneys smoke, which require to be remedied. Clothing in bad repair; a supply ordered. Tins and dormitory buckets required, which have been ordered. Inmates clean and healthy. Forms wanted. Provisions good and well cooked; a full supply of milk and turf. This establishment well attended to by the matron, Mrs. Griffin.

Ballykeel: Women.—The premises in good repair; the dormitories clean, and in good order. Bedding clean and in repair. Provisions good and well cooked. Milk, a full supply; also turf. The healthy inmates looking well, but from want of work appear dejected; those employed spinning have a very different appearance. It is intended, if means, to procure cotton for small wheels; the woollen wheels take up much room. The clothing bad; a supply ordered. A stove has been placed in the day-room; cannot be used, for want of an additional piece of pipe: this and another stove have been ordered for some time. The inmates have been directed to be moved into the main houses, where there are fire-places, until the stoves are in order. Want of tins; they have been ordered. In infirmary 50. Stretchers wanted; they have been ordered. The bedding old, and some wanted; also ordered. When additional room can be obtained at parent house, it will be advisable to move the patients.

Moymore Fever Hospital.—The interior of this establishment, so far as the convalescent wards (not inspecting the fever wards), is in fair order; the medical officer states the proper condition of the fever wards. I have had to complain of the neglect of the porter as regards the privy and sewer from same, and the untidy state of the front of the hospital. The medical officer says he is an attentive officer. This hospital is about five miles from the parent; over it a proper supervision cannot take place. An addition to the hospital at the parent house is absolutely necessary, by which the Moymore Hospital could be discontinued.

The medical officers are exceedingly attentive to their duties at the Moymore Hospital. Many complaints have been made of irregularities, which I have always inquired into; and although nothing material has been proved, I consider it is of importance that arrangements be made to be in a position to break up Moymore as an hospital and use it for children.

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The vice-guardians, from want of funds, are not in a position to add to the hospital at the parent house.

Submitted to Commissioners, 26 January 1851.

The notes were taken previous to my illness, and mislaid, otherwise this report would have been forwarded before.

No. 120.

(No. 4,672/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Vice Guardians, dated 30 January 1851.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of your proceedings on the 24th instant, by which they observe that there were 3,905 inmates in the workhouse of Ennistymon Union and its auxiliaries at the close of the week ended the 18th instant, being an excess of 910 beyond the authorised number, and that the number of deaths during the week was 46.

The Commissioners deem it necessary to call the serious attention of the vice-guardians to this large mortality, which they fear may be in some measure the result of overcrowding, and which ought to be remedied without delay.

No. 121.

(No. 6,810/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 4 February 1851.

THE week ended the 1st instant, the inmates in the workhouse and auxiliaries of this union were in number 3,809; the house accommodation estimated at 3,485. Two additional houses have been taken in Lahinch, and offers made for several more.

During this week there will be discharged upon out-door relief about 300, and examinations shall be continued with the view to further discharges. The weather has been so extremely severe, the auxiliaries at a great distance from the parent house, the roads from some immediately adjoining the Atlantic, that it was considered advisable not to remove children, except the weather were fine; this has caused a delay in discharging, in order to reduce the numbers in the houses.

The vice-guardians are making use of the necessary precautions when transmitting paupers from house to house in this union, also when forwarding them to the Corrofin and Ballyvaghan houses; conveyances when required are hired, and the paupers are sent out immediately after breakfast, and given bread for the road.

The mortality has been great; the greater number of the cases have been recent admissions; the great proportion of recent admissions from Corrofin and Ballyvaghan were in a very destitute condition.

The vice-guardians have been much inconvenienced by clothing materials, contracted for in the usual manner, not being equal to sample. At present there is a large quantity of corduroy and check (which is much wanted) at the workhouse, inferior to sample; the contractors from Dublin.

Ennistymon is so remote that the exchange of materials takes a considerable time, and much inconvenience is the result.

I consider it is necessary that the vice-guardians have the power to purchase clothing and bedding without tender, considering that the power so vested in them be not exercised except when absolutely necessary.

The buildings in course of erection upon the workhouse premises have been delayed by the weather.

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No. 122.

(No. 6,810/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 10 February 1851.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your report dated the 4th instant, relative to Ennistymon Union, in which you suggest that the vice-guardians should be allowed to purchase clothing without tenders; and in reference thereto I am to state that the Commissioners are at all times very unwilling to relax their rule on this subject, unless some absolute necessity for doing so is shown to exist, and they think it peculiarly important that in a union which is under the management of vice-guardians the regulation should be adhered to.

No. 123.

(No. 6,825/51.)

COPY REPORT from the Vice Guardians to the Commissioners, dated 4 February 1851.

WITH reference to your communication of the 25th January, No. 3,368/51, we beg to express to you our respectful acknowledgment of the consideration given by you to the statements laid before you as to the overcrowded state of the workhouses of this union. We shall endeavour to ascertain what useful effect may be produced upon the pauperism of this union by making use of the provisions for the emigration of suitable persons who have been inmates of the workhouse for a period of one year and upwards, as soon as the exigencies of the union permit us to devote our attention to that point.

We beg to submit, with reference to the statement upon minutes of the 24th ultimo, as to the number of inmates (3,905) at the close of the week ended 18th instant, exceeding the authorised number by 910, that at that period the in-door accommodation was as follows:

Workhouse and fever ward		950
Milltown and Farm Yard		650
Lahinch Auxiliaries		530
Tanafield ditto		145
Ballykeal ditto		500
Moymore Fever Hospital		100
Total		2,875
Houses taken at Lahinch until the 1st May, which may be estimated (for children's dormitories) at		354
Merville	220	
Arran View	120	
		340
Occupation having been received during the week alluded to.		
Being a Total of		3,569

We are however bound to state that the paupers receiving in-door accommodation were not distributed through all the buildings, some of which were under repair, and some of which we avoided making use of until the numbers already in other houses could be provided with clothing and other requisites. We have to acknowledge therefore that the main workhouse in particular was overcrowded, an almost unavoidable consequence of our possessing no control over the admissions from the unions of Ballyvaghan and Corrofin, who come usually upon days

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in each week which prevents their transmission to any of the auxiliary houses before the usual return is made up at the close of the week.

We beg to solicit your attention to a communication which we found it necessary to direct to be addressed to the guardians of those unions upon this subject, which appears upon our minutes of the 31st ultimo, as also to the annexed copy of a report presented to us this day by the acting master of this workhouse, as showing the embarrassment caused in the present circumstances of this union by the connexion with the unions referred to.

With reference to the mortality in the workhouse during the week ending the 18th ultimo, to which your letter of the 30th ultimo, No. 4,672/51, calls our attention, we think it necessary to direct notice to the fact that the causes of death in 28 cases out of the 46 were from diarrhœa and dysentery; that the dates of their admissions were as follow:

During the month of		February 1850	-	-	-	6
„	„	August „	-	-	-	4
„	„	September „	-	-	-	3
„	„	October „	-	-	-	2
„	„	November „	-	-	-	5
„	„	December „	-	-	-	5
„	„	January 1851	-	-	-	3
						28

By which it will be seen that with the exception of six, the casualties of this large proportion of the entire occurred among persons not any considerable length of time in the house, and that among a population in weakened health and strength, as thus evidenced, a mortality of not quite two in the 100 is not extraordinary.

We regret to have to state that in the present circumstances of this union, the admissions are in most cases such as require instant medical treatment.

We trust that all apprehension as to the danger of overcrowding will be removed after this week, as in addition to the accommodation as above stated for 3,569, we have added that of some more houses, rented till the 1st May, at Lahinch, which will make the total accommodation 4,064, while the number receiving in-door relief on Saturday the 1st instant, was 3,811, a number we shall take care not to increase.

We trust to have the honour of laying before you a detailed report upon the state of this union early in the ensuing week.

No. 124.

(No. 9,126/51.)

Copy Report from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 15 February 1851.

The vice-guardians are much embarrassed from the want of funds; several of the contractors refuse to supply. At this season particularly it is absolutely necessary to keep the supplies of firing and milk abundant, in consequence of the general prevalence of dysentery, especially among the younger inmates, the mortality among whom has been much on the increase during the current week; the exact return I could not procure. The destitute state in which the paupers were upon admission rendered them unable to resist the inroads of disease.

The want of payments, particularly by the Ballyvaghan Board, under the reservation order, in addition to the outstanding checks of the late Board, in amount about 1,200 *l.*, have tended to place the vice-guardians in difficulties in their financial department.

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No. 125.

(No. 9,126/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 25 February 1851.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 15th instant, relative to the embarrassed state of Ennistymon Union, from want of funds to meet the current supplies; and in reference thereto, I am directed by the Commissioners to inform you that they have represented the case to the Lords of the Treasury, and recommended that some temporary assistance be given from the Rate-in-Aid Fund to Ennistymon Union, to be applied in aid of the rates for the relief of the destitute poor, and on receiving their Lordships' assent to the recommendation, the Commissioners will address you again.

Meantime, I am to request that you will be good enough to inform the vice-guardians of the step taken, and confer with them upon the propriety of making a new rate at the earliest possible period, and then report to the Commissioners on the subject.

No. 126.

(No. 10,256/51.)

COPY REPORT from the Vice Guardians to the Commissioners, dated 21 February 1815.

WE have delayed addressing to you any detailed report upon the circumstances of this union as they appeared to us, when by your order of the 31st December last, No. 70,899/50, we were honoured by your appointment to act in discharge of the duties of the Board of Guardians, until we should have acquired a sufficient acquaintance with the union to test by experience the observations which we made upon assuming its management.

We shall now proceed to detail to you the course of action we have followed, and the reasons which induced us to act, and in explaining to you the difficulties which obstruct us in carrying out the provisions of the Acts for the relief of the destitute poor as fully as indicated in your regulations, we desire respectfully to solicit such instructions as may enable us to effect an administration adequate to the wants of the poor.

Our first proceeding was, by personal inspection of the workhouses, to see in what manner relief was being administered previous to our appointment, and also to ascertain what means of affording relief were within our reach. With this view, the workhouse, situated about one and a half statute mile from the town of Ennistymon, was inspected on the 1st of January ultimo, as were also the auxiliary house and infirmary at Lahinch, about 1½ mile from the workhouse. Upon the next day after visiting the auxiliary houses at Lahinch, we proceeded to those at Miltown Malbay (nine miles from the workhouse), and to that called the Farm Yard in the vicinity of the latter.

Upon the 4th January we inspected the house called Sandfield, which is about three miles from the workhouse, and afterwards that at Ballykeal, which is about nine miles from the workhouse, and finally the inspection of the buildings in the occupation of the union was completed by visiting the Fever Hospital at Moymore, on the morning of the 7th ultimo. This house is distant from the workhouse about four miles.

We took advantage of being in the neighbourhood of the houses called Merville and Arran View on the 2d of January, to inspect them and to report our opinion of their fitness (under existing circumstances) as auxiliary houses, to the local inspector, Mr. H. Harrison Briscoe. The late Board of Guardians had been in treaty for these houses; having concluded arrangements with the agent of the proprietor, we received possession on the 15th January. Temporary appointments were made of persons to act as schoolmistresses; officers whose services we did not consider necessary at other houses were placed there, as porters, and about 300 children have been accommodated there, the whole of the accommodation at Miltown being under the superintendence of the officers in charge at the Atlantic Hotel auxiliary house.

The impression made by the inspections upon the Wednesday and Thursday preceding the board-day (Friday), upon which we were to proceed to transact

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the business of the union, received confirmation from the subsequent inspections. We found the houses filled with paupers, insufficiently provided with every requisite, without necessary furniture or utensils, regular food or sufficient clothing.

Upon Friday, the 3d January, we found no less than 2,000 individuals to be at the workhouse applying for relief, and we immediately proceeded to examine the relieving officers in attendance as to the state of the poor in their several districts. We were informed by them that the number of poor waiting on that day was unusually large; that they believed the increased pressure had been caused by the change in the management of the union; for that, for some time, many of the poor had ceased to apply for relief, as they despaired of receiving it, and that many had taken to wandering about, to beg or procure food as they could, and that as soon as it became known that some out-door relief had been ordered on the preceding board-day, and that the Board of Guardians had been dissolved for not relieving effectually the poor of the union, the poor had again come to apply, thinking that now they would get relief.

It was evident that the cases of all present could not be examined on that day, and we had to decide what steps to take. Upon further questioning the relieving officers, we ascertained the number of cases to be decided upon from each district, and the number believed by these officers to be urgent.

The reports were as follow:

District	No. 1	- -	cases	160,	of which	were	urgent,	say	-	6
„	No. 2	- -	„	167	- -	„	-	-	-	9
„	No. 3	- -	„	126	- -	„	-	-	-	4
„	No. 4	- -	„	10	- -	„	-	-	-	2
„	No. 5	- -	„	25	- -	„	-	-	-	4
„	No. 6	- -	„	274	- -	„	-	-	-	20
	TOTAL	- -		762	- -	„	-	-	-	45

Upon consultation with the inspector, and having anxiously considered the circumstances in which we were placed, we resolved to proceed to examine the books of the relieving officer, the applicants from which were from the most distant portion of the union, and were at the same time the most numerous, and apparently the most distressed of those waiting. Upon directing the other relieving officers to inform the poor of their several districts that their cases would be heard upon subsequent days then named, we particularly enjoined them to use their powers of affording provisional relief, should necessity arise. We then entered upon the examination of the applicants from District No. 6, comprising the electoral divisions of Ballyea, Cloonanaha, and Fermoyle.

From information gathered from every trustworthy source within our reach we had every reason to believe that the result of our ordering out-door relief upon that, the first day upon which the poor came before us for examination, would be to lead to an impression that out relief was to be given by us at once, generally, and thus to induce a pressure of applications, to meet which would be so difficult as to cause much embarrassment.

We, therefore, being guided in our decisions mainly by the reports of the relieving officer, refused any relief to 223, and offered admission to 51 heads of families, whose cases comprised 110 individuals; of this number 22 refused to accept admission, and upon the following morning 24 more sought their discharges.

We do not attempt to deny that we were conscious we were giving reason for an expression of your serious displeasure by thus adding to the numbers already in the workhouses. We were aware of your anxious desire that the workhouse should be instantly relieved of the numbers which exceeded the accommodation prescribed by your orders.

We were fully alive to the urgent necessity of carrying out your wishes in this respect with the utmost dispatch; yet, in explanation of the course we thought it expedient to pursue during the first few days of our administration, we desire to represent respectfully the difficulty in which we were placed in having to meet the enormous pressure in such a manner as would enable us to avoid a state of things by which out-door relief would be inevitably induced to an extent which would be lavish in its expenditure and uncontrollable in its operations.

We

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We trust that our proceedings, actuated as we were in them by a desire to protect the interests of the ratepayer to the best of our power, may not have been productive of results injurious to the poor.

Being thoroughly convinced, however, that the condition of the poor was such as to require the administration of out-door relief to meet the necessities of a large number of applicants, we took an early opportunity of placing upon the out-door relief lists the cases which appeared to us to need relief as they came before us upon the days in each week on which we have arranged to hear applications. It was the custom of the late Board of Guardians to hear applications upon the board-day, Friday; we have found it necessary, in order to discharge the duty, to give two other days in each week to the same business, and even these are sometimes insufficient.

We think it necessary to state here, that while we feel the importance of using the workhouse as a test for destitution, it seemed to us that circumstances existed in the state of this union, as it came under our management, which caused us to believe that an immediate extension of in-door accommodation was to be regarded as an unwise policy.

We could not avoid noticing that in-door relief, ill-regulated, had lost its force as a test, nothing in that respect remaining save occasionally in the suffering caused by the separation of parents and children sent to different houses; that the paupers had no difficulty in leaving the several poorhouses, and taking away the union clothing; and we felt that the extension of such workhouse relief, without taking time to provide efficient clerks, would be little different from a system of expensive out-door relief.

The many evils are manifest which attend the administration of workhouse relief in buildings not designed for such purposes; when too the buildings are situated at considerable distances from the parent house, and from each other, as are the auxiliary houses in this union.

Many irregularities and violations of strict discipline arise in the necessary intercommunication, and an expense for staff is involved quite disproportionate to the accommodation afforded.

Moreover, the utter want of clothing and other requisites for a proper administration of extended in-door relief; embarrassed finances, which would prevent us dealing independently with contractors for a regular supply of food, &c.; the urgent necessity for regulating the very unsatisfactory state of the existing accommodation, and even the condition of the poor, many of whom were such as, if admitted to a workhouse, should be immediately removed to infirm or hospital wards, already overcrowded, all were arguments to induce us to direct our first efforts to the restoration of an orderly and efficient system of in-door relief, and to the administration of extern relief to such as could not be admitted to the workhouse.

It was however necessary to reduce the numbers in the houses to the limits allowed by your orders; it was evident that the pauperism of the inmates was such that the numbers would not be diminished by voluntary discharges; as it seemed inexpedient to embarrass ourselves by attempting increased intern accommodation, we had to consider the only other plan that appeared to us to remain, viz., the removal from in-door to out-door relief of fit objects, coming under the first section of the Poor Relief Extension Act.

To have had recourse to this at once would have been to have induced applications from many outside who had not yet sought relief, we did not therefore take this step until circumstances were such as to make it in our judgment not then imprudent, but even desirable, to do so; and accordingly, by giving extern relief to many infirm persons, and to widows with two or more legitimate children, and by availing ourselves of such further accommodation as we could obtain, subject to as few objections as possible, we succeeded in placing the number of our accommodation above the actual number in the houses. We also used every exertion our other occupations would allow of to make the best use of the accommodation at our disposal; however, difficulties arose frequently, which prevented the full success we would desire, the exertions we used and the directions we gave, to have had.

The heavy rains and otherwise inclement weather, which were constant during the past month, preventing often the transfer of the inmates from the main house to the auxiliaries intended for the several classes; the late hours to which our board business in hearing applications had to be extended, frequently making

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it necessary for the house officers to give a night's shelter to large numbers whose dwellings were at long distances from the workhouse, and the unexpected arrivals of large numbers admitted by the guardians of Ballyvaughan and Corrofin Unions, were among the causes of extraordinary increases in the numbers accommodated in the main house.

The difficulty of dealing with the persons supplying articles of such necessary daily necessity as food, fuel, and utensils, so as to obtain supplies with a probability of any regularity, cannot be easily told.

The already heavy liabilities of the union made dealers not satisfied to engage in transactions unless for cash payments, yet, up to this time, none of the money lodged from the rates has been of use to us in carrying on the affairs of the union, as cash has no sooner been placed by the collectors in the treasurer's hands than it has gone to discharge some cheque of the late Board of Guardians, some of which are even still outstanding.

We have therefore been obliged to make use of every practicable expedient to find substitutes for supplies when deficient, and by availing ourselves of the payments made on account of paupers maintained from the unions of Ballyvaughan and Corrofin, to give frequent settlements to the contractor for bread stuffs, for in-door and out-door purposes, we have ensured a regular supply in that important particular.

We have given much attention to have the materials, purchased out of moneys forwarded by you to the late Board of Guardians for clothing and bedding, made up at the several auxiliary houses for the use of the inmates, and rejoice to be able to report that the condition of the inmates in this respect is now not unsatisfactory.

In concluding this report, we desire to express our acknowledgments of the assistance given to the business of the union by the constant exertions of your inspector, Mr. Briscoe. We have also to acknowledge the valuable suggestions given to us, on his visit of inspection, by your inspector, Mr. Lynch.

No. 127.

(No. 10,485/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor-Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 21 February 1851.

WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION on Week ended 15 February 1851.

	Distance from Parent House.	Extent of Accommodation.	Number of Inmates.	Classes Relieved in each Auxiliary Building, or Purpose to which Appropriated.
Workhouse - - - - -		900	1,153	All classes.
„ Hospital - - - -		50	53	Fever.
Auxiliary Buildings in possession of the Guardians, whether in use or unoccupied, and Locality of each:				
	Miles.			
Miltown Malbay - -	10	500	631	- - Boys 9 to 15, and men; women for house work.
Farm Yard - - -	10	150	191	Boys 9 to 15.
Merville - - -	9	220	132	Girls 5 to 9.
Arran View - - -	9	120	135	Boys 5 to 9.
Lahinch, Three Auxiliaries.	1 ½	530	533	Girls 5 to 15.
Ditto, Houses to 1st May	1 ½	914	400	Ditto - ditto.
Sandfield - - -	3	145	165	Nurses; children 2 to 5.
Moymore - - -	4	100	157	Fever; dysentery.
Ballykeel - - -	6 ¼	500	509	Women.
TOTALS - - -		4,129	4,059	

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REPORT.

Parent House : All Classes.—The state of repair good ; the dormitories and bedding clean ; yards in good order ; boiler in kitchen cracked ; a small yard to bakehouse necessary that adjoins the kitchen.

Provision store and addition to clothing store absolutely necessary.

From the increased numbers in workhouse above what was at first intended, it will be advisable to add to all the privies.

Washing sheds upon an economical plan ought to be in each yard ; in a sanitary view it is important.

The new clothing is put into use as made.

The inmates clean.

The great number of admissions and discharges rendered it necessary to convert the two school-rooms into temporary probationary wards.

It would be advisable to raise the boundary wall five feet, to prevent absconding. The present wall has been well built, and can admit of extra work.

Provisions good ; milk not a full supply except to infirmary ; this building requires to be enlarged ; plans for so doing are in preparation.

Miltown Malbay Auxiliary : Boys 9 to 15 ; Men.—This auxiliary kept in excellent order in every department ; linen clean ; clothing put in use as made ; inmates clean ; dysentery has prevailed to a great extent, and has been fatal to many, principally the young ; rice has been added to dietary. The dining-hall floor draining ; the yards draining ; the land being in preparation for crops.

From this workhouse the auxiliaries of Farm Yard, Merville, and Arran View are supplied with provisions, and supervised by the master and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Shine. Provisions good ; milk not always a supply except to infirmary ; a rice mixture substituted ; want of tins.

Farm Yard : Boys 9 to 15.—In good order ; dormitories clean ; boys clean and well instructed ; linen clean ; clothing in progress. This auxiliary in so healthy a situation that 200 of the class, boys 9 to 15, not too many ; want of tins.

Merville : Girls 5 to 9.—Kept exceedingly clean ; the children well cared for ; a merry set ; many requisites wanted, which have been ordered. Close to the Atlantic. Of the class, 5 to 9, this auxiliary will well accommodate 300. Want of tins.

Arran View : Boys 5 to 9.—Kept clean ; the children clean. The officer here is not of the station of the matron at Merville, and the general management not quite as good in consequence ; she is improving. Same observations as to requisites and locality as Merville ; can accommodate 220. Want of tins.

Lahinch : Three Auxiliaries : Girls 9 to 15 ; Children 5 to 9.—Kept in excellent order ; linen, bedding, clean ; clothing of children put in use as made. Inmates clean and healthy ; well instructed. Provisions good ; milk not in full supply ; infirmary supplied. Tin-ware wanted.

Sixteen Houses at Lahinch : Dormitories for Lahinch.—Kept clean ; bedding in good order. The superintendent an attentive person.

Sandfield : Nurses, and Children 2 to 5.—In excellent order. Inmates clean ; bedding clean ; provisions good, and well cooked.

Moymore : Fever and Dysentery.—Convalescent wards clean and in good order ; the fever wards upon the lower floor the same. The medical officer states every part of the hospital is in good order.

It would be very advisable to increase the hospital accommodation at parent house, and give up Moymore.

Ballykeel : Women.—In excellent order. The linen clean ; the bedding in good order, except in infirmary, where it is very old, but kept clean. The clothing put in use as made. The inmates clean in person, and orderly. Want of tin-ware and other requisites, which have been ordered.

When infirmary can be enlarged at parent house, the patients from this ought to be removed. Provisions good.

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No. 127 *a*.

(No. 10,485/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 27 February 1851.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your monthly report, dated the 21st instant, relative to Ennistymon Union, containing a return of the number of inmates in the several workhouses of the union; and in reference thereto I am directed by the Commissioners to state, that although the total number of inmates appears by the return to be less than the amount of accommodation, the main workhouse and some of the auxiliaries are still overcrowded, while in other auxiliaries there are a considerable number of vacancies.

You should bring this subject at once under the notice of the vice-guardians, with the view of having the matter remedied.

In regard to the 16 houses at Lahinch, I am to inquire what arrangement is made for their occupation; if, as the Commissioners believe to be the case, they are occupied as dormitories only, the arrangements for providing sufficient day-room should be stated.

No. 128.

(No. 10,725/51.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Vice-Guardians, dated 21 February 1851.

THE medical officer reported that there has been a great increase of mortality during the week, both in the parent house and the different auxiliaries, and on inquiry found that of the 73 deaths, 10 have been admitted to the workhouse in the present week, and 32 in the month of January, so that 42 of them (more than the half of the entire as above) had not been a month in receipt of out-door relief; he considered the wretched and emaciated state of most of those recently admitted from Corrofin, and more especially Ballyvaughan Union, was in a great measure the cause of the increased mortality.

No. 129.

(No. 13,706/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 11 March 1851.

WITH reference to the financial condition of the Ennistymon Union, I have the honour to state that the vice-guardians, considering the necessity of a new rate at an early period, are making the necessary estimates.

The receipts from rates are so small in amount (with an outstanding check (200 *l*.) of the late Board), that to enable the vice-guardians to carry on the affairs of the union, it will be necessary to make advances.

The pressure for out-door relief is not increasing.

No. 130.

(No. 13,706/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 19 March 1851.

WITH reference to your communication of the 11th instant, in which you state that to enable the vice-guardians of Ennistymon Union to carry on the affairs of the union, it will be necessary to make advances to the union, I am directed

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directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to inform you, that they have recommended the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to authorise a further advance of 500*l.* to Ennistymon Union, from the Rate-in-Aid Fund, to be applied in aid of the rates for the relief of the destitute poor. On receiving their Lordships' reply, the Commissioners will address you again.

No. 131.

(No. 14,539/51.)

COPY REPORT from Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, to the Commissioners, dated 17 March 1851.

WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION on Week ended 8 March 1851.

	From Parent House.	Extent of Accommodation.	Number of Inmates.	Classes Relieved in each Auxiliary Building, or Purpose to which Appropriated.
Workhouse - - - -		900	1,041	All classes.
„ Hospital - - -		50	65	Fever.
Auxiliary Buildings in possession of the Guardians, whether in use or unoccupied, and Locality of each:				
	Miles.			
Moymore - -	5	100	164	Fever; dysentery.
Lahinch - -	1 ½	1,444	910	Children 5 to 9. Girls 9 to 15.
Miltown - -	9	500	619	Male Adults. Boys 9 to 15.
Farm Yard - -	9	150	148	Boys 9 to 15.
Merville - -	7 ½	220	171	Girls 5 to 15.
Arran View - -	7	120	124	Children 5 to 9.
Ballykeale - -	7 ½	500	539	Women.
Sandfield - -	3	145	157	-- Nurses. Children 2 to 5; and infants.
TOTALS - - -		4,129	3,938	As the houses are for different classes, an excess sometimes occurs.

Parent Workhouse and Hospital.—In good repair; hall, dormitories, &c., well kept. Bedding clean. Infirmary well ventilated and managed. Inmates clean. From want of funds there are not materials to keep the women employed.

The wants are, forms in day-rooms; washing-places for all classes; greater facility for drying clothes; tin-ware (the want of this creates much irregularity); increased clothing and provision stores; the privies in all yards enlarged; the boundary wall raised five feet; hospital enlarged; efficient labour master; assistant matron; wardsman and storekeeper united (the house has not sufficient officers; the master ought at least once a week visit the auxiliaries). The attention of the vice-guardians to be directed to laying out the yards between the buildings now in progress of erection, so that all works be finished at the same time; if this be not done the additional buildings cannot be occupied without the probability of the inmates getting sick. The grounds (yards) require levelling and thorough draining; all can be done, with the exception of some mason-work, by the paupers. From the form of the ground the yards ought to be in terraces; a twelve-feet walk adjoining the buildings, one foot lower than the floors, laid with one and a half foot of stones and ground sloped to the walk; the floors of the buildings to have one foot of stones, and not until summer, made as mortar floors; the earth covering the stones to be pounded. If made now with mortar, sickness will be the result. The hospital ought to be enlarged.

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Plans have been made and are before the vice-guardians. It is desirable that this be done without delay, and give up Moymore Hospital.

Moymore Hospital: Fever, Dysentery.—Additional stretchers have been made, which increases the accommodation; still it is overcrowded; some beds could be placed in coach-house.

Fairly kept. This establishment, when room is made at the parent house, ought to be given up.

Wants: tins, table, wash-house.

Lahinch Auxiliaries: Children 5 *to* 9; *Girls* 9 *to* 15.—In good order; dormitories, and other wards clean; also bedding.—Children particularly clean, neat, and well attended to; education good; clothing much improved.

Wants: washing-places for children; tin-ware; forms in day-rooms. In infirmary, trough and table for washing.

Miltown: Boys 9 to 15; *Male Adults.*—In good repair; dormitories and other wards clean and in order. Bedding clean, also inmates; this establishment well conducted; grounds in progress of cropping.

Wants: tin-ware; skylights to cover in forms on terrace for convalescents; wheel and box barrows.

Farm Yard: Boys 9 *to* 15.—In good repair; all wards and yards clean; bedding clean; boys clean.

Wants: tin-ware; one of the small wards to be converted to a storeroom.

Merville: Girls 5 *to* 15.—In good repair; wards clean, also bedding. Children exceedingly clean, and cared for; much credit due to assistant matron (Miss Browne).

Wants: tin-ware, washing trough, and towels for children.

Arran View: Children 5 *to* 9.—In good order; wards and bedding clean; children clean.

Wants: privy not large enough; washing-place and towels; school requisites.

Ballykeel: Women.—In good repair; wards and bedding clean; inmates clean.

Wants: tin-ware; forms in day-rooms. The shed could be made into a day-room during the summer; wool and cotton to keep inmates employed.

Sandfield: Nurses; Infants; Children 2 *to* 5.—In good repair; wards and bedding clean; inmates clean.

Wants tin-ware.

The provisions in all houses good; milk in full supply to hospitals and infirmaries; short supply to the healthy; as substitutes, rice milk and cocoa; provisions well cooked. There are many alterations required at the auxiliaries, but consider it would not be advisable to go to expense, as such may be surrendered.

There is yet additional clothing and bedding required for all the houses.

The general state of all the houses reflects credit upon the several officers in charge, as also the neatness of the paupers.

No. 132.

(No. 14,539/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Vice Guardians, dated 25 March 1851.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have received a report from their inspector, Mr. Briscoe, of an inspection made by him of the main workhouse and auxiliaries of Ennistymon Union, in which he states that in the present workhouse there are wanted forms for the day-rooms, washing-places for all the classes, greater facility for drying clothes, and tin-ware, the want of which he states causes much irregularity in the Moymore Hospital; he states tins and a table for the workhouse are wanted; and in Lahinch Auxiliary Workhouse washing-places for children, tin-ware, forms in the day-rooms, and a trough and table for washing in the infirmary are required.

In

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In several of the other auxiliaries, Mr. Briscoe states that similar wants exist, and the Commissioners desire to call your attention to the necessity of supplying the deficiencies adverted to without loss of time.

No. 133.

(No. 14,539/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to Mr. *Briscoe*, Temporary Poor Law Inspector, dated 25 March 1851.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your monthly report, dated the 17th instant, relative to Ennistymon Union, in which you advert to the want of certain house requisites in the main workhouse, and the auxiliaries at Moymore and Lahinch; and in reference thereto, I am directed by the Commissioners to state that they have addressed the vice-guardians on the subject of some of the deficiencies referred to; and I am to request that you will be good enough to bring the subject more particularly under the consideration of the vice-guardians, with a view to the requisite supplies being provided.

No. 134.

(No. 14,565/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Clerk of the Union to the Commissioners, dated 17 March 1851.

I BEG to inform you that the following resolution should have been inserted by me on minutes of proceedings of the vice-guardians on the 14th instant:

"The vice-guardians having inquired of the medical officer in attendance, with reference to the great increase of mortality last week, whether he could discern any circumstance in the state of the inmates which could have caused so great an increase, and if he could suggest anything which may be preventive of similar occurrences, were informed, that in the medical officer's opinion the general health of the house was good, that no sickness of an epidemic nature prevailed, but that the bodily condition of many of the cases in hospital was such that no medical or other treatment could prolong life."

No. 135.

(No. 14,565/51.)

COPY LETTER from the Commissioners to the Vice-Guardians, dated 19 March 1851.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them a resolution, which was passed by you on the 14th instant, in which it is stated that, in reply to your inquiries relative to the great increase of mortality among the inmates of the workhouses in Ennistymon Union during the previous week, the medical officer informed you that the general health of the house was good, that no sickness of an epidemic nature prevailed, but that the bodily condition of many of the cases in hospital was such that no medical or other treatment could prolong life.

In reference thereto, I am directed by the Commissioners to inquire to what cause the bodily condition of the inmates, as referred to by the medical officer, is attributable; and I am to request that you will be good enough to furnish the Commissioners with copies of the general dietary and sick dietaries now in use, and at the same time report to them on the subject of the supply of milk, which

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the Commissioners fear has been deficient, and also as to the quality of the bread and other provisions.

It appeared from a report received from Mr. Lynch in December last, that the soup was made of an inferior description, and without vegetables.

The Commissioners trust that you have given your careful attention to the dietary, and they request a full report from you on the subject at your earliest convenience.

No. 136.

(No. 17,652/51.)

COPY REPORT from the Vice-Guardians to the Commissioners, dated 28 March 1851.

WE have the honour to state, in reply to your communication of the 19th instant, No. 14,565/51, that from the great number of the sick inmates in the workhouses of this union, and the large mortality which we regret to say has continued among them, we have felt it to be our duty to give a constant attention to the condition of the poor, and to devote much consideration to the means of providing for them any necessary for their adequate relief.

When diarrhœa and other bowel complaints were found to be generally prevalent among the inmates, we did not delay in ordering an addition to the dietary of a quantity of rice, a step which received your approval.

We have had no reason to find fault with the bread given by contractors, and recently we have made arrangements to carry on all the baking in the workhouse, by which the purity of the quality of the bread consumed will be insured.

The soup has been very frequently examined, and found to be of good quality. At this season of the year it is almost impossible to obtain vegetables; indeed much of the turnips, &c. stored, became injured from keeping before they could be used.

With regard to the milk, the months through which we have passed, and that in which we now are, are those in which the supply is most scarce; we have made exertion to induce a supply by making payments as frequently as our funds would allow of; we have given to the different officers the means of supplying substitutes in sweetened rice water or cocoa when a full supply could not be obtained, and we have on several occasions put money in their own hands to purchase in case of the contractor's supply being deficient.

The officers too have received and acted upon our directions to supply the sick first, and next, the young, out of such quantity as had been obtained.

We enter into this detail that you may see this important subject has occupied our careful and constant attention.

It was in the hope that his experience and skill may have some expedient to suggest that we communicated with the medical officer, and his reply, inserted on minutes of the 14th instant, showed that as no sickness of an epidemic nature generally existed, and as he saw no reason to state that the health of the inmates generally was unsatisfactory, the cause of the great mortality was to be sought for elsewhere.

We find much difficulty in expressing any opinion as to the cause to which the bodily condition is attributable. We have sought in the information given by the house books some explanation of the great mortality, and in laying the results of our inquiries before you, we beg to solicit your special attention to the returns as affecting this union, and as affecting the unions whose paupers occupy so much of the in-door accommodation of Ennistymon Union.

The following return exhibits the gross total relieved in the workhouses of the union for each week since the date of our appointment, and the weekly mortality out of the whole number; the number relieved from the respective unions, and the number of deaths occurring among the inmates of each union being distinguished.

We feel called upon to direct attention to the period at which the mortality became greatly increased, the week ending 15th February, when the number from

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from the Ennistymon Union having gradually decreased from the 11th January, the numbers from the other unions were increasing, particularly those from Ballyvaughan Union, which rose in a fortnight from 472 to 874.

Weeks ending	Gross Total.		Ennistymon Union.		Ballyvaughan Union.		Corrofin Union.	
	Relieved in Workhouses.	Died.	Relieved in Workhouses.	Died.	Relieved in Workhouses.	Died.	Relieved in Workhouses.	Died.
4 January 1851	3,392	38	2,625	28	456	6	311	4
11 „ –	3,865	39	3,044	33	503	4	318	2
18 „ –	3,905	46	3,028	33	537	8	340	5
25 „ –	3,974	45	3,053	36	581	7	340	2
1 February –	3,811	46	2,985	35	472	6	354	5
8 „ –	3,872	45	2,837	35	654	6	381	4
15 „ –	4,059	73	2,797	50	874	17	388	6
22 „ –	3,981	58	2,780	37	846	14	355	7
1 March - –	4,054	48	2,923	26	747	13	384	9
8 „ –	3,938	86	2,896	51	692	25	350	10
15 „ –	3,895	77	2,972	39	604	26	319	12
22 „ –	3,805	80	3,047	49	516	21	242	10

We wish to call attention to the rate of mortality among the paupers of each union during the same periods.

MORTALITY per Thousand.

Weeks ending	Ennistymon Union.	Ballyvaughan Union.	Corrofin Union.
4 January - - -	10	13	12
11 „ - - - -	10	7	6
18 „ - - - -	10	14	14
25 „ - - - -	11	12	5
1 February - - -	11	12	14
8 „ - - - -	12	9	10
15 „ - - - -	17	19	15
22 „ - - - -	12	18	19
1 March - - - -	8	17	23
8 „ - - - -	17	36	28
15 „ - - - -	13	43	37
22 „ - - - -	16	40	41

Yet this disproportion is not surprising when the number of sick from the respective unions in the workhouses of this union is regarded.

The following return was called for by us, as we had reason to think that this union suffered much injury from the large number of sick belonging to the other unions, in the settlements with which but the average cost is to be allowed :

WEEKS ENDING	ENNISTYMON UNION.			BALLYVAUGHAN UNION.			CORROFIN UNION.		
	TOTALS.			TOTALS.			TOTALS.		
	In House.	Sick.	Died.	In House.	Sick.	Died.	In House.	Sick.	Died.
22 February -	2,780	680	37	846	195	14	355	105	7
1 March -	2,923	655	26	747	218	13	384	105	9
8 March -	2,896	658	51	692	252	25	350	106	10

With reference to this return it should be stated that the numbers belonging to Ballyvaughan Union were on the 22d February at nearly the highest which

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they had been at any period during the whole time exhibited on the previous page; the great disproportion between the sick of the respective unions is more evident on the subsequent weeks.

* *Sic.* However, in investigating that relation the bodily condition of the inmates had* to the great increase of mortality among them, the following returns will probably be found to afford the best materials from which correct conclusions can be drawn.

The date at which each pauper who died during the past six weeks had been admitted to in-door relief is here shown.

DIED.	DATES AT WHICH ADMITTED.			
Weeks ending	Previous to August 1850.	During August.	During September.	During October.
15 February	3	12	9	2
22 „	4	6	2	3
1 March	5	4	1	2
8 „	3	3	2	4
15 „	5	7	3	1
22 „	7	5	2	2

ENNISTYMON UNION.

DIED.	ADMITTED DURING MONTHS OF				
During Weeks ending	Nov. 1850.	Dec. 1850.	Jan. 1851.	Feb. 1851.	March 1851.
15 February	2	2	21	6	–
22 „	3	3	15	6	–
1 March	1	1	11	8	–
8 „	5	– –	17	18	4
15 „	2	4	9	12	1
22 „	2	3	10	18	5

BALLYVAGHAN UNION.

DIED.	ADMITTED DURING MONTHS OF				
During Weeks ending	Nov. 1850.	Dec. 1850.	Jan. 1851.	Feb. 1851.	March 1851.
15 February	– –	1	6	5	–
22 „	– –	– –	5	6	–
1 March	2	2	1	5	–
8 „	– –	2	3	16	1
15 „	1	– –	5	19	–
22 „	– –	1	2	17	–

CORROFIN UNION.

DIED.	ADMITTED DURING MONTHS OF				
During Weeks ending	Nov. 1850.	Dec. 1850.	Jan. 1851.	Feb. 1851.	March 1851.
15 February	– –	– –	4	–	–
22 „	– –	– –	5	–	–
1 March	– –	– –	4	1	–
8 „	1	– –	3	4	–
15 „	1	– –	4	3	–
22 „	– –	– –	1	5	–

SUMMARY.

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SUMMARY.

Admitted previous to August 1850		27
Admitted from August to October, both inclusive		70
Viz.:—		
August	37	
September	19	
October	14	
Admitted from 1st November to March, both inclusive		325

Viz:—	Ennistymon.	Ballyvaghan.	Corrofin.
November 1850	15	3	2
December „	13	6	—
January 1851	83	22	21
February „	68	68	13
March „	10	1	—
Totals	189	100	36

TOTAL 422

If the mortality, being extraordinary, had taken place among the inmates generally, it may be inferred that in-door relief was not administered properly, but from the information given by the above return, we trust we may be confident that the bodily condition of the inmates who died during the periods referred to, was not attributable to the treatment which they received while in the workhouses of this union, but arose from other circumstances over which (considering the date at which the management of this union was placed in our hands) it is impossible we could have had any control.

Copies of the general and sick dietaries are forwarded herewith, as directed by you.

HEALTHY DIETARY.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.				SUPPER.	
	Indian Meal.	Sweet Milk.	White Bread.	Rice.	Rye Meal.	Oat Meal.	White Bread.	Sweet Milk.	Rye Meal.	White Bread.
	Oz.	Pts.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pts.	Oz.	Oz.
Able-bodied males	7	½	-	1	12	2	—			
Able-bodied females	6½	½	-	½	10½	1½	—			
Aged and infirm	5½	½	-	¾	9	1½	—			
Children from 9 to 15 years	4¾	½	-	½	7	1	-	-	3½	—
Children from 5 to 9 years	3½	½	-	½	-	-	6	½	-	4
Children from 2 to 5 years	2½	½	-	½	-	-	5	½	-	3
Infants under 2 years	-	½	4	-	-	-	4	½	—	

SICK DIETARY.

	BREAKFAST.						DINNER.			SUPPER.	
	Bread.	Milk.	Tea.	Rice.	Whey.	Pearl Barley.	Bread.	Meat.	Soup.	Bread.	Milk.
Admission diets:	Oz.	Pts.	Pts.	Oz.	Pts.	Qts.	Oz.	Oz.	Pts.	Oz.	Pts.
No. 1	2	-	-	-	2	—					
No. 2	4	-	-	-	2	2					
No. 3	8	2	-	1	—						
No. 4	12	3	-	2	—						
Middle diets:											
No. 5	4	-	½	-	-	-	4	-	1	4	½
No. 6	4	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	1	4	1
Full diets:											
No. 7	4	-	½	-	-	-	6	4	1	4	½
No. 8	6	-	1	-	-	-	8	6	1	4	1

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— VII. —

RETURN of the Name, Rank, Salary, and Duty of each Officer and Servant at present Employed in the Workhouses of Kilrush Union.

(No. 29,078/51. Encl.)

RETURN of Officers and Servants Employed in Kilrush Union Workhouse and its several Auxiliaries, on the 11th of April 1851.

NAME.	RANK.	Salary. £. s. d.	Parent House or Auxiliaries.	DUTY.
Rev. Joseph F. Robbins	Protestant chaplain	25 – –	Parent house	-- To celebrate divine service, &c. according to the 69th Article of the Poor-law Commissioners' Regulations.
Very Rev. Timothy Kelly, P. P.	Catholic chaplain	80 – –	ditto and Leadmore	- - - - ditto - - - - ditto.
Edward James Kennelly	Clerk of union	120 – –	ditto	-- To keep all the accounts of the union, &c. according to the 47th Article of the Poor-law Commissioners' Regulations.
Thomas Blood O'Donnell	Medical officer	140 – –	ditto and auxiliaries	-- To attend to all the sick, &c. according to the 68th Article of the Poor-law Commissioners' Regulations.
Arthur Blood O'Donnell	Master	70 – –	ditto - ditto	-- To attend to the general management, according to the 64th Article of the Poor-law Commissioners' Regulations.
Alicia Shannon, sen.	Matron	30 – –	ditto	-- To attend to the general management, according to the 65th Article of the Poor-law Commissioners' Regulations.
Alicia Shannon, jun.	Assistant matron	15 – –	ditto	To assist the matron in the general management of the parent house.
William Nolan	Apothecary	50 – –	ditto and auxiliaries	To compound all prescriptions of the medical officer.
Sheedy M'Namara	Master's clerk	26 – –	ditto	To keep all the books and accounts in the master's office.
Mary Quinlivan	Infirmary nurse	10 – –	ditto	To attend to the treatment and care of the sick in the infirmary.
John Boland	Porter	12 – –	ditto	In accordance with Article 67 of the Poor-law Commissioners' Regulations.
Michael Meade	Agriculturist	23 8 –	ditto	-- To superintend the able-bodied paupers, and the cultivation of the workhouse farm.
Patrick Foley	Assistant master	30 – –	Leadmore	To superintend the general management under the master's directions.
Michael Mahony	Schoolmaster	30 – –	ditto	In accordance with Article 66 of the Poor-law Commissioners' Regulations.
Standish Thomas O'Grady	Assistant ditto	12 – –	ditto	To assist the schoolmaster in the management and teaching of the boys.
Margaret Egan	Assistant schoolmistress	10 – –	ditto	To instruct the girls, and regulate the discipline and organization of the school.
Catherine M'Gonigal	- - - ditto - -	10 – –	ditto	- - - - ditto - - - - ditto.
Catherine Madigan	Assistant matron	10 – –	ditto	To superintend the general management of the female paupers.
Anne Behan	Fever hospital nurse	15 – –	Fever hospital	To superintend the general management and treatment of the sick.
John Hanrahan	- ditto - - porter	10 – –	ditto	To keep the gate and assist in the general management.
Bridget Barry	Assistant nurse	7 16 –	ditto	To assist the nurse in the general care of the sick.
Abelina O'Donnell	Assistant matron	10 – –	Ballyerra	To superintend the general management of the female paupers.
Anne Brew	- - ditto - -	10 – –	Factory	- - - - ditto - - - - ditto.
Mary Madigan	- - ditto - -	10 – –	Plant's premises	- - - - ditto - - - - ditto.
Ellen M'Namara	- - ditto - -	10 – –	- - ditto - -	- - - - ditto - - - - ditto.
John Hennesy	Porter	12 – –	- - ditto - -	To keep the gate and assist in the general management.
Mary Meade	Assistant matron	10 – –	Foley's store	To superintend the general management of the female paupers.
James Kelly	Baker	41 12 –	Parent house	To bake white and brown bread for parent house and auxiliaries.
John Delohery	Tailor	13 – –	ditto	To make and mend all the clothes of the male paupers.
Patt Sweeny	Tinsman	15 12 –	ditto	To make porringers, saucepans, &c. for parent house and auxiliaries.

Workhouse Office, Kilrush, 21 May 1851.

E. J. Kennelly, Clerk of Union.

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— VIII. —

RETURN of the Name, Rank, Salary, and Duty of each OFFICER and SERVANT at present Employed in the WORKHOUSES of ENNISTYMON UNION.

ENNISTYMON UNION.

(No. 30,680/51. Encl. 1.)

RETURN of the Name, Rank, Salary, and Duty of each OFFICER and SERVANT Employed in the WORKHOUSES, on the 11th instant (April 1851).

Name of Officer or Servant.	Rank and Duty.	Salary per Annum. £.	s.	d.	Where Employed.
Mark S. O'Shaughnessy	Vice-guardian	250	–	–	
Kerry Moone	ditto	250	–	–	
Rev. John Sheehan	Roman-catholic chaplain.	60	–	–	Main house and Lahinch.
Rev. Michael Connolly	ditto	40	–	–	Sandfield and Moymore auxiliaries.
Rev. Andrew Quinn	ditto	40	–	–	Ballykeale auxiliary.
Rev. John M'Mahon	ditto	40	–	–	Miltown Malbay auxiliary.
Michael Kean	Clerk of union	130	–	–	
Nicholas Roberts	Master	80	–	–	Main house.
Thomas Kean	Assistant master	25	–	–	ditto.
Bridget Sweeny	Matron	20	–	–	ditto.
Helen Sexton	Nurse	8	–	–	Fever hospital.
Catherine Hemsworth	ditto	10	–	–	Infirmary.
Launcelot Hemsworth	Porter	10	–	–	Main house.
John Hurley	ditto	6	–	–	Gate of main house.
Mortimer Slattery	Superintendent of labour.	8	–	–	Main house.
Daniel Shine	Assistant master	20	–	–	Miltown Malbay.
Margaret Shine	Assistant matron	15	–	–	ditto.
Cornelius Sullivan	Schoolmaster	35	–	–	ditto.
Michael Kean	Porter	6	–	–	ditto.
Anthony Hennessy	ditto	10	–	–	ditto.
Patrick Walsh	ditto	5	–	–	ditto.
Anne Sproule	Assistant matron	18	–	–	Merville, Miltown.
Margaret Mulqueeny	ditto	6	–	–	Arran View, Miltown.
Margaret Edwards	ditto	15	–	–	Lahinch auxiliary.
Alice O'Donnell	Schoolmistress	25	–	–	ditto.
Mary Anne Davereux	Assistant ditto	6	–	–	ditto.
John M'Namara	Porter	10	–	–	ditto.
Deborah Griffin	Assistant matron	15	–	–	Sandfield auxiliary.
John M'Donnell	Porter	10	–	–	ditto.
Susan Mulqueeny	Nurse	10	–	–	Moymore auxiliary.
Thomas Burke	Porter	10	–	–	ditto.
Charles Carrig	Assistant master	25	–	–	Ballykeale auxiliary.
Mary Anne Carrig	Assistant matron	15	–	–	ditto.
Anne Kitson	ditto	18	5	–	Lahinch houses; to be surrendered on 1st May.
James Clanchy	Relieving officer	30	–	–	
Michael Guthrie	ditto	30	–	–	
Anthony Considine	ditto	30	–	–	

(*continued*)

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Name of Officer or Servant.	Rank and Duty.	Salary per Annum.	Where Employed.
		£. s. d.	
John O'Loughlin - -	Relieving officer -	30 – –	
Mortimer Culling - -	- ditto - - -	30 – –	
Timothy Cotter - - -	- ditto - - -	30 – –	
John Cahill - - -	Rate collector - -	- - 6 *d.* in the pound on the amount lodged with the treasurer of the union.	
Matthias Kenny - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	ditto.
Daniel Considine - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	ditto.
Andrew Clanchy - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	ditto.
Patrick Jourdan - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	ditto.
John M'Carthy - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	ditto.
Patrick Quinn - - -	Carpenter - -	25 – –	Main house and auxiliaries.
Charles Finucane - -	Medical officer -	70 – –	- - Main house, Lahinch, Sandfield, and Moymore Auxiliaries.
James Shannon - - -	- ditto - - -	70 – –	- - - ditto.
John Costelloe - - -	- ditto - - -	40 – –	Miltown Auxiliary.
*Edward Armstrong - -	- ditto - - -	20 – –	

* Doctor Armstrong was medical officer of Ballykeale Auxiliary workhouse, at a salary of 40 *l.* per annum. He was discontinued by the Board, under the sanction of the Commissioners, but subsequently appointed at a salary of 20 *l.* per annum.

27 May 1851.

M. Kean, Clerk of Union.

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ABSTRACT

OF

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 April 1851;—*for*,

ACCOUNT "of the Total Amount of INSTALMENTS of ADVANCES for the LABOUR RATE, under Acts 10 & 11 Vict. c. 87, and 11 & 12 Vict. c. 51 (Labouring Poor, *Ireland*), which have become payable at or previous to the Spring Assizes 1851, by each Barony or Electoral Division in it; the Amount thereof actually paid to the Treasurer of each County, and the Amount still leviable under outstanding Warrants—(in continuation of Parl. Paper, No. 360, of Sess. 1850)."

COUNTIES.	Total Amount of the Instalments of Advances for Labour Rate which have become payable at or previous to the Spring Assizes, 1851.	Amount thereof actually paid to the Treasurer of each County.	Amount still leviable under the outstanding Warrants.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Antrim	185 10 10	185 10 10	—	(*a*) No Advances have been made under the Labour Rate Acts.
Carrickfergus, County of the Town (*a*)	—	—	—	
Armagh	4,782 6 8	1,222 1 6	1,647 6 6	(*b*) No Instalment has been levied under the 10th and 11th Vict. c. 87, the Grand Jury not having presented, and the several High Constables having refused to enter into security, or accept the Treasurer's Warrants to collect the same.
Carlow	1,925 19 3	1,925 19 3	—	
Cavan	9,862 17 3	9,862 17 3	—	
Clare (*b*)	70,075 5 5	—	—	
Cork	39,864 14 —	33,794 — 7	6,070 13 5	
Cork, County of the City	549 10 —	549 10 —	(*c*)	(*c*) Suspended by order of the Treasury, at Spring Assizes 1850.
Donegal	16,180 — —	9,184 1 2	6,995 18 10	
Down	531 18 4	319 3 —	212 15 4	
Dublin (*d*)	6,077 1 6	5,969 1 9	107 19 9	(*d*) The uncollected Balances have been returned as Insolvencies by the Collectors.
Dublin, County of the City	—	—	—	
Fermanagh	4,093 9 —	4,093 9 —	—	(*e*) There were two Instalments raised and paid, amount £. 3162. 7. 8., per Return of 1850; since that date one other Instalment of £. 1,581. 3. 10. has been raised and paid to the Government; in all, £. 4,743. 11. 6. There is nothing due of the three Instalments from this County.
Galway	13,138 7 3	1,100 12 7	12,037 14 8	
Galway, County of the Town	2,502 6 3	966 17 7	1,535 8 8	
Kerry	14,612 — —	14,095 1 5	516 18 7	
Kildare (*e*)	4,743 11 6	4,743 11 6	—	
Kilkenny	9,805 12 9	7,609 16 —	2,195 16 9	(*f*) The Treasurer received orders from the Treasury not to issue his Warrant for the fourth Instalment (which became payable at Spring Assizes 1850), or for any other Instalments, till further orders.
Kilkenny, County of the City (*f*)	242 17 —	121 8 6	—	
King's County	5,700 7 —	5,700 7 —	—	
Leitrim	7,315 8 6	6,895 16 3	419 12 3	
Limerick (*g*)	34,696 18 3	32,919 19 5	1,776 18 10	(*g*) These amounts are taken from the Return of 1850. In the Return for the year 1851 the total amount of Instalments which have become payable is stated to be in the County, £. 158,064. 7. 4., and in the City, £. 4,160. 17. 3.; but as the levy of Labour Rate was suspended by Order of the Lords of the Treasury, as communicated by Circular of the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland, dated 30 March 1850, it is supposed that these amounts have not been levied.
Limerick, County of the City (*g*)	934 12 9	934 12 9	—	
Londonderry	7,182 — 9	7,182 — 9	—	
Longford	8,346 19 —	8,272 13 6	74 5 6	
Louth	5,857 15 —	5,857 15 —	—	
Drogheda, County of the Town	53 — 3	53 — 3	—	
Mayo	29,909 12 9	- - -	29,909 12 9	
Meath (*h*)	7,986 15 —	7,986 15 —	—	(*h*) These Levies are the Amounts of three Instalments, payable at Spring and Summer Assizes 1849, and Spring Assizes 1850. Further Levies were suspended by Treasury Minute, bearing date 30 March 1850.
Monaghan (*i*)	4,729 11 6	4,729 11 6	—	
Queen's County	5,188 9 1	5,188 9 1	—	
Roscommon	19,094 5 6	12,207 6 —½	6,886 19 5½	
Sligo	12,723 8 6	10,992 1 8	1,731 6 10	
Tipperary, North Riding	13,235 9 —	10,782 16 1	2,452 12 11	(*i*) There have been but three Instalments required by Government to be levied, the last Instalment levied being laid on at Summer Assizes 1849.
,, South Riding	15,512 5 —	14,391 9 11	1,120 15 1	
Tyrone	9,685 13 7	9,685 13 7	—	
Waterford (*j*)	—	—	—	(*j*) Nothing has been levied under the Labour Rate Acts since Spring Assizes 1850.
Waterford, County of the City	426 10 6	426 10 6	—	
Westmeath	4,737 15 8	4,737 15 8	—	
Wexford	15,110 8 3	15,110 8 3	—	
Wicklow	3,747 1 —	3,747 1 —	—	
TOTAL £.	411,347 13 10	263,545 5 1½	75,692 16 1½	

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LABOURING POOR (IRELAND).

ABSTRACT RETURN of the Amount of the INSTALMENTS of ADVANCES for the LABOUR RATE (*Ireland*), which have become payable at or previous to the Spring Assizes 1851; of the Amount thereof actually paid to the Treasurer of each County, and the Amount still leviable under the outstanding Warrants—(in continuation of Parl. Paper, No. 360, of Sess. 1850).

(*Sir Denham Norreys.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *July* 1851.

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OFFICERS OF UNIONS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 25 July 1851 ;—*for*,

RETURN "of the AMOUNT of the SALARIES and REMUNERATION of OFFICERS of UNIONS in *Ireland* who were employed in the Secular Instruction or Industrial Training of the Children who were Relieved in Workhouses, on the 1st day of July 1851."

Poor-Law Commission Office, Dublin, July 1851.

W. STANLEY, Secretary.

(*Sir William Somerville.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 25 *July* 1851.

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NAMES OF	Other Officers. Annual Salary. £. s. d.	Other Officers. Estimated Value of Rations. £. s. d.	TOTAL. Annual Salary. £. s. d.	TOTAL. Estimated Value of Rations. £. s. d.	Total Annual Remuneration of Officers. £. s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
Abbeyleix	- - -	- - -	184 - -	33 - -	217 - -	
Antrim	- - -	- - -	110 8 -	21 13 4	132 1 4	[a] A carpenter is generally employed three days in the week, but not engaged at present.
Ardee	- - -	- - -	78 18 -	57 - -	135 18 -	[b] The tailor and shoemaker are not constantly employed through the year.
Armagh	- - -	- - -	40 - -	31 10 -	71 10 -	
Athlone	- - -	- - -	127 16 -	45 - -	172 16 -	
Athy	- - -	- - -	113 - -	51 11 4	164 11 4	[c] The assistant matron superintends the work done by the females and children.
Bailieborough	- - -	- - -	76 16 -	18 - -	94 16 -	
Ballina	- - -	- - -	73 - -	21 3 6	94 3 6	
Ballinasloe	- - -	- - -	172 16 -	103 7 -	276 3 -	
Ballinrobe	1 - -	- - -	116 - -	48 - -	164 - -	[b] Master carpenter.
Ballycastle	- - -	- - -	56 - -	13 - -	69 - -	
Ballymahon	- - -	- - -	15 12 -	- - -	15 12 -	
Ballymena	- - -	- - -	46 10 -	26 - -	72 10 -	
Ballymoney	- - -	- - -	74 - -	18 4 -	92 4 -	
Ballyshannon	- - -	- - -	35 - -	6 18 8	41 18 8	
Ballyvaghan	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	[d] This being a new union, the temporary workhouse established is in charge of a master, matron, and porter only.
Balrothery	- - -	- - -	88 4 -	44 9 5	132 13 5	[e] The master superintends the training of the boys in agricultural pursuits on the farm attached to workhouse.
Baltinglass	- - -	- - -	114 - -	42 - -	156 - -	
Banbridge	- - -	- - -	55 - -	22 10 -	77 10 -	[d] One shilling per day, when engaged; amount per year estimated at about 10*l.*
Bandon	- - -	- - -	71 12 -	15 12 8	87 4 8	
Bantry	- - -	- - -	90 4 -	18 14 10	108 18 10	
Bawnboy	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No workhouse accommodation.
Belfast	- - -	- - -	115 - -	80 17 6	195 17 6	[e] The assistant schoolmaster instructs the school-boys in agriculture.
Belmullet	- - -	- - -	35 - -	26 - -	61 - -	
Borrisokane	5 - -	7 - -	65 - -	25 - -	90 - -	[f] Assistant matron.
Boyle	6 - -	- - -	76 - -	32 4 6	108 4 6	[g] Embroideress.
Caherciveen	- - -	- - -	73 16 -	51 - -	124 16 -	
Callan	- - -	- - -	103 12 6	28 10 -	132 2 6	
Carlow	- - -	- - -	198 - -	60 13 4	258 13 4	
Carrickmacross	- - -	- - -	110 8 -	36 11 -	146 19 -	
Carrick-on-Shannon	- - -	- - -	158 - -	30 - -	188 - -	[h] Carpenter.
Carrick-on-Suir	6 - -	- - -	141 16 -	55 9 4	197 5 4	[i] Master miller.
Cashel	0 8 -	6 10 -	250 12 -	90 - -	340 12 -	[j] There are two assistants.
Castlebar	- - -	- - -	68 8 -	32 10 -	100 18 -	[k] Assistant baker.
Castleblaney	- - -	- - -	58 9 6	25 - -	83 9 6	
Castlecomer	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No workhouse accommodation.
Castlederg	- - -	- - -	30 - -	16 10 -	46 10 -	
Castlerea	- - -	- - -	54 - -	50 - -	104 - -	
Castletown	- - -	- - -	81 8 -	20 3 -	101 11 -	
Castletowndelvin	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No workhouse accommodation.

(*continued*)

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NAMES	Other Officers.		TOTAL.		Total Annual Remuneration of Officers.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Annual Salary.	Estimated Value of Rations.	Annual Salary.	Estimated Value of Rations.		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Cavan -	[b]26 - -	- - -	119 12 -	69 6 8	188 18 8	[a] Boys are taught shoemaking and weaving by pauper inmates. [b] Carpenter. Also two embroideresses, who receive no remuneration from the Guardians, but are employed by sewing agents.
Celbridge -	- - -	- - -	33 - -	20 16 -	53 16 -	
Claremorris	[c]5 4 -	8 11 2	91 16 -	41 18 6	133 14 6	[c] Knitting-mistress.
Clifden -	— - -	- - -	60 - -	27 12 -	87 12 -	
Clogheen -	— - -	- - -	190 4 -	58 7 10	248 11 10	[d] Two assistants.
Clogher -	[d] 8 - - / [e]15 12 -	5 14 - / - - -	123 12 -	28 4 -	151 16 -	[e] The wardsman occasionally employed on the farm. [f] Embroideress.
Clonakilty	— - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No workhouse accommodation.
Clones -	— - -	- - -	35 - -	7 - -	42 - -	[g] The master of the workhouse acts as agriculturist, but has no additional remuneration beyond his salary as master.
Clonmel -	- - -	- - -	121 - -	49 - -	170 - -	[h] Two assistants. Several boys are instructed by paupers in shoemaking, carpentering, and weaving.
Coleraine -	[i]15 12 -	4 - -	92 6 -	26 - -	118 6 -	[i] Carpenter.
Cookstown	- - -	- - -	71 8 -	23 12 -	95 - -	
Cootehill -	[j]20 - -	- - -	50 - -	22 - -	72 - -	[j] Sewing mistress.
Cork —	[k]26 - - / [m]41 12 -	- - - / - - -	268 12 -	26 - -	294 12 -	[k] Two assistants. [l] Embroideress. [m] Miller at Capstan Mill.
Corrofin -	[n]15 12 -	- - -	15 12 -	- - -	15 12 -	[n] The tailor is paid at the rate of 1 s. 2 d. per suit. [o] Labour master.
Croom —	- - -	- - -	32 - -	16 7 2	48 7 2	[p] Assistant baker.
Dingle -	- - -	- - -	95 - -	52 2 8	147 2 8	No workhouse accommodation.
Donaghmore	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-- The schoolmistress teaches the children, and some of the grown-up girls embroidery.
Donegal -	- - -	- - -	65 - -	6 10 -	71 10 -	[q] Sewing mistress.
Downpatrick	[q]20 17 -	- - -	132 17 -	32 - -	164 17 -	
Drogheda	- - -	- - -	89 - -	52 - -	141 - -	
Dromore, West	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No workhouse accommodation.
Dublin, North	- - -	- - -	317 - -	126 - -	443 - -	[r] Two assistants.
Dublin, South	[s]39 - - / [t]18 4 -	- - - / - - -	344 4 -	59 4 8	403 8 8	[s] Protestant and Roman Catholic schoolmaster and mistress; also an infant mistress. [t] Master carpenter. [u] Teacher of embroidery.
Dundalk -	- - -	- - -	94 12 -	27 19 -	122 11 -	
Dunfanaghy	- - -	- - -	24 - -	22 - -	46 - -	
Dungannon	- - -	- - -	53 - -	34 - -	87 - -	
Dungarvan	- - -	- - -	127 10 -	63 9 8	190 19 8	
Dunmanway	- - -	- - -	37 8 -	13 13 9	51 1 9	
Dunshaughlin	- - -	- - -	186 4 -	25 - 6	211 4 6	
Edenderry	[v]26 - -	- - -	201 8 -	18 6 -	219 14 -	[v] Cooper.
Ennis -	- - -	- - -	161 10 -	75 16 -	237 6 -	[w] Two assistants.
Enniscorthy	- - -	- - -	155 - -	42 - -	197 - -	[x] A pauper inmate instructs the boys in weaving.
Enniskillen	- - -	- - -	89 4 -	37 11 -	126 15 -	
Ennistymon	- - -	- - -	99 17 -	26 - -	125 17 -	
Fermoy -	[y]20 - -	3 - 8	191 14 -	27 6 -	219 - -	[y] A master carpenter.
Galway -	- - -	- - -	133 5 -	69 7 -	202 12 -	[z] Two assistants.
Glenamaddy	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No workhouse accommodation.
Glenties -	- - -	- - -	18 - -	13 8 8	31 8 8	[aa] The schoolmaster and schoolmistress are employed in the industrial training of the boys and girls after school hours.
Glin -	- - -	- - -	40 - -	19 1 4	59 1 4	

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NAMES	TRAINING. Rent of — Estimated Value of Rations.	SUPERIOR OFFICERS. Annual Salary.	SUPERIOR OFFICERS. Estimated Value of Rations.	TOTAL. Annual Salary.	TOTAL. Estimated Value of Rations.	Total Annual Remuneration of Officers.	OBSERVATIONS.
	£. s. d.	£. s.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Gorey	- - -	- -	- -	130 12 -	46 13 10	177 5 10	
Gort	0 5 10	4 -	- -	130 16 -	36 18 10	167 14 10	
Gortin	- -	- -	- -	25 - -	8 4 8	33 4 8	
Granard	- -	- -	- -	103 4 -	18 15 -	121 19 -	
Inishowen	- -	- -	- -	35 12 -	6 8 -	42 - -	[a] Provisions only.
Kanturk	- -	- -	- - 3 8	162 12 -	36 12 -	199 4 -	[b] Master tinman. [c] Embroidery mistress.
Kells	- -	- -	- -	122 10 -	54 3 4	176 13 4	
Kenmare	- -	- -	- -	79 4 -	42 5 -	121 9 -	
Kilkeel	- -	- -	- -	15 - -	10 - -	25 - -	
Kilkenny	- -	- -	- -	299 14 -	49 8 -	349 2 -	[d] Three assistants, the two latter of whom are only employed temporarily, during the increased numbers in workhouses.
Killadysert	- -	- -	- -	30 - -	10 8 -	40 8 -	
Killala	- -	- -	- -	43 12 -	20 16 -	64 8 -	
Killarney	- -	10 -	- -	180 8 -	40 6 -	220 14 -	[e] Allowance for rent of house.
Kilmacthomas	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No workhouse accommodation.
Kilmallock	- -	- -	- -	235 8 -	76 - -	311 8 -	[f] Three assistant schoolmasters. [g] Four assistant schoolmistresses. [h] Farm steward. [i] Two master tailors.
Kilrush	- -	- -	- -	114 - -	28 12 -	142 12 -	[j] Master tinman.
Kinsale	- -	- -	- -	30 - -	5 11 9	35 11 9	[k] All the children under 15 years of age are under the immediate training of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress.
Larne	- -	- -	- -	56 14 -	27 6 -	84 - -	[l] By the master without remuneration. [m] Embroideress.
Letterkenny	- -	- -	- -	27 - -	10 16 8	37 16 8	
Limerick	- -	10 -	5 5 - 5 5 - 5 5 - 5 5 -	375 10 -	91 15 -	467 5 -	[n] Two assistant schoolmasters. Two assistant schoolmistresses. [o] Master carpenter. [p] Master tinman. [q] Superintendent of spinning. [r] Superintendent of sewing.
Lisburn	- -	- -	- -	43 - -	48 12 -	91 12 -	
Lismore	8 17 8	- -	- -	103 - -	40 19 -	143 19 -	
Lisnaskea	- -	- -	- -	52 - -	11 5 -	63 5 -	[s] This salary is paid out of the profits of the work to the sewing mistress.
Listowel	- -	- -	- -	132 - -	45 7 10	177 7 10	[t] Two assistants.
Londonderry	- -	- -	- -	119 16 -	29 5 -	149 1 -	
Longford	- -	- -	- -	140 4 -	33 7 4	173 11 4	
Loughrea	- -	- -	- -	102 - -	28 7 4	130 7 4	[u] Carpenter.
Lowtherstown	- -	- -	- -	40 5 5	20 - -	60 5 5	
Lurgan	- -	- -	- -	101 2 -	37 10 -	138 12 -	[v] The schoolmaster and schoolmistress superintend the industrial training. [w] Dinner only.
Macroom	2 8 -	- -	- -	42 - -	7 4 -	49 4 -	
Magherafelt	- -	- -	- -	78 4 -	30 - -	108 4 -	
Mallow	5 - -	- -	- -	87 18 -	34 - -	121 18 -	
Manorhamilto	- -	- -	- -	31 - -	5 - -	36 - -	
Midleton	- -	- -	- -	128 - -	45 18 8	173 18 8	
Milford	- -	- -	- -	25 - -	10 - -	35 - -	
Millstreet	- -	- -	- -	33 - -	10 - -	43 - -	
Mitchelstown	- -	- -	- -	87 10 -	37 19 5	125 9 5	
Mohill	- -	- -	- -	91 4 -	28 5 6	119 9 6	
Monaghan	- -	- -	- -	135 16 -	29 - -	164 16 -	
Mountbellew	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No workhouse accommodation.
Mountmelick	- -	- -	- -	87 14 -	53 14 8	141 8 8	
Mullingar	- -	- -	- -	152 - -	40 - -	192 - -	

(continued)

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NAME	MASTER. Estimated Value of Rations.	OTHER OFFICERS. Annual Salary.	OTHER OFFICERS. Estimated Value of Rations.	TOTAL. Annual Salary.	TOTAL. Estimated Value of Rations.	Total Annual Remuneration of Officers.	OBSERVATIONS.
	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Naas	- -	- - -	- - -	134 12 -	14 16 10	149 8 10	
Navan	- -	- - -	- - -	118 8 -	27 6 -	145 14 -	
Nenagh	- -	[a] 20 - - [a] 15 - -	6 18 8 6 18 8	206 - -	73 4 8	279 4 8	[a] Assistant matrons.
Newcastle	- -	[b] 33 16 - [c] 20 16 -	- - -	269 - -	34 18 10	303 18 10	[b] Master carpenter. [c] Master tinman.
Newport	- -	- - -	- - -	52 16 -	52 - -	104 16 -	
New Ross	- -	- - -	- - -	232 16 -	40 - -	272 16 -	[d] Assistant baker.
Newry	- -	- - -	- - -	105 17 -	34 12 -	140 9 -	
Newtownards	- -	- - -	- - -	108 10 -	33 - -	141 10 -	[e] Employed only on three days of the week.
Newtownbutler	- -	- - -	- - -	59 - -	35 2 -	94 2 -	
Oldcastle	- -	- - -	- - -	60 - -	15 12 -	75 12 -	[f] Infant schoolmistress.
Omagh	- -	- - -	- - -	61 12 -	27 6 -	88 18 -	
Oughterard	- -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	22 13 6	42 13 6	
Parsonstown	- -	- - -	- - -	126 - -	26 13 -	152 13 -	[g] Employed temporarily to instruct the females in embroidery, to be continued if the work be remunerative.
Portumna	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - This being a new union, the temporary workhouse established is in charge of a master, matron, and porter only.
Rathdowney	- -	- - -	- - -	225 16 -	27 6 -	253 2 -	
Rathdrum	- -	- - -	- - -	201 - -	60 - -	261 - -	
Rathkeale	- -	- - -	- - -	219 - -	66 - -	285 - -	
Roscommon	- -	- - -	- - -	86 4 -	42 - -	128 4 -	
Roscrea	- -	[h] 23 4 -	- - -	154 12 -	50 - -	204 12 -	[h] Carpenter.
Scariff	- -	- - -	- - -	96 - -	30 10 -	126 10 -	
Shillelagh	- -	- - -	- - -	106 16 -	39 13 6	146 9 6	
Skibbereen	- -	- - -	- - -	103 12 -	32 6 4	135 18 4	[i] Protestant schoolmistress. [j] Duties performed by schoolmaster.
Skull	- -	- - -	- - -	18 - -	8 9 -	26 9 -	
Sligo	- -	- - -	- - -	153 - -	24 7 6	177 7 6	
Strabane	- -	- - -	- - -	87 6 -	30 11 -	117 17 -	
Stranorlar	- -	- - -	- - -	55 - -	26 - -	81 - -	
Strokestown	- -	- - -	- - -	80 - -	39 - -	119 - -	
Swineford	- -	- - -	- - -	99 - -	28 12 -	127 12 -	
Thomastown	- -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	9 5 9½	24 5 9½	
Thurles	- -	[l] 31 4 - [m] 31 4 -	- - -	217 18 -	40 17 11	258 15 11	[k] Duties performed by schoolmistresses. [l] Master carpenter. [m] Master tinman.
Tipperary	5 11 7	- - -	- - -	247 12 -	70 2 8	317 14 8	
Tobercurry	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No workhouse accommodation.
Tralee	- -	- - -	- - -	85 16 -	31 10 -	117 6 -	
Trim	- -	- - -	- - -	133 12 -	26 - -	159 12 -	
Tuam	- -	- - -	- - -	114 14 -	46 3 -	160 17 -	
Tulla	6 16 6	- - -	- - -	47 - -	23 18 10	70 18 10	
Tullamore	- -	- - -	- - -	143 6 -	68 16 -	212 2 -	
Urlingford	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No workhouse accommodation.
Waterford	- -	[n] 23 - - [o] 15 - -	4 6 8 - - -	179 - -	43 6 8	222 6 8	[n] Tinworker. [o] Teacher of embroidery.
Westport	- -	- - -	- - -	71 8 -	41 12 -	113 - -	[p] Duties performed by a pauper inmate.
Wexford	- -	[q] 6 5 8 and 1 suit of clothes	- - -	172 16 8	41 12 -	214 8 8	[q] Engaged in training and instructing boys who are disposed to become mariners.
Youghal	- -	- - -	- - -	60 12 -	38 2 8	98 14 8	
	0 - 5	793 4 8	84 3 6	16,056 2 1	5,227 7 4½	21,283 9 5½	

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OFFICERS OF UNIONS (IRELAND).

RETURN of the AMOUNT of the SALARIES and REMUNERATION of OFFICERS of UNIONS in *Ireland*, who were employed in the Secular Instruction or Industrial Training of the Children who were Relieved in Workhouses, on the 1st July 1851."

(*Sir William Somerville.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *July* 1851.

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POOR LAW UNIONS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 May 1851;—*for*,

A RETURN "showing the Arrangements made by the Commissioners for Administering the LAWS for RELIEF of the POOR in *Ireland*, to carry out the Recommendations of the Poor Law Boundary Commissioners, as regards the Formation of New Unions and of New Electoral Divisions: viz., the Name of every Union recommended by the Boundary Commissioners; the Date of such Recommendation; the Date of Declaration of Union (if newly formed); the Date of first Election of Guardians; the Nature and Date of the several Steps taken to provide Workhouse Accommodation in each New Union; the Date of Declaration of New Electoral Divisions in Old Unions."

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 21 June 1851.

W. STANLEY, Secretary.

— I. —

RETURN showing the Arrangements made by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in *Ireland*, to carry out the Recommendation of the Poor Law Boundary Commissioners, as regards the formation of NEW UNIONS and of NEW ELECTORAL DIVISIONS; and the Date of Declaration of New Electoral Divisions in Old Unions.

[I.—NEW UNIONS.]

TABLE I.—NAMES of NEW UNIONS recommended by the Boundary Commissioners, which have been declared.

N.B.—The Unions are arranged in the order of dates of their declaration, and they were not declared in the order of the dates of the Boundary Commissioners' Reports, but in reference to their locality, so that the alterations might take effect at one and the same time throughout a district, comprising a group of several contiguous Unions.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Date of the Boundary Commissioners' Report.	Date on which Declaration of New Union took effect.	Date of Return of Guardians at First Election.
1. Belmullet	10 September 1849	30 September 1849	19 November 1849
2. Killala	" "	" "	20 November 1849
3. Dromore, West	26 September 1849	" "	26 November 1849
4. Castletown	" "	" "	13 November 1849
5. Skull	10 September 1849	4 October 1849	28 November 1849
6. Clonakilty	29 September 1849	" "	5 December 1849
7. Newport	" "	9 October 1849	21 November 1849
8. Oughterard	" "	" "	" "
9. Claremorris	1 November 1849	24 February 1850	10 April 1850
10. Tobercurry	" "	" "	" "
11. Strokestown	1 December 1849	" "	16 April - 1850
12. Ballyvaghan	1 January 1850	" "	11 April - 1850
13. Corrofin	" "	" "	10 April - 1850
14. Killadysert	" "	" "	" "
15. Tulla	" "	" "	" "
16. Portumna	" "	" "	" "
17. Glennamaddy	" "	" "	" "
18. Mount Bellew	" "	" "	30 April - 1850

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NAMES OF UNIONS.	Date of the Boundary Commissioners' Report.	Date on which Declaration of New Union took effect.	Date of Return of Guardians at First Election.
19. Croom	1 February 1850	31 March 1850	15 May - 1850
20. Glin	„ „	„ „	14 May - 1850
21. Millstreet	„ „	„ „	15 May - 1850
22. Mitchelstown	1 March 1850	„ „	15 May - 1850
23. Ballymahon	1 January 1850	28 April - 1850	4 July - 1850
24. Baunboy	1 April - 1850	„ „	16 July - 1850
25. Youghal	„ „	9 June - 1850	30 July - 1850
26. Kilmacthomas	„ „	„ „	„ „
27. Donaghmore	„ „	„ „	„ „
28. Borrisokane	1 May - 1850	„ „	„ „
29. Urlingford	„ „	„ „	20 August - 1850
30. Thomastown	„ „	„ „	29 July - 1850
31. Castlecomer	1 June - 1850	„ „	27 July - 1850
32. Castletowndelvin	1 May - 1850	11 August - 1850	21 Sept. - 1850

TABLE II.—NAMES of NEW UNIONS recommended by the Poor Law Boundary Commissioners, which have not been declared, but of which the New Electoral Divisions recommended by the Boundary Commissioners have been formed and distributed among the adjoining Unions.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Date of Boundary Commissioners' Report.	Names of Unions among which the Electoral Divisions have been distributed.	Date of Declaration of the Divisions.
1. Killybegs	1 Nov. 1849	Donegal and Glenties	31 Jan. 1850
2. Riverstown	1 Dec. 1849	Boyle, Sligo, and Tobercurry	24 Feb. 1850
3. Cossann	1 Jan. 1850	Galway, Tuam, and Loughrea	„ „
4. Killorglin	1 Feb. 1850	Killarney, Cahirciveen, and Tralee	31 Mar. 1850
5. Castleisland	„ „	Tralee and Killarney	„ „
6. Milford	„ „	Croom, Kanturk, Kilmallock, and Newcastle.	„ „
7. North Cork	1 Mar. 1850	Cork	„ „
8. Cappamore	„ „	Limerick, Tipperary, and Kilmallock	„ „
9. Drumkeeran	1 April 1850	Manorhamilton, Enniskillen, and Carrick-on-Shannon.	28 April 1850
10. Arvagh	„ „	Cavan, Granard, Longford, and Mohill.	„ „
11. Ballymore	„ „	Athlone, Ballymahon, and Mullingar	„ „
12. Ferbane	1 May 1850	Parsonstown	9 June 1850
13. Mountrath	„ „	Abbeyleix, Mountrath, and Roscrea	„ „
14. Killedmond	1 June 1850	Carlow, New Ross, and Enniscorthy	„ „
15. Blessington	„ „	Naas and Baltinglass	11 Aug. 1850
16. Kildare	„ „	Athy, Edenderry, and Naas	„ „
17. Newtown Mount Kennedy.	„ „	Rathdrum	„ „

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TABLE III.—NAMES of New Unions which have not been declared, and of which the New Electoral Divisions have not been formed.

1. Kilrea Union.

[II.—OLD UNIONS.]

TABLE I.—NAMES of Old Unions, of which the New Electoral Divisions, recommended by the Boundary Commissioners, have been declared.

N.B.—The Unions are arranged in the order of the dates of the declaration of New Electoral Divisions.

NAMES of UNIONS.	Date of Boundary Commissioners' Report.	Date on which Declaration of New Divisions took effect.
	1849:	1849:
1. Ballina	10 Sept.	30 Sept.
2. Bantry	26 Sept.	"
3. Skibbereen	10 Sept.	4 Oct.
4. Dunmanway	26 Sept.	"
5. Bandon	29 Sept.	"
6. Westport	29 Sept.	9 Oct.
		1850:
7. Clifden	1 Dec.	30 Jan.
8. Donegal	1 Nov.	31 Jan.
9. Glenties	"	"
10. Newcastle	1 Dec.	6 Feb.
11. Sligo	26 Sept.	24 Feb.
12. Galway	"	"
13. Ballinrobe	29 Sept.	"
14. Castlerea	1 Nov.	"
15. Swineford	"	"
16. Castlebar	1 Dec.	"
17. Tuam	"	"
18. Boyle	"	"
	1850:	
19. Ennis	1 Jan.	"
20. Ennistymon	"	"
21. Kilrush	"	"
22. Scariff	"	"
23. Gort	"	"
24. Loughrea	"	"
25. Ballinasloe	"	"
26. Roscommon	"	"
	1849:	
27. Kilmallock	1 Dec.	31 March.
28. Kenmare	"	"
	1850:	
29. Killarney	1 Feb.	"
30. Dingle	"	"
31. Listowel	"	"
32. Tralee	"	"
33. Cahirciveen	"	"
34. Rathkeale	"	"
35. Limerick	"	"
36. Kanturk	"	"
37. Macroom	"	"
38. Cork*	1 March	"
39. Fermoy	"	"
40. Midleton	"	"
41. Mallow	"	"
42. Tipperary	1 March	31 March.
43. Clogheen	"	"
	1849:	
44. Manorhamilton	1 Nov.	28 April.
45. Mohill	"	"
46. Carrick-on-Shannon	1 Dec.	"
	1850:	
47. Longford	1 Jan.	"
48. Granard	"	"
49. Athlone†	1 Feb.	"
50. Ballyshannon	1 April	"
51. Enniskillen	"	"
52. Cavan	"	"
53. Mullingar	"	"
54. Cashel	1 March	9 June.
55. Clonmel	"	"
56. Nenagh	"	"
57. Roscrea	"	"
58. Thurles	"	"
59. Lismore	"	"
60. Waterford	"	"
61. Carrick-on-Suir	"	"
62. Dungarvan	"	"
63. Abbeyleix	"	"
64. Tullamore	1 May	"
65. Parsonstown	"	"
66. Mountmelick	"	"
67. Kilkenny	"	"
68. Callan	"	"
69. New Ross	"	"
70. Wexford	"	"
71. Kinsale	1 April	23 June.
72. Cootehill	"	11 August.
73. Oldcastle	"	"
74. Bailieboro'	1 May	"
75. Kells	"	"
76. Carlow	1 June	"
77. Gorey	"	"
78. Enniscorthy	"	"
79. Baltinglass	"	"
80. Shillelagh	"	"
81. Rathdrum	"	"
82. Naas	"	"
83. Athy	"	"
84. Edenderry	"	"
85. Trim	"	"
86. Castleblayney	"	"
87. Lurgan	1 August.	Order issued on 22 May 1851; the alterations to take place on the 30th September 1851.

* The Cork Union was not divided into North and South Cork, as recommended by the Boundary Commissioners, but the electoral divisions have been altered, and the new divisions declared; the North Cork and South Cork divisions being formed into one, so as to include the city in one division.

† The Athlone and Athlone West divisions were united, so as to include the town of Athlone in one division.

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TABLE II.—Names of Old Unions of which the New Electoral Divisions have not been declared.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Date of Boundary Commissioners' Report.	NAMES OF UNIONS.	Date of Boundary Commissioners' Report.	NAMES OF UNIONS.	Date of Boundary Commissioners' Report.
	1850:		1850:		1850:
1. Letterkenny -	1 March.	16. Clones - -	1 June.	31. Newry - -	1 August.
2. Milford - -	„	17. Lisnaskea - -	„	32. Armagh - -	„
3. Inishowen - -	1 May.	18. Clogher - -	„	33. Lisburn - -	„
4. Dunfanaghy -	„	19. Dungannon -	„	34. Banbridge -	„
5. Stranorlar - -	„	20. Cookstown -	„	35. Downpatrick -	„
6. Lowtherstown -	„	21. Omagh - -	„	36. Newtownard -	„
7. Dunshaughlin -	1 June.	22. Castlederg -	„	37. Larne - -	„
8. Balrothery - -	„	23. Gortin - -	„	38. Antrim - -	„
9. Drogheda - -	„	24. Magherafelt -	„	39. Londonderry -	„
10. Ardee - -	„	25. Ballymoney -	„	40. Newtownlimavady.	„
11. Strabane - -	„	26. Coleraine - -	„	41. Ballycastle -	-- No alterations recommended in these four Unions.
12. Navan - -	„	27. Rathdown -	1 August.	42. Ballymena -	
13. Dundalk - -	„	28. Celbridge - -	„	43. Belfast. - -	
14. Carrickmacross -	„	29. South Dublin -	„	44. Kilkeel - -	
15. Monaghan - -	„	30. North Dublin -	„		

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RETURN showing the Nature and Date of the several Steps taken to provide WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION in each NEW UNION.

NAME OF NEW UNION.	Reservation Orders issued under sect. 8 of 12 & 13 Vict. c. 104.			Temporary Workhouses occupied in New Unions.		Date of Acceptance of Site for New Workhouse.	Date of Advertisement for Contract for Building New Workhouse.	Date of Acceptance of Tender for Building New Workhouse.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Unions in which Workhouse Accommodation is directed to be reserved for New Union.	Extent of Accommodation Reserved.	Date of Order.	Name of Temporary Workhouse.	Date of Occupation. Week ending				
Ballymahon	Athlone	176	27 May 1850	Ballymahon	12 Oct. 1850	6 Jan. 1851	28 Feb. 1851	7 Apr. 1851	—
„	Longford	679	27 —	Ditto Sick Wards	25 Jan. 1851	—			
„	Mullingar	121	28 —	—					
„	Mullingar	206	19 July	—					
Ballyvaghan	Ennistymon	477	20 April	Ballyvaghan	5 Feb.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Site not yet determined, owing to difficulty in procuring supply of water.
„	Ennistymon	375	3 Mar. 1851	Ditto	3 May	—			
				Newtown Fever Hospital	8 Mar.	—			
Bawnboy	Mohill	195	29 May 1850	- - - - -	- - -	22 Feb. 1851	9 May 1851	—	
„	Cavan	136	29 —	—					
„	Cavan	122	7 Apr. 1851	—					
„	Enniskillen	70	29 May 1850	—					
Belmullet	New workhouse completed and occupied. Date of order declaring it fit for the reception of inmates, 3d December 1850.								
Borrisokane	Nenagh	349	4 July 1850	Borrisokane	7 June 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Site agreed upon since the date of the order.
				Grey's Auxiliary	28 Sept. —	—			
				Stoney's ditto	23 Nov. —	—			
„	Parsonstown	302	4 —	Darcy's ditto	28 Sept. —	—			
				Brennan's ditto	11 Jan. 1851	—			
				Sullivan's ditto	8 Feb. —	—			
				Fever Hospital Auxiliary	3 Aug. 1850	—			
Castlecomer	Kilkenny	321	29 —	Castlecomer Fever Hospital	3 May 1851	11 Sept. 1850	19 Oct. 1850	29 Nov. 1850	—
Castletown	New workhouse completed and occupied. Date of order declaring it fit for the reception of inmates, 18th December 1850.								
Castletowndelvin	Mullingar	82	16 Aug. 1850	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Commissioners in treaty with the Marquess of Westmeath for site.
„	Oldcastle	149	20 —	—					
„	Kells	42	22 —	—					
„	Kells	94	27 Feb. 1851	—					

(*continued*)

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II.—Return showing the Nature and Date of the several Steps taken to provide Workhouse Accommodation in each New Union—*continued*.

Name of New Union.	Reservation Orders issued under sect. 3 of 12 & 13 Vict. c. 104.			Temporary Workhouses occupied in New Unions.		Date of Acceptance of Site for New Workhouse.	Date of Advertisement for Contract for Building New Workhouse.	Date of Acceptance of Tender for Building New Workhouse.	Observations.
	Unions in which Workhouse Accommodation is directed to be reserved for New Union.	Extent of Accommodation Reserved.	Date of Order.	Name of Temporary Workhouse.	Date of Occupation. Week ending				
Claremorris	Ballinrobe	586	4 May 1850	Temporary Sheds	26 Oct. 1850	6 July 1850	8 May 1850	5 July 1850	Works in progress.
„	Ballinrobe	16	17 Dec. —	Conway's Houses	26 — —	—			
„	Castlerea	348	4 May —	—					
„	Swineford	100	4 — —	—					
Clonakilty	Bandon	1,046	5 Dec. 1849	- - - - -	- - -	2 Mar. —	22 Feb. —	21 Mar. —	-- Buildings nearly all roofed and slated.
„	Skibbereen	516	5 — —	—					
„	Dunmanway	118	20 Feb. 1850	—					
Corrofin	Ennis	107	24 Apr. 1850	Temporary Workhouse	25 Jan. 1851	8 June —	5 Apr. —	18 May —	Works in progress.
„	Ennis	145	30 Apr. 1851	—					
„	Ennistymon	328	24 Apr. 1850	—					
„	Ennistymon	258	28 Feb. 1851	—					
„	Gort	168	23 May 1850	—					
Croom	Rathkeale	249	4 May 1850	Castletown Temporary Workhouse.	18 May 1850	18 Oct. 1850	27 Sept. 1850	10 Dec. 1850	—
				Cappinahane ditto	22 June 1850	—			
				Ballingarry Grove Auxiliary.	22 — —	—			
„	Limerick	382	4 May 1850	Ditto Castle ditto	22 — —	—			
				Ditto Fever Hospital	22 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	-- Site selected but superseded, and further inspection of sites being made.
				Meade's at Ballingarry	18 Jan. 1851	—			
Donaghmore	Roscrea	575	29 June 1850	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-- Site accepted 21 May 1851, since date of order.
Dromore West	Sligo	428	23 Oct. 1849	- - - - -	- - -	17 Jan. 1850	1 Feb. 1850	25 Apr. 1850	-- Great part of buildings roofed and slated.
„	Sligo	351	31 Aug. 1850	—					
„	Ballina	606	23 Oct. 1849	—					
„	Ballina	371	31 Aug. 1850	—					
Glennamaddy	Castlerea	600	26 Apr. 1850	- - - - -	- - -	24 Feb. 1851	28 Mar. 1851	7 May 1851	—
„	Roscommon	196	26 — —	—					
„	Tuam	201	4 May 1850	—					
Glin	Rathkeale	665	19 Apr. 1850	Glin Auxiliary	20 Apr. 1850	—			
				Tarbert ditto	20 — —	21 Aug. 1850	23 Aug. 1850	10 Oct. 1850	Works in progress.
				Tarbert Hospital	20 — —	—			
				Pottery	20 — —	—			

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Killadysert	Ennis	299	19 Apr. 1850	Clifden Auxiliary	8 Aug. 1850	15 Oct. 1850	11 May 1850	25 July 1850	—
„	Ennis	410	30 — 1851	O'Grady's Store	21 Dec. 1850	—			
				O'Connell's House Dispensary.	1 Feb. 1851	—			
„	Kilrush	619	19 — 1850	Neylan's House	1 Mar. 1851	—			
Killala	Ballina	1,617	20 Oct. 1849	Lodge Auxiliary	22 June 1850	—			
				Court-house ditto	22 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Works in progress for alteration and enlargement of an existing building, for the purpose of a workhouse.
				Langan-street ditto	22 — —	4 June 1850	12 Aug. 1850	—	
				Cooper's ditto	1 Feb. 1851	—			
				Castle ditto	1 — —	—			
				Pock Hospital	29 Mar. 1851	—			
Kilmacthomas	Waterford	424	9 July 1850	- - - - -	- - -	11 Oct. 1850	18 Feb. 1851	4 Apr. 1851	—
„	Dungarvan	239	9 — —	—					
Millstreet	Macroom	213	17 Apr. 1850	Millstreet	8 June 1850	18 July 1850	19 July 1850	9 Oct. 1850	Works in progress.
„	Kanturk	528	11 May 1850	Derragh Auxiliary	8 — —	—			
				Altamount ditto	8 — —	—			
				Fever Sheds	8 — —	—			
Mitchelstown	Fermoy	1,289	20 Apr. 1850	Galbally Auxiliary	8 — —	2 Jan. 1851	16 Aug. 1850	9 Oct. 1850	—
				Mitchelstown Fever Hospital.	8 — —	—			
„	Kilmallock	667	20 — —	Ballylander's ditto	24 Aug. 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Discontinued 11 January 1851.
C „	Kilmallock	11	31 Dec. 1850	Brewery Workhouse	23 Nov. 1850	—			
				Church-street Auxiliary	29 Mar. 1851	—			
„	Clogheen	149	24 Apr. 1850	George's-street ditto	29 — —	—			
Mount Bellew	Ballinasloe	877	13 Apr. 1850	- - - - -	- - -	18 May 1850	8 June 1850	26 July 1850	Buildings partly roofed.
Newport	Westport	743	27 Oct. 1849	Melcombe Auxiliary	27 May 1850	26 Jan. 1850	1 Feb. 1850	20 Mar. 1850	—
„	Westport	639	23 July 1850	Seamount Auxiliary	20 July 1850				
				Quay-store Auxiliary	7 Sept. 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Works in progress. The contractor being unable to carry on the works, they are being completed under the direction of the architect's department.
„	Westport	310	19 Feb. 1851	Queen's Store, Fever Hospital.	25 Jan. 1851				
Oughterard	Galway	629	29 Oct. 1849	Cregg Auxiliary	29 June 1850	22 Feb. 1849	1 Jan. 1850	11 Feb. 1850	Works nearly completed.
„	Ballinrobe	277	29 Oct. 1849	Fever Hospital	6 July 1850	—			
„	Ballinrobe	294	31 July 1850	—					
Portumna	Loughrea	596	4 May 1850	Portumna	9 Nov. 1850	4 Nov. 1850	16 Aug. 1850	29 Nov. 1850	Works in progress.
„	Loughrea	780	16 Jan. 1851	—					
„	Ballinasloe	438	4 May 1850	—					
„	Ballinasloe	10	8 Jan. 1851	—					
„	Scariff	174	10 May 1850	—					

(continued)

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II.—RETURN showing the Nature and Date of the several Steps taken to provide Workhouse Accommodation in each New Union—*continued.*

NAME OF NEW UNION.	Reservation Orders issued under sect. 3 of 12 & 13 Vict. c. 104.			Temporary Workhouses occupied in New Unions.		Date of Acceptance of Site for New Workhouse.	Date of Advertisement for Contract for Building New Workhouse.	Date of Acceptance of Tender for Building New Workhouse.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Unions in which Workhouse Accommodation is directed to be reserved for New Union.	Extent of Accommodation Reserved.	Date of Order.	Name of Temporary Workhouse.	Date of Occupation. Week ending				
Skull	Skibbereen	516	3 Nov. 1849	Cappagh Auxiliary	9 Feb. 1850	—			
				Lowertown Auxiliary	19 Jan. 1850	—			
				Skull Auxiliary	16 Feb. 1850	2 Mar. 1850	9 Mar. 1850	22 May 1850	Works nearly completed.
				Cooslim Infirmary, Ballydehol.	16 Feb. 1850	—			
				Coondarigan Infirmary	26 Jan. 1850	—			
Strokestown	Carrick-on-Shannon	362	4 May 1850	Tobberpatrick auxiliary	13 July 1850	8 June 1850	8 June 1850	24 Aug. 1850	Works in progress.
				Strokestown	26 Oct. 1850	—			
	Roscommon	638	4 May 1850	Churchview	21 Dec. 1850	—			
	Longford	123	6 May 1850	Ardkeena	8 Mar. 1851	—			
Thomastown	Kilkenny	417	3 July 1850	The Quay Auxiliary	3 May 1851	20 Feb. 1851	12 Oct. 1850	15 Feb. 1851	—
"	New Ross	369	3 July 1850	—					
"	Callan	138	9 July 1850	—					
Tobercurry	Sligo	702	13 Apr. 1850	- - - - -	- - -	7 Apr. 1851	—		
"	Sligo	421	25 Sept. 1850	—					
"	Swineford	283	13 Apr. 1850	—					
"	Swineford	170	27 Sept. 1850	—					
Tulla	Ennis	374	18 Apr. 1850	Garneragh Temporary Workhouse.	1 Mar. 1850	12 Aug. 1850	11 May 1850	21 June 1850	—
"	Ennis	513	30 Apr. 1851	Garneragh Auxiliary	14 Sept. 1850	—			
"	Scariff	587	18 Apr. 1850	Tulla Fever Hospital	14 Sept. 1850	—			
Urlingford	Kilkenny	804	25 June 1850	Fever Hospital	2 Nov. 1850	11 Nov. 1850	30 Dec 1850	4 Mar. 1851	—
"	Thurles	250	25 June 1850	—					
Youghal	Midleton	321	27 June 1850	Fisher's Store Auxiliary	22 June 1850	2 May 1851	—		
	Dungarvan	478	29 June 1850	Brown-street Auxiliary	22 June 1850	—			
	Lismore	151	29 June 1850	Mark's Store Auxiliary	22 June 1850	—			
				Ronayne's Store Auxiliary	22 June 1850	—			
				Barrett's House Auxiliary	30 Nov. 1850	—			
				Giles's Store Auxiliary	1 Mar. 1851	—			
				Fever Hospital	11 Jan. 1851	—			

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POOR LAW UNIONS (IRELAND.)

RETURN showing the Arrangements made by the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in *Ireland*, to carry out the Recommendations of the Poor Law Boundary Commissioners, as regards the Formation of NEW UNIONS, and of NEW ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, &c.

(*Mr. Clements.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *June* 1851.

447.

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POOR AND COUNTY RATE &c. (IRELAND).

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 March 1851 ;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the GROSS AMOUNT Paid for POOR RATE in *Ireland* in the Years 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, separately:"

"Of the GROSS AMOUNT of COUNTY RATE Paid in *Ireland* for the Years 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, separately:"

"And of the AMOUNT Paid by each COUNTY in *Ireland* for EXPENSES of CONSTABULARY; distinguishing the Temporary from the Permanent Establishment, for 1850."

No. 1.—RETURN of the GROSS AMOUNT of POOR RATE Collected in *Ireland* in the Years 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850.

1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
392,282 - -	960,546 - -	1,767,424 - -	1,639,529 - -	1,359,696 - -

No. 2.—RETURN of the GROSS AMOUNT of COUNTY RATE Paid in *Ireland* in the Years 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850.

1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,027,915 2 3½ (*a*)	998,325 14 3½ (*a*)	1,086,766 16 11 (*a*)	1,163,080 16 3½	928,376 17 3½

(*a*) The county of Galway is not included in these amounts, as the treasurer has no means of ascertaining the amount of county rate paid in the years 1846, 1847, and 1848.

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No. 3.—RETURN of the AMOUNT Paid by each County in *Ireland* for EXPENSES of CONSTABULARY; distinguishing the Temporary from the Permanent Establishment of 1850.

COUNTY.	Amount Paid for Temporary Establishment.	Amount Paid for Permanent Establishment.	COUNTY.	Amount Paid for Temporary Establishment.	Amount Paid for Permanent Establishment.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Antrim	- - -	(a) 122 16 6	Limerick	7,446 10 –	—
Armagh	198 1 5	—	Londonderry	- - -	90 3 5
Carlow	90 8 9¼	—	Longford	268 12 2½	—
Cavan	—	—	Louth	—	—
Clare	—	—	Mayo	1,890 8 4½	—
Cork	5,778 1 3	—	Meath	1,598 3 9	—
Donegal	986 3 8¾	—	Monaghan	878 2 6	—
Down	740 1 2½	—	Queen's County	—	—
Dublin	—	—	Roscommon	2,643 1 3	—
Fermanagh	—	—	Sligo	509 6 3	578 12 8
Galway	—	—	Tipperary	4,263 14 1¾	—
Kerry	1,222 10 10	—	Tyrone	398 4 3¾	358 12 2
Kildare	—	—	Waterford	1,967 – –	—
Kilkenny	554 1 2½	—	Westmeath	—	—
King's County	1,076 15 3½	691 11 10	Wexford	—	—
Leitrim	—	—	Wicklow	351 5 –	—
			TOTAL £.	32,860 11 5¾	1,841 16 7

(a) This sum was presented as the "County proportion;" there was no presentment for any temporary establishment in this county.

POOR AND COUNTY RATE, &c. (IRELAND).

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURNS of the Gross Amount paid for POOR RATE, and the Gross Amount of COUNTY RATE, paid in *Ireland*, in the Years 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, separately; and the Amount paid by each County in *Ireland* for Expenses of CONSTABULARY, distinguishing the Temporary from the Permanent Establishment, for 1850.

(*Sir Henry Winston Barron.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *May* 1851.

336.

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POOR LAW (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 February 1851;—*for*,

RETURN "showing the Total Number RELIEVED, the Number of DEATHS, and the RATE of MORTALITY, in the WORKHOUSES in *Ireland*, for the Years ended the 29th day of September 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850; with the Extent of WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION on the 25th day of March and 29th day of September in the same Years. Also, the Number who received OUT-DOOR RELIEF during the Years ended the 29th day of September 1848, 1849, and 1850, respectively."

PROVINCE.	1847.					1848.					1849.					1850.					OUT-DOOR RELIEF.		
																					Number who received Out-door Relief during Year ended 29 September		
	Workhouse Accommodation on the 25th March.	Number Relieved in the Workhouse during Year ended 29th September.	Number of Deaths in the Workhouse during Year ended 29th September.	Rate of Mortality per 100 Inmates.	Workhouse Accommodation on the 29th September.	Workhouse Accommodation on the 25th March.	Number Relieved in the Workhouse during Year ended 29th September.	Number of Deaths in the Workhouse during Year ended 29th September.	Rate of Mortality per 100 Inmates.	Workhouse Accommodation on the 29th September.	Workhouse Accommodation on the 25th March.	Number Relieved in the Workhouse during Year ended 29th September.	Number of Deaths in the Workhouse during Year ended 29th September.	Rate of Mortality per 100 Inmates.	Workhouse Accommodation on the 29th September.	Workhouse Accommodation on the 25th March.	Number Relieved in the Workhouse during Year ended 29th September.	Number of Deaths in the Workhouse during Year ended 29th September.	Rate of Mortality per 100 Inmates.	Workhouse Accommodation on the 29th September.	1848.	1849.	1850.
ULSTER - - -	82,542	110,592	18,500	16·7	84,711	41,849	114,268	10,418	9·1	42,692	50,953	117,525	10,500	8·9	51,746	49,421	80,682	4,916	6·1	47,791	106,358	39,830	5,219
MUNSTER - -	35,791	157,460	25,229	16·0	34,220	53,420	251,833	16,512	6·6	60,034	88,956	415,850	32,047	7·7	93,603	122,181	397,353	24,911	6·3	128,660	583,556	594,964	224,392
LEINSTER - -	30,768	104,163	14,158	13·6	29,935	39,312	136,036	11,390	8·4	41,984	49,257	191,657	13,755	7·2	57,530	57,947	159,516	8,881	5·5	59,204	229,270	182,062	55,805
CONNAUGHT -	15,028	48,284	10,562	21·9	15,999	19,548	108,441	9,436	8·7	24,432	39,292	207,175	16,868	8·1	42,063	46,524	151,640	8,790	5·8	54,276	499,836	393,630	87,242
TOTAL - - -	114,129	420,499	68,449	16·3	114,865	154,429	610,578	47,756	7·8	169,142	228,458	932,207	73,170	7·8	244,942	276,073	789,191	47,498	6·0	289,931	1,419,020	1,210,486	372,688

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
February 1851.

W. STANLEY,
Secretary.

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POOR LAW (IRELAND).

RETURN showing the Total Number RELIEVED, the Number of DEATHS, and the RATE of MORTALITY, in the WORKHOUSES in *Ireland*, for the Years ended the 29th day of September 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850; with the Extent of WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION on the 25th day of March and 29th day of September in the same Years. Also, the Number who received OUT-DOOR RELIEF during the Years ended the 29th day of September 1848, 1849, and 1850, respectively.

(Sir William Somerville.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *February* 1851.

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POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 February 1851;—*for*,

RETURN "of the AMOUNT of POOR RATE lodged, and of the EXPENDITURE for the RELIEF of the POOR in *Ireland*, in the Year ended the 29th day of September 1850, in comparison with the same for each of the Two preceding Years."

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 10 *February* 1851.

RETURN* of the AMOUNT of POOR RATE lodged, and of the EXPENDITURE for the RELIEF of the POOR in *Ireland*, in the Year ended 29th September 1850, in comparison with the same for each of the Two preceding Years.

PROVINCES.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.							Amount reserved on account of Rate-in-Aid.
	Amount of Poor Rate lodged.	In Maintenance and Clothing.	Out-door Relief.	Emigration Expenses.	Repayment of Workhouse Loans and Relief Advances, &c.	† Salaries and Rations of Officers.	† All other Expenses.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
ULSTER - - - -	285,846	88,402	1,419	2,506	13,323	26,749	49,616	182,015	68,976
MUNSTER - - -	613,299	316,037	81,894	6,594	8,814	57,130	185,186	655,655	69,195
LEINSTER - - -	445,159	171,404	20,347	6,325	12,189	39,753	84,274	334,292	99,301
CONNAUGHT - - -	226,806	131,526	17,502	835	- - -	28,292	88,394	266,549	27,443
TOTAL in IRELAND, 1850 - (For year ended 29 Sept.)	1,571,110	707,369	121,162	16,260	34,326	151,924	407,470	1,438,511	264,915
Ditto - - 1849 -	1,674,063	797,294	679,604	16,564	111,914	167,299	404,976	2,177,651	22,256
Ditto - - 1848 -	1,619,810	605,136	725,578	2,776	40,917	133,499	327,728	1,835,634	—
Increase on 1849 - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	2,494	—	—
Increase on 1848 - -	- - -	102,233	- -	13,484	- - -	18,425	79,742	—	—
Decrease on 1849 - -	102,953	89,925	558,442	304	77,588	15,375	- -	739,140	—
Decrease on 1848 - -	48,700	- - -	604,416	- -	6,591	- -	- -	397,123	—

* The present Return is derived from statements furnished by the clerks of unions, in anticipation of the ordinary half-yearly accounts, which have not yet been all audited. From nine unions a return has not been yet received; and, in these cases, an approximation has been made by estimate.

† In these columns, some expenditure is included beyond the amount properly assignable to the current expenditure of the year ended 29th September 1850, in consequence of the disbursements within that year from the loan of 300,000 *l.* advanced for the payment of debts of distressed unions and electoral divisions in Ireland. The greater part of the expenses liquidated from that fund, as for example, the bills due for meal, and all other supplies of provisions and necessaries, had already been charged in the accounts of the half-years in which the supplies were consumed; but another part of the debts, consisting of salaries and other establishment expenses, would properly be brought to account only after the bills were paid; and as some of those debts were contracted before the commencement of the year (viz. 29th September 1849), their introduction into the expenditure increases, *pro tanto*, the amount beyond what it would have been if no part of the 300,000 *l.* loan had been disbursed within the year as above stated.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, February 1851.

W. Stanley, Secretary.

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POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

RETURN of the AMOUNT of POOR RATE lodged, and of the EXPENDITURE for the RELIEF of the POOR in *Ireland*, in the Year ended the 29th day of September 1850, in comparison with the same for each of the Two preceding Years.

(*Sir William Somerville.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
10 *February* 1851.

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POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 February 1851;—*for*,

RETURNS, "for the FOUR PROVINCES in *Ireland*, showing the AMOUNT of ORDINARY EXPENSES incurred in the RELIEF of the POOR during the Quarter ended the 31st day of December, in the Years 1848, 1849 and 1850, respectively; distinguishing the Cost of IN-MAINTENANCE, of OUT-RELIEF, and the TOTAL AMOUNT of other EXPENSES, including Establishment and Salaries of Officers; showing, also, the AMOUNT of POOR RATE collected during the same Periods, the Amount remaining in course of Collection at the Close of the Periods, and the AMOUNT of the POOR LAW VALUATION:"

"And, showing the NUMBERS on the RELIEF LISTS at the Close of the respective Quarters, the WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION, and the WEEKLY MORTALITY per Thousand Inmates."

RETURN, for the FOUR PROVINCES in *Ireland*, showing the AMOUNT of ORDINARY EXPENSES incurred in the RELIEF of the POOR during the Quarter ended the 31st December, in the Years 1848, 1849 and 1850, respectively; distinguishing the Cost of IN-MAINTENANCE, of OUT-RELIEF, and the TOTAL AMOUNT of other EXPENSES, including Establishment and Salaries of Officers; showing, also, the AMOUNT of POOR RATE collected during the same Periods, the Amount remaining in course of Collection at the Close of the Periods, and the AMOUNT of the POOR LAW VALUATION.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

QUARTER ended 31st December	ORDINARY EXPENSES.				Poor Rate Collected.	Poor Rate in course of Collection at Close of each Quarter.	Poor Law Valuation.
	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Other Expenses.	TOTAL.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1848 - -	27,760	1,930	29,239	58,929	100,462	145,936	3,264,205
1849 - -	21,152	157	22,980	44,289	87,853	135,560	3,259,602
1850 - -	13,462	12	18,252	31,726	43,611	76,330	3,248,659

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

1848 - -	57,690	49,227	65,584	172,501	241,682	267,740	3,808,905
1849 - -	51,143	21,107	58,091	130,341	216,795	314,124	3,633,685
1850 - -	57,644	48	56,844	114,536	148,391	178,867	3,294,465

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

1848 - -	38,323	19,009	37,350	94,682	153,609	221,918	4,612,124
1849 - -	34,397	4,776	35,528	74,701	173,974	224,151	4,453,567
1850 - -	29,903	789	34,623	65,315	104,701	111,598	4,253,951

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RETURN, for the Four Provinces in *Ireland*, showing Amount of Ordinary Expenses, &c.—*continued.*

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

QUARTER ended 31st December	ORDINARY EXPENSES.				Poor Rate Collected.	Poor Rate in course of Collection at Close of each Quarter.	Poor Law Valuation.
	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Other Expenses.	TOTAL.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1848 - -	30,027	31,975	36,931	98,933	103,278	165,319	1,391,065
1849 - -	23,235	4,295	26,115	53,645	101,708	167,404	1,360,272
1850 - -	17,470	66	18,158	35,694	57,072	118,841	1,126,384

SUMMARY FOR IRELAND.

QUARTER ended 31st December	ORDINARY EXPENSES.				Poor Rate Collected.	Poor Rate in course of Collection at Close of each Quarter.	Poor Law Valuation.
	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Other Expenses.	TOTAL.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1848 - -	153,800	102,141	169,104	425,045	599,031	800,913	13,076,299
1849 - -	129,927	30,335	142,714	302,976	580,330	841,239	12,707,126
1850 - -	118,479	915	127,877	247,271	353,775	485,636	11,923,459

RETURN showing the NUMBERS on the RELIEF LISTS at the Close of the respective Quarters; the WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION; and the WEEKLY MORTALITY per 1,000 Inmates.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

QUARTER ended 31st December	Numbers on the Relief Lists at the Close of each Quarter.			Workhouse Accommodation.	Average Weekly Mortality per 1,000 Inmates.
	In Workhouses.	On Out-Relief.	TOTAL on the Relief Lists.		
1848 -	37,658	11,179	48,837	46,682	5·6
1849 -	30,636	535	31,171	49,717	3·0
1850 -	22,318	30	22,348	47,307	3·4

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

1848 -	76,178	213,506	289,684	78,042	7·2
1849 -	82,591	64,681	147,272	101,562	4·3
1850 -	101,606	74	101,680	130,769	3·4

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RETURN showing the Number on Relief Lists at the close of the respective Quarters—*continued.*

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

QUARTER ended 31st December	Numbers on the Relief Lists at the Close of each Quarter.			Workhouse Accommodation.	Average Weekly Mortality per 1,000 Inmates.
	In Workhouses.	On Out-Relief.	TOTAL on the Relief Lists.		
1848 -	41,869	64,894	106,763	44,342	4·6
1849 -	44,882	16,735	61,617	56,947	3·5
1850 -	43,774	2,575	46,349	57,612	2·9

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

1848 -	35,978	103,844	139,822	36,132	8·6
1849 -	36,438	13,517	49,955	43,053	2·6
1850 -	30,055	101	30,156	54,048	2·6

SUMMARY FOR IRELAND.

QUARTER ended 31st December	Numbers on the Relief Lists at the Close of each Quarter.			Workhouse Accommodation.	Average Weekly Mortality per 1,000 Inmates.
	In Workhouses.	On Out-Relief.	TOTAL on the Relief Lists.		
1848 -	191,683	393,423	585,106	205,198	6·6
1849 -	194,547	95,468	290,015	251,279	3·6
1850 -	197,753	2,780	200,533	289,736	3·2

Poor Law Commission, Dublin, February 1851.

W. Stanley, Secretary.

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POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

RETURN, for the Four Provinces in *Ireland*, showing the Amount of Ordinary Expenses incurred in the Relief of the Poor during the Quarter ended the 31st December 1848, 1849, and 1850, respectively:—And, showing the Numbers on the Relief Lists at the Close of the respective Quarters, the Workhouse Accommodation, and the Weekly Mortality per Thousand Inmates.

(*Sir William Somerville.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *February* 1851.

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POOR LAW (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 14 February 1851;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Number of PAUPERS in Receipt of RELIEF in the several UNIONS of *Ireland*, in the first Week of February 1851; distinguishing OUT-DOOR from IN-DOOR RELIEF, and giving, in a separate Column, the Amount of Workhouse Accommodation in each Union at the time."

Poor Law Commission, Dublin, 22 February 1851.

W. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 7 *March* 1851.

RETURN of the Number of PAUPERS in Receipt of RELIEF in the several UNIONS of *Ireland*, in the first Week of February 1851; distinguishing OUT-DOOR from IN-DOOR RELIEF, and giving, in a separate Column, the Amount of Workhouse Accommodation in each Union at the time.

UNIONS.	Extent of Workhouse Accommodation on the 1st Feb. 1851.	Number in the Workhouses on the 1st Feb. 1851.	Number in Receipt of Out-door Relief on the 1st Feb. 1851.	OBSERVATIONS.
Abbeyleix	1,690	1,099	60	
Antrim	1,050	353	—	
Ardee	1,183	972	—	
Armagh	1,330	493	—	
Athlone	1,570	1,685	- - -	- - Accommodation now provided for 2,078. Number of inmates on 15th instant, 1,777.
Athy	1,270	1,235	7	
Bailieborough	1,622	1,011	—	
Ballina	4,330	1,349	2	
Ballinasloe	2,460	1,831	12	
Ballinrobe	2,659	1,620	4	
Ballycastle	640	321	—	
Ballymahon	160	106	8	
Ballymena	1,410	294	—	
Ballymoney	840	373	2	
Ballyshannon	860	363	—	
Ballyvaghan	- - -	- - -	448	- - Workhouse inmates included elsewhere.
Balrothery	720	535	—	
Baltinglass	1,100	955	7	
Banbridge	1,410	496	—	
Bandon	3,185	1,734	—	
Bantry	1,200	1,519	- - -	- - There is now accommodation for 1,700.
Bawnboy	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Workhouse inmates included elsewhere.
Belfast	3,500	1,812	—	
Belmullet	1,250	1,288	- - -	- - Additional accommodation provided.
Borrisokane	960	1,076	—	
Boyle	1,150	816	5	
Caherciveen	2,870	3,190	- - -	- - Accommodation since increased to 3,646. Number of inmates on the 12th February, 2,982.
Callan	2,076	2,234	1,326	
Carlow	3,726	2,423	6	
Carrickmacross	1,470	1,676	7	- - Additional accommodation has been since provided.
Carrick-on-Shannon	1,870	983	—	
Carrick-on-Suir	2,215	1,482	32	
Cashel	4,300	3,888	—	
Castlebar	2,490	1,814	—	
Castleblayney	1,235	845	—	
Castlecomer	- - -	- - -	804	- - Workhouse inmates included elsewhere.

(*continued*)

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UNIONS.	Extent of Workhouse Accommodation on the 1st Feb. 1851.	Number in the Workhouses on the 1st Feb. 1851.	Number in Receipt of Out-door Relief on the 1st Feb. 1851.	OBSERVATIONS.
Castlederg	460	231	—	
Castlerea	2,410	1,968	1	
Castletown	950	1,094	8	- - The number is now within the limit.
Castletowndelvin	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Workhouse inmates included elsewhere.
Cavan	1,960	1,499	16	
Celbridge	550	528	3	
Claremorris	620	393	47	
Clifden	2,396	2,228	9	
Clogheen	2,016	1,905	—	
Clogher	900	495	1	
Clonakilty	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Workhouse inmates included elsewhere.
Clones	1,140	569	—	
Clonmel	3,080	3,044	—	
Coleraine	920	360	—	
Cookstown	660	328	—	
Cootehill	1,714	1,161	—	
Cork	6,200	5,994	—	
Corrofin	not estimated	49	9	
Croom	1, 506	1,596	- - -	- - Accommodation on 10th February, 1640; inmates, 1,616.
Dingle	2,924	3,669	—	
Donaghmore	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Workhouse inmates included elsewhere.
Donegal	750	405	—	
Downpatrick	1,160	565	1	
Drogheda	1,010	759	203	
Dromore, West	- - -	- - -	4	- - Workhouse inmates included elsewhere.
Dublin, North	3,150	2,671	—	
Dublin, South	3,417	3,175	221	
Dundalk	1,198	869	—	
Dunfanaghy	450	150	—	
Dungannon	840	354	—	
Dungarvan	3,029	1,677	—	
Dunmanway	1,030	824	—	
Dunshaughlin	780	728	178	
Edenderry	1,083	1,027	26	
Ennis	4,200	4,249	—	
Enniscorthy	1,672	1,633	—	
Enniskillen	1,220	889	—	
Ennistymon	3,569	3,811	1,384	- - Accommodation on the 8th February, 4,129; inmates, 3,872.
Fermoy	3,810	2,984	—	
Galway	4,644	3,687	—	
Glennamaddy	- - -	- - -	8	- - Workhouse inmates included elsewhere.
Glenties	690	378	—	
Glin	790	865	- - -	- - Accommodation on the 15th February, 970; inmates, 950.
Gorey	1,780	1,398	1	
Gort	3,010	2,460	—	
Gortin	428	242	—	
Granard	1,730	2,085	10	- - Additional accommodation in progress. Number of inmates on 15th February, 2,063.
Inishowen	690	685	—	
Kanturk	3,996	4,001	- - -	- - Additional accommodation since provided.
Kells	1,701	1,361	—	
Kenmare	3,360	3,581	1	- - Additional accommodation in progress.

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UNIONS.	Extent of Workhouse Accommodation on the 1st Feb. 1851.	Number in the Workhouses on the 1st Feb. 1851.	Number in Receipt of Out-door Relief on the 1st Feb. 1851.	OBSERVATIONS.
Kilkeel	390	199	—	
Kilkenny	3,785	4,120	- - -	- - The Board of Guardians are providing additional accommodation.
Killadysert	730	797	100	- - Additional accommodation is being provided.
Killala	1,200	1,034	—	
Killarney	4,370	4,419	- - -	- - Accommodation increased to 4,570. Number of inmates on 15th Feb., 4,485.
Kilmacthomas	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Workhouse inmates included elsewhere.
Kilmallock	4,630	5,084	9	
Kilrush	4,654	4,981	523	- - Accommodation on 15th Feb., 4,654. Inmates, 4,903.
Kinsale	842	926	- - -	- - Number of inmates on the 15th Feb., diminished to 884.
Larne	740	373	—	
Letterkenny	1,070	233	—	
Limerick	6,252	7,027	- - -	- - Additional accommodation is being provided.
Lisburn	1,480	370	—	
Lismore	2,280	1,586	—	
Lisnaskea	924	526	—	
Listowel	4,257	4,449	- - -	- - Guardians have advertized for additional houses.
Londonderry	1,100	771	—	
Longford	2,616	1,981	28	
Loughrea	3,120	2,386	—	
Lowtherstown	500	276	—	
Lurgan	1,760	416	—	
Macroom	2,770	2,232	—	
Magherafelt	1,200	423	—	
Mallow	3,014	2,153	—	
Manorhamilton	1,260	627	—	
Midleton	2,224	2,241	—	
Milford	570	342	—	
Millstreet	2,500	2,498	—	
Mitchelstown	750	791	- - -	- - Additional accommodation is being provided.
Mohill	1,560	1,205	—	
Monaghan	1,472	654	—	
Mount Bellew	- -	- - -	6	- - Workhouse inmates included elsewhere.
Mountmelick	2,076	1,603	9	
Mullingar	2,060	1,865	—	
Naas	1,386	1,443	5	
Navan	1,080	1,218	328	Numbers on the decrease.
Nenagh	3,981	3,301	22	
Newcastle	3,375	4,128	- - -	- - Additional accommodation provided, and more advertized for.
Newport	950	963	32	- - Accommodation now for 1,250.
New Ross	2,157	2,349	51	- - Additional accommodation since obtained, but not yet occupied.
Newry	1,110	878	—	
Newtownards	1,210	479	—	
Newtownlimavady	840	427	—	
Oldcastle	1,644	1,621	—	
Omagh	1,234	1,017	3	
Oughterard	640	433	—	
Parsonstown	1,506	1,510	—	
Portumna	300	224	6	
Rathdown	1,280	631	5	
Rathdrum	1,290	1,132	28	
Rathkeale	3,293	3,020	2	
Roscommon	2,180	2,075	19	
Roscrea	2,400	1,992	5	
Scariff	3,005	3,426	- - -	- - Additional accommodation for about 200 has been obtained.
Shillelagh	1,030	853	—	
Skibbereen	3,555	2,882	—	
Skull	1,230	1,156	—	
Sligo	4,210	2,366	—	

(*continued*)

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UNIONS.	Extent of Workhouse Accommodation on the 1st Feb. 1851.	Number in the Workhouse on the 1st Feb. 1851.	Number in Receipt of Out-door Relief on the 1st Feb. 1851.	OBSERVATIONS.
Strabane - - -	1,286	647	—	
Stranorlar - - -	660	288	—	
Strokestown - - -	800	906	11	
Swineford - - -	1,700	923	5	- - Additional accommodation is now being fitted up.
Thomastown - - -	- - -	- - -	116	- - Workhouse inmates included elsewhere.
Thurles - - -	3,835	3,057	—	
Tipperary - - -	4,629	4,465	—	
Tobercurry - - -	- - -	- - -	7	- - Workhouse inmates included elsewhere.
Tralee - - - -	6,242	5,620	—	
Trim - - - -	914	801	44	
Tuam - - - -	3,363	2,341	1	
Tulla - - - -	642	589	5	
Tullamore - - -	2,614	2,082	155	
Urlingford - - -	- - -	- - -	57	- - Workhouse inmates included elsewhere.
Waterford - - -	3,592	2,951	—	
Westport - - -	3,410	1,809	6	
Wexford - - -	1,390	1,455	1	- - Additional accommodation has been since provided.
Youghal - - -	2,150	1,755	—	
TOTAL - - -	295,663	244,296	6,450	

POOR LAW (IRELAND).

RETURN of the Number of PAUPERS in Receipt of RELIEF in the several UNIONS of *Ireland*, in the first Week in February 1851; distinguishing OUT-DOOR from IN-DOOR RELIEF, and giving, in a separate column, the Amount of Workhouse Accommodation in each Union at the time.

(Mr. Poulett Scrope.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 7 March 1851.

95.

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POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

RETURN (in pursuance of the 29th sect. of the Act 10 Vict. c. 31), of the EXPENDITURE on the RELIEF OF THE POOR in each UNION in *Ireland*, for the Year ended 29th September 1850, and of the TOTAL NUMBER Relieved in and out of the WORKHOUSE, in each Union, during the same Period.

Poor-law Commission Office, Dublin, 30 April 1851.

W. Stanley, Secretary.

RETURN (in pursuance of the 29th sect. of the Act 10 Vict. c. 31), of the EXPENDITURE on the RELIEF OF THE POOR in each UNION in *Ireland*, for the Year ended 29th September 1850, and of the TOTAL NUMBER Relieved in and out of the WORKHOUSE, in each Union, during the same Period.

UNIONS.	Expenditure during Year ended as above.					Number of Persons Relieved during the Year.	
	In-Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	All other Expenses.	TOTAL Expenditure.	In-door.	Out-door.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Abbeyleix	4,652 4 11	1,047 18 4½	1,157 3 1	2,160 1 11	9,017 8 3½	3,992	2,004
Antrim	1,735 7 10	- - -	591 18 10	1,202 17 7	3,530 4 3	1,035	—
Ardee	3,218 17 8½	713 9 8	1,002 18 8¾	1,068 13 3¾	6,003 19 4¾	3,075	1,593
Armagh	1,944 8 5	- - -	795 14 1	3,355 10 6	6,095 13 -	1,804	—
Athlone	6,405 7 6½	- - -	1,176 18 4	2,045 12 3	9,627 18 1½	4,457	—
Athy	3,531 18 5½	35 16 4	1,031 5 4	3,169 9 4½	7,768 9 5¾	3,224	168
Bailieborough	3,676 - 8	827 5 11	949 2 6	2,736 6 7	8,188 15 8	5,842	2,706
Ballina	8,847 3 9	544 11 6¾	2,635 12 7	5,949 12 10	17,977 - 8¾	5,954	4,169
Ballinasloe	5,612 19 7	15 5 2½	1,020 4 7½	3,743 17 4½	10,392 6 9½	4,167	241
Ballinrobe	5,483 1 7½	2,019 4 9¾	1,675 18 10¾	5,393 19 5½	14,572 4 9	8,794	8,647
Ballycastle	1,373 13 11½	- - -	403 8 7	767 11 8½	2,544 14 3	873	—
Ballymahon	1,361 11 9½	133 8 5	415 9 11	170 16 -	2,081 6 1½	1,560	1,270
Ballymena	1,255 4 9	- - -	834 1 8	1,007 5 7½	3,096 12 -½	1,141	—
Ballymoney	1,481 9 6½	1 4 2	526 16 6	1,006 8 2¾	3,017 18 5½	1,055	3
Ballyshannon	1,426 19 4¾	- - -	386 6 6	1,767 7 6	3,580 13 4¾	1,684	—
Ballyvaghan	817 1 3½	652 10 4¾	117 5 4½	436 12 8½	2,023 9 8¾	1,159	2,610
Balrothery	2,086 16 11½	473 5 8½	806 12 7	1,784 15 4	5,151 10 6¾	1,678	1,081
Baltinglass	3,111 15 3½	524 1 1¾	906 2 2½	3,203 4 7½	7,745 3 2¾	2,700	918
Banbridge	2,035 10 1	- 5 10	650 6 3¾	1,516 16 10½	4,202 19 1	1,513	1
Bandon	4,072 17 9	- - -	1,392 7 7½	2,300 13 3	7,765 18 7½	4,127	—
Bantry	4,226 5 -	239 14 4	704 3 7	1,995 3 7¾	7,165 6 6¾	8,385	426
Bawnboy	484 8 6	3 1 11	52 - -	51 12 5½	591 2 10½	566	28
Belfast	7,359 11 4	- - -	1,794 11 11	9,186 18 4	18,341 1 7	6,561	—
Belmullet	3,620 15 2½	232 2 1¾	474 11 4	501 4 6	4,828 13 2½	4,364	2,250
Borrisokane	883 15 -½	- - -	123 14 6	323 17 8	1,331 7 2½	1,593	—
Boyle	3,936 - 5½	127 10 -	1,427 18 10	4,184 12 6½	9,676 1 10	3,796	645
Caherciveen	4,031 10 8½	2,069 13 8½	518 14 5	757 16 5	7,377 15 2¾	6,447	9,637
Callan	5,782 3 10	2,665 4 3½	1,605 19 6½	5,797 11 7	15,850 19 2¾	5,465	6,038
Carlow	8,706 4 1¾	25 7 -½	1,753 5 8	9,298 - 3½	19,782 17 1¾	6,960	161
Carrickmacross	5,776 17 2½	268 12 9	718 16 9	2,982 6 7½	9,746 13 3¾	3,688	1,001
Carrick-on-Shannon	3,736 13 10	115 8 6½	948 - -¾	5,427 1 11¾	10,227 4 5	3,518	1,846
Carrick-on-Suir	3,391 2 10	940 17 10½	910 13 9	3,148 5 6¾	8,386 - -¼	4,305	1,622
Cashel	11,639 18 -¾	3,398 7 5½	1,820 16 4	12,035 19 8¼	28,895 1 6½	12,728	11,891
Castlebar	5,542 7 4	3,112 7 11½	1,445 17 2	4,317 8 10½	14,418 1 3¾	8,660	11,204
Castleblayney	3,646 12 3½	19 13 -	714 1 4½	1,999 1 7½	6,379 8 3½	3,626	306
Castlecomer	275 11 2½	281 5 11	121 3 4½	185 6 10½	863 7 4½	458	1,162
Castlederg	523 9 6½	- - -	349 5 9	765 18 5	1,638 13 8½	619	—
Castlerea	7,497 15 4¾	371 8 9	1,306 10 2½	2,935 14 1½	12,111 8 5½	8,753	3,398
Castletown	1,448 13 8	140 8 7½	146 1 1½	305 - 5	2,040 3 9¾	2,332	500
Castletowndelvin	69 - 4	- - -	14 11 5	75 17 8½	159 9 5½	243	—
Cavan	5,123 9 8½	177 19 2	1,181 14 10	2,292 16 2½	8,775 19 10¾	4,002	746
Celbridge	2,276 2 8½	6 15 2¾	461 18 10½	1,135 16 3½	3,880 13 -¾	1,197	93
Claremorris	1,354 1 4½	579 17 -	537 18 6	1,420 17 -½	3,892 13 11	2,410	4,389

(*continued*)

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UNIONS.	Expenditure during Year ended as above.					Number of Persons Relieved during the Year.	
	In Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	All other Expenses.	TOTAL Expenditure.	In-door.	Out-door.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Clifden	6,066 13 11½	2,751 2 10	1,265 17 5	2,134 4 6	12,217 18 8½	6,753	13,590
Clogheen	5,099 – –	– – –	1,313 10 6	3,067 9 6	9,480 – –	6,578	—
Clogher	2,269 13 3½	3 13 2½	544 15 2½	1,203 3 10	4,021 5 6	1,791	11
Clonakilty	2,803 7 1½	– – –	503 5 5½	589 6 1	3,895 18 8½	2,276	—
Clones	2,244 18 9½	2 3 10½	711 8 5	1,039 13 2	3,998 4 3½	2,146	44
Clonmel	8,154 15 –	– – –	1,435 15 –	3,332 5 –	12,922 15 –	7,446	—
Coleraine	1,311 1 9	– 6 –	535 11 –	637 2 7	2,484 1 4	1,191	3
Cookstown	1,082 17 5½	– – –	427 7 7	212 1 –	1,722 6 –½	768	—
Cootehill	4,369 16 5½	– 17 8½	1,046 – –	3,939 13 8	9,356 7 10	4,379	12
Cork	16,526 14 11	– – –	2,301 9 3	7,655 4 10	26,483 9 –½	26,296	—
Corrofin	1,036 15 1½	775 5 2½	185 13 6	891 2 2	2,888 16 –	1,499	2,301
Croom	2,436 11 2	788 – –	442 12 6	547 17 8	4,215 1 4	3,744	3,044
Dingle	5,674 15 11½	5,776 3 10½	297 1 9½	4,873 3 11	16,621 5 6½	6,609	12,007
Donaghmore	479 11 4	– 9 7	86 1 7	250 9 11½	816 12 5½	739	37
Donegal	1,503 4 –½	1 5 3	403 4 10	1,097 14 1	3,005 8 2½	1,337	4
Downpatrick	2,164 17 6½	15 13 11	635 1 7	880 15 1	3,696 8 1½	1,948	38
Drogheda	2,498 13 7½	309 16 11½	786 10 –	2,092 4 11½	5,687 5 6	3,099	2,676
Dromore, West	1,448 1 11½	107 4 7	477 18 5	447 17 4½	2,481 2 4	1,341	1,111
Dublin, North	9,455 11 4½	136 1 11½	2,027 3 –	4,727 8 6	16,346 4 10	6,799	429
Dublin, South	11,913 12 2½	948 5 6½	2,435 19 6	5,006 17 11½	20,304 15 2½	9,176	1,857
Dundalk	3,388 2 6½	68 11 3	716 19 5	1,399 2 1½	5,572 15 3½	2,691	381
Dunfanaghy	424 12 9	– – –	267 12 –	344 18 7	1,037 3 4	508	—
Dungannon	1,524 19 10½	– 2 5	583 19 3	1,000 1 6½	3,109 3 –½	1,285	6
Dungarvan	5,828 12 6	6 18 8	1,403 15 2	5,177 10 5½	12,416 16 9½	6,220	183
Dunmanway	2,043 19 4	– – –	532 14 2	623 9 4½	3,200 2 10½	3,410	—
Dunshaughlin	2,285 9 11½	273 15 9½	799 11 10½	840 9 4	4,199 6 11	1,841	824
Edenderry	3,472 16 –	1,107 1 5½	799 4 2	1,647 13 11½	7,026 15 7	2,585	2,367
Ennis	8,642 – 8	9,121 7 5½	1,981 5 6½	7,445 1 7	27,189 15 2½	10,465	16,590
Enniscorthy	4,672 7 5	507 4 6	1,104 11 9	4,576 14 1	10,860 17 9½	5,313	1,220
Enniskillen	3,185 2 3	1 2 6	1,241 10 1	2,654 2 –½	7,081 16 10½	2,529	3
Ennistymon	8,013 19 2½	4,966 3 5½	1,484 9 2½	8,421 10 9	22,886 2 7½	6,859	12,434
Fermoy	7,554 7 6½	22 1 1	1,149 2 8½	3,449 3 5½	12,174 14 9½	12,364	—
Galway	7,092 2 1½	550 4 6	1,245 14 8½	7,750 2 6½	16,638 3 9½	9,198	4,640
Glennamaddy	1,861 17 3	823 5 11	318 – 7	378 1 –	3,381 4 9	2,974	4,681
Glenties	1,048 2 2½	8 4 11	479 9 6	569 15 6½	2,105 12 2½	1,376	123
Glin	1,908 5 9½	679 14 10½	267 17 11	837 13 –½	3,693 11 7	2,723	2,331
Gorey	3,621 – 5	11 16 3½	708 14 9	2,249 19 9½	6,591 11 3	3,372	106
Gort	6,246 1 –	190 12 11½	978 18 8½	4,361 12 11	11,777 5 7½	8,958	709
Gortin	648 15 1½	– – –	281 12 8	171 6 6	1,101 14 3½	814	—
Granard	5,376 1 6½	1,500 3 11	1,142 18 7	2,146 8 5½	10,165 12 6½	5,535	4,666
Inishowen	1,204 2 3	4 5 4	250 – 6	1,333 2 1	2,791 10 2	1,429	51
Kanturk	11,877 19 6	4,020 14 2½	1,414 5 9	6,456 19 11½	23,769 19 5	14,214	16,111
Kells	4,590 13 4½	1,051 2 3	890 12 4½	2,079 17 6	8,612 5 5½	4,036	1,331
Kenmare	7,259 4 3½	1,785 2 9½	958 2 4	2,448 19 9½	12,451 9 3	10,797	3,025
Kilkeel	621 19 11	2 2 –	364 1 6	234 4 6	1,222 7 11	609	21
Kilkenny	8,983 17 5½	4,495 3 –	1,579 11 7	7,465 19 –	22,524 11 –½	12,741	5,549
Killadysert	2,179 5 5	2,352 10 9	73 18 8	896 4 7	5,501 19 5	3,474	6,028
Killala	3,392 14 2	923 1 1	607 15 10	998 8 11	5,922 – –	4,191	1,585
Killarney	10,348 16 2	22 – 8	865 2 5	2,872 19 6	14,108 18 9	14,446	236
Kilmacthomas	393 15 9	– – –	71 16 2	132 15 9	598 7 8	735	—
Kilmallock	14,262 7 5	169 7 1	1,792 6 7	7,520 – 2	23,744 1 3	12,055	5,004
Kilrush	8,704 1 8½	8,694 17 4	2,977 9 8	5,395 17 8	25,772 6 4½	12,860	19,868
Kinsale	2,436 – 5	– – –	874 6 –	1,455 17 5	4,766 3 10	4,279	—
Larne	1,226 1 –	– – –	531 13 11	720 19 7	2,478 14 6	891	—
Letterkenny	730 4 4	– – –	418 17 8	538 12 4	1,687 14 4	582	—
Limerick	19,994 6 –	3,185 16 9	2,440 15 6	8,732 14 11	34,353 13 2	19,831	9,094
Lisburn	1,291 3 8	– – –	586 8 4	1,120 5 6	2,997 17 6	1,007	—
Lismore	4,732 11 4	21 5 8	1,266 16 3	1,900 5 9	7,920 19 –	5,132	605
Lisnaskea	1,806 10 10	– – –	490 4 –	1,506 2 –	3,802 16 10	1,693	—
Listowel	10,977 17 4	5,444 7 3	1,786 6 2	7,036 19 –	25,245 9 9	14,616	12,642
Londonderry	1,985 1 8	– 18 1	754 17 1	1,427 8 9	4,168 5 7	2,564	36
Longford	8,590 12 2	1,683 19 3	1,068 12 5	2,730 14 7½	14,073 18 5½	7,660	10,202
Loughrea	5,233 – 6	83 3 1	1,347 – 3	2,655 9 –	9,318 12 9	5,889	323
Lowtherstown	790 6 10	– – –	421 1 3	453 17 6	1,665 5 7	1,070	—
Lurgan	1,746 9 6	– – –	609 9 –	2,188 5 10	4,544 4 4	1,730	—
Macroom	3,898 7 –	– – –	813 11 3	845 1 8½	5,556 19 11½	5,022	—
Magherafelt	1,478 1 6½	– – –	547 18 9	1,182 5 3	3,208 5 6½	952	—
Mallow	4,633 19 2	– – –	1,030 11 10	7,453 18 8	13,118 9 8½	7,536	—

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UNIONS.	Expenditure during Year ended as above.					Number of Persons Relieved during the Year.	
	In Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	All other Expenses.	TOTAL Expenditure.	In-door.	Out-door.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Manorhamilton	1,985 - 1	32 11 1½	555 5 -	1,305 9 6¼	3,878 5 8¾	2,152	156
Midleton	11,868 7 5	- - -	1,715 10 1	4,628 16 5	18,212 13 11	13,485	—
Milford	806 6 7½	- 9 6	420 12 11	740 16 9	1,968 5 9½	568	8
Millstreet	2,178 3 7½	914 14 6	182 1 7	430 15 3	3,705 14 11¼	4,553	4,072
Mitchelstown	2,997 14 1½	15 10 4	272 11 -	623 18 10½	3,909 14 4	4,343	622
Mohill	4,776 5 9¼	222 1 8	1,115 13 3½	1,839 16 9	7,953 17 6¼	3,314	1,466
Monaghan	3,015 15 11	- - -	781 16 -	2,821 11 8	6,619 3 7	2,438	—
Mount Bellew	1,520 6 4½	11 4 8	327 5 1	263 12 5	2,122 8 6½	1,517	87
Mountmelick	5,237 6 3¼	32 19 8	1,070 8 8	2,669 3 2	9,009 17 9½	5,792	856
Mullingar	5,658 13 8	- - -	1,538 1 2	2,408 9 7	9,605 4 5	4,294	—
Naas	4,574 13 7	29 5 11	851 7 9	1,791 16 4½	7,247 3 7½	3,660	326
Navan	3,286 2 10¾	1,040 10 5	895 13 8	1,147 14 6¼	6,370 1 6	3,324	2,217
Nenagh	9,792 9 -¼	617 16 6½	1,622 7 10	8,847 15 2	20,880 8 6¾	11,548	715
Newcastle	9,853 2 1	7,108 8 7¾	2,787 3 1	9,159 11 6½	28,908 5 4¼	13,040	17,033
Newport	2,375 6 4	954 8 5	663 10 3	1,440 2 8	5,433 7 8	3,977	3,195
New Ross	7,273 15 -½	144 10 1½	1,192 19 3	6,591 - -¾	15,202 4 5½	6,356	584
Newry	3,350 - 1	78 2 6	701 5 3	1,865 17 9	5,995 5 7	2,832	268
Newtownards	2,044 12 9½	2 5 10	722 14 9	859 1 6	3,628 14 10½	1,603	7
Newtownlimavady	1,285 3 7	- - -	499 18 1	227 14 3	2,012 15 11	1,099	—
Oldcastle	5,419 18 7	25 6 5¾	739 13 6	1,459 14 1½	7,644 12 8¼	4,413	225
Omagh	2,478 3 3	6 14 7	597 1 9	1,931 12 1	5,013 11 8	2,842	7
Oughterard	2,883 4 6¾	513 12 8½	513 18 8	754 12 9¾	4,665 8 8¾	4,141	3,683
Parsonstown	5,070 9 10½	16 11 8	1,201 11 9	4,112 15 11½	10,401 9 2¾	4,885	—
Portumna	1,782 11 8	72 11 2½	257 3 3	259 5 8½	2,371 11 10	2,331	494
Rathdown	3,180 19 2½	13 6 9	945 11 5	3,451 3 2½	7,541 - 7	6,958	280
Rathdrum	3,733 11 5	76 13 9	977 1 3	2,729 19 6	7,517 5 11	2,760	361
Rathkeale	6,434 6 6¾	3,753 8 6	1,427 11 9	3,553 18 -½	15,169 4 10¼	8,189	7,827
Roscommon	7,687 9 7½	31 16 11½	1,489 7 6	3,173 4 -	12,381 18 1	9,903	493
Roscrea	5,460 5 9	12 10 -½	1,277 15 4	6,439 7 11	13,189 19 -½	5,623	222
Scariff	7,167 9 8	3,867 16 11	1,138 7 1	5,673 13 3	17,847 6 11	5,805	10,236
Shillelagh	2,373 11 1¾	- - -	668 6 11	1,456 9 1¾	4,498 7 2½	2,198	—
Skibbereen	6,618 3 6¾	- - -	1,253 1 2	2,338 4 -	10,209 8 8¾	10,928	—
Skull	2,625 4 8½	463 9 8	201 17 6	407 6 3½	3,697 18 2	5,280	2,648
Sligo	7,854 19 10	48 10 -½	1,786 - 7	4,450 - 4	14,139 10 9½	9,309	412
Strabane	2,275 6 5½	2 10 -	537 11 4	811 1 2	3,626 8 11½	1,907	10
Stranorlar	749 12 6	- - -	533 18 8	273 10 10	1,557 2 -	1,071	—
Strokestown	2,652 15 3	159 4 11	223 - 10	1,608 12 -	4,643 13 -	3,362	2,165
Swineford	3,933 2 6¾	30 19 -½	1,415 7 2	4,371 3 6¼	9,750 12 3½	4,460	361
Thomastown	863 12 3¾	158 15 1	90 14 7	402 6 8½	1,515 8 8½	1,320	1,004
Thurles	8,168 15 5½	2,082 2 11½	2,075 6 11	9,314 2 7	21,640 7 10½	13,979	10,139
Tipperary	13,578 14 10	4,920 14 6	3,016 9 3	8,877 3 2	30,393 1 9	12,992	10,167
Tobercurry	1,048 13 8	5 4 8	240 6 11	53 16 11½	1,348 2 2½	1,404	35
Tralee	12,858 19 9	325 14 1	2,093 16 -	5,687 19 7	20,966 9 5	12,328	2,206
Trim	2,455 - 4½	408 6 1½	729 14 8	1,279 2 10	4,872 4 -	3,999	1,016
Tuam	8,286 1 -	506 14 -	1,702 2 2	5,614 13 6	16,109 10 8	10,807	2,598
Tulla	2,909 15 6	1,986 5 6	331 3 9	1,224 16 8	6,452 1 5	3,501	6,185
Tullamore	6,270 16 5¼	182 15 9	1,436 12 9	2,454 18 -	10,345 2 11¼	5,517	569
Urlingford	966 1 7	251 18 1	67 11 -	490 8 5	1,775 18 1	1,753	1,511
Waterford	7,585 15 11½	83 9 -½	1,633 8 1	8,137 1 3¾	17,439 14 4¾	10,859	973
Westport	7,531 2 1	2,414 2 7	1,224 16 7	3,317 4 10	14,487 6 1	11,441	8,282
Wexford	4,323 5 3½	4 1 -	1,061 7 1	4,909 12 -¾	10,298 5 5¼	4,924	1
Youghal	1,675 18 -	- - -	459 7 5	271 9 2	2,406 14 7	4,142	—
TOTAL (163 Unions) £.	710,945 2 7¾	120,789 8 7	151,055 15 2¼	447,317 15 10¼	1,430,108 2 8½	805,702	368,565

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POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

RETURN (in pursuance of the 29th sect. of the Act 10 Vict. c. 31) of the EXPENDITURE on the RELIEF of the POOR in each UNION in *Ireland*, for the Year ended 29th September 1850, and of the TOTAL NUMBER Relieved in and out of the WORKHOUSE, in each Union, during the same Period.

(Pursuant to Act 10 *Vict. c.* 31, *s.* 29.*)*

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
5 *May* 1851.

Under 1 *oz.*

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POOR RELIEF (IRELAND.)

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 25 July 1851;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Total Number of PERSONS in Receipt of RELIEF in each Province in *Ireland*, at the close of the First Week (ending Saturday) of July 1848, 1349, 1850, and 1851 respectively."

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, July 1851.

W. STANLEY, Secretary.

RETURN of the Total Number of PERSONS in Receipt of RELIEF in each Province in *Ireland*, at the close of the First Week (ending Saturday) of July 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851 respectively.

ULSTER.

First Week of July.	IN-DOOR. Amount of Workhouse Accommodation.	IN-DOOR. Number of Inmates of Workhouses at the Close of the Week.	IN-DOOR. Number of Deaths in Workhouses during the Week.	IN-DOOR. Weekly Rate of Mortality, per 1,000 Inmates.	IN-DOOR. Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, per Head (exclusive of Clothing).	OUT-DOOR. Number of Persons in Receipt of Out-door Relief.	OUT-DOOR. Total Expenditure in Out-door Relief during the Week.
					s. d.		*£. s. d.*
1848 - -	42,638	38,600	110	3·3	1 3½	55,858	1,275 12 4
1849 - -	52,678	42,445	205	4·8	1 1½	21,370	479 3 4
1850 - -	49,241	28,765	99	3·4	- 11½	2,492	50 5 6
1851 - -	46,125	20,440	69	3·3	1 -	37	1 3 1

MUNSTER.

1848 - -	58,720	53,284	221	4·2	1 3¾	332,870	8,753 - 4
1849 - -	103,700	95,642	684	7·2	1 1¾	386,285	10,660 7 9
1850 - -	135,742	127,657	670	5·2	- 11	88,251	1,978 13 1
1851 - -	152,821	134,061	523	3·9	- 11	13,045	317 7 9

LEINSTER.

1848 - -	42,350	34,967	129	3·7	1 6½	100,640	2,704 6 7
1849 - -	58,611	53,350	382	7·2	1 3¾	107,629	2,986 5 3
1850 - -	59,180	49,315	167	3·4	1 1½	16,671	405 9 2
1851 - -	60,708	49,967	194	3·9	1 2	3,543	93 10 4

CONNAUGHT.

1848 - -	22,650	20,691	128	6·2	1 5½	327,415	8,802 7 3
1849 - -	43,303	43,768	278	6·4	1 2½	269,083	7,631 11 11
1850 - -	54,883	56,149	238	4·2	- 11	29,550	587 5 7
1851 - -	59,174	53,282	195	3·7	- 11¼	2,857	74 3 9

IRELAND.

1848 - -	166,358	142,492	588	4·1	1 4¾	816,783	21,535 6 6
1849 - -	258,292	235,205	1,549	6·6	1 2¼	784,367	21,757 8 3
1850 - -	299,046	261,886	1,174	4·5	- 11¾	136,964	3,021 13 4
1851 - -	318,823	257,752	981	3·8	1 -	19,482	486 4 11

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POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

RETURN of the Total Number of PERSONS in Receipt of RELIEF in each Province in *Ireland*, at the close of the First Week (ending Saturday) of July 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851 respectively.

(Sir William Somerville).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 July 1851.

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POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 August 1851;—*for*,

A RETURN "for the Four Provinces in *Ireland*, showing the Amount of Ordinary Expenses incurred in the Relief of the Poor during Three Quarters of the Financial Year ending the 29th day of September 1851; distinguishing the Cost of Maintenance, of Out Relief, and the Total Amount of other Expenses, including Establishment and Salaries of Officers; showing also, the Amount of Poor Rate collected during the Three Quarters, and the Amount of the Poor Law Valuation."

QUARTER ENDED	PROVINCE OF ULSTER. Expenses Incurred: For In-Maintenance.	For Out-Relief.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenses incurred.	Poor Rate Lodged.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
28 December 1850 -	13,462	12	18,252	31,726	43,611
29 March 1851 -	17,017	14	16,139	33,170	45,446
28 June 1851 - -	15,325	17	15,051	30,393	32,650
Total 9 Months £.	45,804	43	49,442	95,289	121,707
Poor Law Valuation - - £. 3,248,659.					

QUARTER ENDED	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER. Expenses Incurred: For In-Maintenance.	For Out-Relief.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenses incurred.	Poor Rate Lodged.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
28 December 1850 -	57,644	48	56,844	114,536	148,391
29 March 1851 -	79,903	1,069	69,609	150,581	108,154
28 June 1851 - -	82,776	2,988	63,224	148,988	111,513
Total 9 Months £.	220,323	4,105	189,677	414,105	368,058
Poor Law Valuation - - £. 3,294,465.					

QUARTER ENDED	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER. Expenses Incurred: For In-Maintenance.	For Out-Relief.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenses incurred.	Poor Rate Lodged.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
28 December 1850 -	29,903	789	34,623	65,315	104,701
29 March 1851 -	40,315	1,283	35,733	77,331	68,645
28 June 1851 -	39,458	1,270	33,212	73,940	51,588
Total 9 Months £.	109,676	3,342	103,568	216,586	224,934
Poor Law Valuation - - £. 4,253,951.					

QUARTER ENDED	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT. Expenses Incurred: For In-Maintenance.	For Out-Relief.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenses incurred.	Poor Rate Lodged.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
28 December 1850 -	17,470	66	18,158	35,694	57,072
29 March 1851 -	23,166	96	20,238	43,500	40,828
28 June 1851 -	28,049	430	21,425	49,904	27,787
Total 9 Months £.	68,685	592	59,821	129,098	125,687
Poor Law Valuation - - £. 1,126,384.					

SUMMARY FOR IRELAND.

QUARTER ENDED	Expenses Incurred: For In-Maintenance.	For Out-Relief.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenses incurred.	Poor Rate Lodged.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
28 December 1850 -	118,479	915	127,877	247,271	353,775
29 March 1851 -	160,401	2,462	141,719	304,582	263,073
28 June 1851 - -	165,608	4,705	132,912	303,225	223,538
Total 9 Months - £.	444,488	8,082	402,508	855,078	840,386
Total Poor Law Valuation - - - £. 11,923,459.					

W. Stanley, Secretary.

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POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

RETURN, for the Four Provinces in *Ireland*, showing the Amount of Ordinary Expenses incurred in the RELIEF of the POOR during Three Quarters of the Financial Year ending 29 September 1851; showing also the Amount of POOR RATE collected, and the Amount of the POOR LAW VALUATION.

(*Sir William Somerville.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *August* 1851.

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WORKHOUSES (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 March 1851;—*for*,

COPIES "of all CORRESPONDENCE between the THURLES BOARD OF GUARDIANS and the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS, in *Ireland*, between the 1st day of January and the 10th day of March 1851, relative to the Employment of the Inmates in Remunerative Labour:"

"And, RETURN of the Number of INMATES in the different WORKHOUSES in *Ireland*; specifying their Ages, between Seven and Fifteen, Fifteen and Twenty, Twenty and Forty, and Forty and upwards, the different Sexes, and the Number of Able-bodied, and Aged and Infirm."

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 8 May 1851.

W. STANLEY, Secretary.

(Mr. Scully.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 15 *May* 1851.

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COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS and the BOARD of GUARDIANS of THURLES UNION, between the 1st day of January and the 10th day of March 1851, relative to the Employment of the Inmates of the Workhouse in Remunerative Labour.

(No. 5,409/51.)

EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 28 January 1851.

THE following Report of the Industrial Committee was read, and ordered to be inserted on Minutes, and members requested to attend on 30th instant; viz.,

Of nine articles manufactured in this house, and submitted to the Industrial Committee, on Thursday, the 19th December last, it appears that on two of them, viz., flannel and packing, the cost of material and manufacture exceeds their marketable value.

On one, namely, toweling, the cost and marketable value are equal; and on the remaining six there is a certain profit in favour of the union.

The loss on the articles specified appears to us, however, to arise chiefly from the, as yet, very imperfect working of the industrial system in the establishment, which has hitherto prevented a return of labour proportioned to the means employed; but the committee entertain no doubt that if those means can be made available, to the full extent of which they are susceptible, so far from suffering loss, the union may realize considerable profit from sale of such goods as may be disposable after supplying the house.

To accomplish this, however, besides the efficient superintendence of competent paid officers in each department, encouragement must be given to induce the paupers to work cheerfully and steadily. It is, therefore, suggested, that to such as recommend themselves by activity and diligence in discharge of the different labours in which they may be engaged, a preference should be given in selection for emigration; also, some little addition should be made in their diet and clothing, or any increase to their general convenience and comforts that the regulations of the house may permit or the Poor Law Commissioners sanction.

(signed) *George Ryan.*
Wm. Armstrong.
Joseph Hanly.

(No. 5,409/51.)

COPY of LETTER from the Commissioners in reply, dated 10 February 1851.

THE Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the Report of the Industrial Committee contained in Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of Thurles Union on the 28th ultimo, in which the committee express their opinion that if the means at the disposal of the guardians can be made available, the union would realise considerable profit from the sale of such goods manufactured in the workhouse as would be disposable after supplying that establishment, and suggest that such paupers as recommend themselves by activity and diligence should get a preference in selection for emigration, and that such paupers as those referred to should also receive some additional diet or clothing.

In reference thereto, I am directed by the Commissioners to state that they entertain the strongest objection to any measures which can be adopted for inducing the inmates of workhouses to additional activity in industrial employment by means of rewards, or other stimulants of a similar nature.

The uniform effect of the introduction of any such system has been to derange the discipline of the workhouse, and to interfere with its utility as a test of destitution; the less active or capable of the inmates, who are not selected for reward, are led to decline their proper share in the labour of the establishment; while

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while those who receive encouragement and rewards are induced to remain in the workhouse instead of seeking the means of support by independent industry; and this objection is still further increased when it is proposed that the produce of the industry of the paupers should be brought into the market to compete with the labour of the independent working classes.

From the information which the Commissioners have received, they feel assured that the adoption of such a course as that suggested, more especially the offer of provision for emigration, as a reward for industry in the workhouse, would lead to a most serious increase of applications for relief, and a corresponding augmentation of the burdens which are imposed on the rate-payers.

The Commissioners will therefore feel it their duty, as well for the protection of the rate-payers, as with a view to the permanent interest of the recipients of relief, to refuse their sanction to the measures proposed, or to any measures of a similar tendency.

(No. 11,170/51.)

EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 25 February 1851.

THE following reply of the Industrial Committee to the Commissioners' letter, No. 5,409/51, date 10th February 1851, was submitted to the Board, and ordered to be inserted on the Minutes.

Gentlemen, Workhouse, 20 February 1851.

WE regret that the Commissioners, by their letter of the 10th instant, so strongly disapprove of any inducement being held out to the pauper inmates for increased activity in industrial employment.

We believe that we are bound as guardians of the poor, and as representatives of the ruined tax-payers, to provide for the wants of the entirely destitute, without altogether crushing those who are tottering to their fall by the united pressure of unfavourable seasons, open ports, and exorbitant taxation.

We believe we are bound in discharge of these solemn, these sacred duties, to induce the paupers, rather by premiums than penalties degrading and abhorrent to the soul of every honest man, to labour for their own support, and to maintain the workhouse, with its officers, as a self-supporting institution, capable, if permitted to be properly managed, of defraying its own liabilities; we want and wish for nothing more.

The principle that every institution should, if possible, support itself, is so self-evident, so based on common sense, it should require no argument to assert it.

The Poor Law (1 & 2 Vict., c. 56, s. 35) adopts the principle; it provides "utensils, instruments, or machinery for setting the poor to work therein," and the guardians (with the sanction of the Commissioners) may even borrow money for the purpose. The very gaols are managed on this principle, for many a criminal sent in for punishment is set to work, his earnings are recorded, and he leaves the gaol with money in his pocket, having paid for his support besides while there. And shall it be said that those whom God has smitten with poverty, whom he chastises only through his love for them, shall be degraded, discouraged and ill-treated, even below the level of a culprit?

As to the workhouse being a test of pauperism, we need, alas! no test for this; we test it in the hollow cheeks, the fleshless limbs of those who seek admission. None will submit to the confinement of our walls until starvation drives them in, for liberty, or even death, outside is frequently preferred. The numerous inquests on late occasions prove this.

(signed) *George Ryan,*
Wm. Armstrony,
John Russell,
Samuel Cooke,
} Members of the Industrial Committee.

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RETURN of the Number of INMATES in the different WORKHOUSES in *Ireland*, specifying their Ages, between Seven and Fifteen, Fifteen and Twenty, Twenty and Forty, and Forty and upwards, the different Sexes, and the Number of Able-bodied, and Aged and Infirm.

NAMES of UNIONS.	Number of Inmates of Workhouses on 29th March 1851.													Number of Able-bodied Inmates included in previous Columns.			Number of Aged and Infirm included in previous Columns.		
	Under 7 Years of Age.		7 Years, and under 15.		15 Years, and under 20.		20 Years, and under 40.		40 Years, and upwards.		Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Numbers in Work-houses on 29 March 1851.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Abbeyleix	63	90	167	253	36	63	40	78	126	202	432	686	1,118	167	241	408	16	51	67
Antrim	28	34	75	50	7	7	5	23	71	57	186	171	357	4	10	14	77	79	156
Ardee	61	47	148	190	54	99	17	102	66	87	346	525	871	45	143	188	70	122	192
Armagh	57	51	102	104	18	25	13	60	18	35	208	275	483	19	81	100	30	39	69
Athlone	63	84	463	439	23	186	34	203	83	180	666	1,092	1,758	88	429	517	62	94	156
Athy	98	89	223	219	40	96	24	145	78	151	463	700	1,163	72	249	321	46	95	141
Bailieborough	83	101	196	307	30	51	24	105	28	91	361	655	1,016	47	176	223	28	28	56
Ballina	88	109	315	330	54	110	15	107	96	140	568	796	1,364	108	301	409	42	81	123
Ballinasloe	75	85	474	440	75	309	29	155	109	268	762	1,257	2,019	104	464	568	109	200	309
Ballinrobe	71	153	359	366	155	330	60	230	90	272	735	1,351	2,086	241	735	976	42	41	83
Ballycastle	14	18	56	56	10	7	4	29	35	38	119	148	267	2	47	49	47	39	86
Ballymahon	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	17	1	13	1	96	97	1	80	81	-	16	16
Ballymena	16	38	49	35	8	3	3	35	44	55	120	166	286	4	12	16	53	57	110
Ballymoney	17	29	94	61	8	7	10	32	38	69	167	198	365	-	46	46	53	65	118
Ballyshannon	24	24	75	66	18	27	10	29	19	45	146	191	337	32	81	113	8	20	28
Ballyvaghar	35	25	45	46	73	84	45	64	-	2	198	221	419	95	110	205	-	2	2
Balrothery	45	70	73	93	28	29	25	80	58	59	229	331	560	34	97	131	61	56	117
Baltinglass	71	61	196	163	40	97	21	102	57	113	385	536	921	68	284	352	50	28	78
Banbridge	50	43	112	97	8	16	7	50	30	66	207	272	479	-	9	9	45	123	168
Bandon	85	76	319	296	125	171	74	178	123	189	726	910	1,636	190	374	564	96	102	198
Bantry	150	159	318	322	120	170	50	210	75	239	713	1,100	1,813	175	480	655	41	58	99
*Bawnboy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast	120	129	306	256	86	63	68	253	255	267	835	968	1,803	179	291	470	230	292	522
Belmullet	120	156	269	285	110	310	74	389	33	34	606	1,174	1,780	176	690	866	33	34	67
Borrisokane	115	160	168	182	43	195	52	109	49	73	422	719	1,141	95	298	393	16	28	44
Boyle	64	62	154	198	38	98	16	47	29	49	301	454	755	45	173	218	11	6	17
Cahirciveen	195	284	546	553	116	250	146	397	188	445	1,191	1,929	3,120	346	910	1,256	194	431	625
Callan	142	156	366	389	121	237	91	280	111	210	831	1,272	2,103	254	646	900	13	23	36
Carlow	259	309	349	481	101	213	91	211	211	336	1,011	1,550	2,561	221	776	997	209	347	556
Carrickmacross	101	122	417	460	27	74	58	195	106	174	709	1,025	1,734	118	355	473	73	88	161
Carrick-on-Shannon	31	60	113	207	52	114	24	57	23	61	243	499	742	76	188	264	11	18	29
Carrick-on-Suir	112	72	186	196	106	122	57	212	106	154	567	756	1,323	162	360	522	57	68	125
Cashel	117	207	788	880	372	432	177	422	280	564	1,734	2,505	4,239	600	952	1,552	132	256	388
Castlebar	101	207	350	490	30	70	127	180	97	267	705	1,214	1,919	164	454	618	37	50	87
Castleblaney	70	59	212	167	13	37	10	59	47	74	352	396	748	5	89	94	49	97	146
*Castlecomer	1	1	1	1	5	7	8	4	3	1	18	14	32	-	-	-	2	1	3
Castlederg	14	30	36	44	5	7	3	12	28	15	86	108	194	5	23	28	29	13	42
Castlerea	145	187	383	477	94	303	64	195	82	87	718	1,249	1,967	131	505	636	24	3	27

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Castletown	41	86	133	280	29	92	37	101	43	103	283	662	945	34	220	254	39	112	151
*Castletowndelvin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan	108	112	349	450	48	112	24	97	41	135	570	906	1,476	39	258	297	38	34	72
Celbridge	40	22	64	64	34	30	23	56	67	53	228	225	453	63	105	168	22	22	44
Claremorris	25	21	95	123	36	62	6	48	18	58	180	312	492	39	131	170	-	5	5
Clifden	156	118	367	411	278	362	71	390	129	325	1,001	1,606	2,607	378	933	1,311	95	129	224
Clogheen	80	69	474	512	108	171	28	170	59	199	749	1,121	1,870	116	427	543	38	46	84
Clogher	33	48	103	80	4	20	6	46	39	58	185	252	437	16	73	89	31	49	80
*Clonakilty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clones	44	45	125	88	36	30	30	21	27	60	262	244	506	50	71	121	26	47	73
Clonmel	192	192	613	545	125	193	80	399	257	448	1,267	1,776	3,043	274	912	1,186	166	149	315
Coleraine	36	41	49	37	17	13	10	45	42	51	154	187	341	7	7	14	62	102	164
Cookstown	19	18	51	63	12	19	9	26	21	45	112	171	283	4	16	20	30	64	94
Cootehill	83	85	282	317	30	47	10	66	43	138	448	653	1,101	44	186	230	20	24	44
Cork	192	181	1,015	1,033	276	660	227	821	389	1,080	2,099	3,775	5,874	529	1,916	2,445	363	645	1,008
Corrofin	1	-	46	6	28	78	3	38	16	35	94	157	251	42	142	184	—	—	—
Croom	76	70	342	325	130	172	24	130	90	259	662	956	1,618	178	456	634	31	27	58
Dingle	149	161	548	611	499	737	136	420	249	635	1,581	2,564	4,145	644	1,675	2,319	99	57	156
*Donaghmore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal	23	28	95	61	34	11	8	32	27	48	187	180	367	31	64	95	22	20	42
Downpatrick	52	60	90	72	10	24	16	58	37	100	205	314	519	14	63	77	49	119	168
Drogheda	48	51	145	124	27	46	25	94	66	90	311	405	716	53	133	186	71	91	162
*Dromore, West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, North	108	84	496	409	104	56	187	358	323	458	1,218	1,365	2,583	197	386	583	466	534	1,000
Dublin, South	184	159	423	356	119	150	174	605	386	609	1,286	1,879	3,165	251	614	865	303	387	690
Dundalk	39	60	189	203	12	69	24	43	102	142	366	517	883	19	153	172	91	84	175
Dunfanaghy	7	10	26	32	5	19	4	14	8	22	50	97	147	7	38	45	10	18	28
Dungannon	30	32	83	66	11	9	8	36	40	41	172	184	356	9	28	37	47	61	108
Dungarvan	106	118	339	317	121	251	37	186	102	248	705	1,120	1,825	198	583	781	60	98	158
Dunmanway	60	51	169	200	30	80	12	64	41	104	312	499	811	45	179	224	24	27	51
Dunshaughlin	31	41	79	93	21	29	11	49	100	167	242	379	621	67	172	239	61	77	138
Edenderry	86	71	146	154	85	94	24	118	78	154	419	591	1,010	73	186	259	75	67	142
Ennis	160	200	812	991	246	420	401	590	264	416	1,883	2,617	4,500	599	964	1,563	157	228	385
Enniscorthy	110	105	281	323	76	183	52	230	104	287	623	1,128	1,751	148	546	694	104	186	290
Enniskillen	61	54	186	198	44	51	11	85	35	137	337	525	862	21	185	206	69	88	157
Ennistymon	120	191	822	906	81	106	164	490	100	847	1,287	2,540	3,827	340	970	1,310	77	104	181
Fermoy	58	102	452	392	206	295	59	508	297	315	1,072	1,612	2,684	234	712	946	107	200	307
Galway	289	320	817	599	230	384	320	976	124	296	1,780	2,575	4,355	570	1,497	2,067	64	113	177
*Glennamaddy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties	35	37	60	47	9	13	3	25	11	35	118	157	275	13	62	75	12	8	20
Glin	69	56	217	209	85	81	27	76	86	168	484	590	1,074	139	219	358	34	57	91
Gorey	120	144	142	178	104	112	90	138	181	206	637	778	1,415	200	283	483	62	129	191
Gort	98	124	339	809	163	427	150	302	94	201	844	1,863	2,707	272	818	1,090	20	30	50
Gortin	28	30	52	45	5	5	4	18	14	39	103	137	240	4	29	33	18	36	54
Granard	94	106	416	533	94	250	22	129	63	139	689	1,157	1,846	101	356	457	39	33	72
Inishowen	47	55	108	117	6	48	15	47	63	71	239	338	577	42	106	148	42	60	102
Kanturk	100	346	938	943	98	120	300	790	169	473	1,605	2,672	4,277	217	971	1,188	16	57	73
Kells	58	60	308	316	66	124	27	77	64	113	523	690	1,213	82	218	300	26	20	46
Kenmare	141	145	702	668	298	323	74	304	215	565	1,430	2,005	3,435	358	982	1,340	92	98	190

(continued)

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RETURN of the Number of Inmates in the different Workhouses in *Ireland*, specifying their Ages, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of UNIONS.	Number of Inmates of Workhouses on 29th March 1851.													Number of Able-bodied Inmates included in previous Columns.			Number of Aged and Infirm included in previous Columns.		
	Under 7 Years of Age.		7 Years, and under 15.		15 Years, and under 20.		20 Years, and under 40.		40 Years, and upwards.		Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Numbers in Workhouses on 29 March 1851.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Kilkeel	15	20	28	24	9	6	10	25	15	36	77	111	188	5	28	33	29	35	64
Kilkenny	300	273	639	584	381	456	208	611	297	501	1,825	2,425	4,250	646	1,360	2,006	361	490	851
Killadysert	68	62	287	205	92	81	32	113	52	110	531	571	1,102	141	208	349	25	39	64
Killala	83	113	170	191	76	107	61	75	44	172	434	658	1,092	87	263	350	19	27	46
Killarney	136	146	1,119	1,156	227	344	95	276	307	610	1,884	2,532	4,416	321	874	1,195	234	216	450
*Kilmacthomas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmallock	184	195	1,143	1,162	301	337	152	440	370	748	2,150	2,882	5,032	492	958	1,450	110	206	316
Kilrush	101	110	1,289	1,192	299	409	120	442	224	652	2,033	2,805	4,838	438	1,060	1,498	160	164	324
Kinsale	67	54	171	189	95	62	27	91	73	116	433	512	945	86	130	216	45	59	104
Larne	14	21	81	57	5	8	10	36	45	67	155	189	344	3	45	48	57	66	123
Letterkenny	22	29	55	36	5	11	2	24	19	35	103	135	238	11	40	51	13	17	30
Limerick	280	295	1,196	1,277	512	756	237	999	346	995	2,571	4,322	6,893	789	2,207	2,996	330	553	883
Lisburn	23	40	73	49	9	9	17	54	42	54	164	206	370	17	46	63	55	67	122
Lismore	146	81	192	289	124	232	13	242	79	189	554	1,033	1,587	120	464	584	100	195	295
Lisnaskea	40	35	141	87	10	11	5	34	32	62	228	229	457	26	64	90	21	43	64
Listowel	241	235	1,167	1,189	372	488	136	470	249	468	2,165	2,850	5,015	553	1,194	1,747	217	193	410
Londonderry	39	71	124	121	29	44	27	125	70	75	289	436	725	33	149	182	93	95	188
Longford	223	221	277	304	190	298	61	154	98	230	849	1,207	2,056	180	519	699	70	99	169
Loughrea	118	87	592	669	250	309	69	285	78	213	1,107	1,563	2,670	299	648	947	25	64	89
Lowtherstown	26	27	61	46	12	14	2	27	16	39	117	153	270	7	40	47	22	41	63
Lurgan	65	60	65	54	8	12	10	60	25	80	173	266	439	-	47	47	58	90	148
Macroom	119	113	444	586	60	184	37	227	109	278	769	1,388	2,157	78	574	652	71	64	135
Magherafelt	43	52	84	96	3	9	6	9	34	68	170	234	404	10	15	25	38	70	108
Mallow	82	98	386	413	170	169	68	219	201	272	907	1,171	2,078	179	393	572	105	105	210
Manorhamilton	60	97	59	98	35	65	30	42	25	48	209	350	559	45	120	165	22	51	73
Midleton	225	269	161	214	192	286	171	296	156	343	905	1,408	2,313	424	750	1,174	79	135	214
Mitford	30	28	64	73	20	21	6	44	28	55	148	221	369	34	85	119	18	21	39
Millstreet	105	87	384	439	328	329	58	287	154	380	1,029	1,472	2,501	427	667	1,094	53	97	150
Mitchelstown	47	68	280	536	54	113	18	42	33	46	432	805	1,237	111	108	219	—	—	—
Mohill	113	146	184	363	9	95	20	100	34	37	360	741	1,101	15	135	150	33	40	73
Monaghan	22	31	167	140	43	56	17	62	27	75	276	364	640	17	68	85	39	103	142
*Mountbellew	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountmelick	81	73	327	333	117	160	89	146	145	206	709	918	1,627	171	375	546	166	190	356
Mullingar	126	114	328	360	99	192	81	209	88	192	667	1,067	1,734	124	324	448	60	55	115
Naas	46	70	258	277	80	108	109	199	88	145	331	799	1,330	159	337	496	68	115	183
Navan	56	48	178	144	29	169	20	90	150	144	433	595	1,028	49	259	308	120	94	214
Nenagh	300	572	450	642	200	440	176	584	80	241	1,206	2,429	3,635	419	909	1,328	102	241	343
Newcastle	316	387	886	916	209	420	197	109	315	668	1,923	2,500	4,423	519	997	1,516	80	82	112
Newport	69	100	200	276	14	106	10	150	43	77	336	700	1,045	59	317	376	3	17	20

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New Ross	168	224	402	345	102	227	162	360	119	321	953	1,477	2,430	296	815	1,111	131	205	336
Newry	64	76	156	157	40	43	22	90	68	103	350	469	819	75	212	287	42	54	96
Newtownards	28	41	114	79	30	8	13	61	53	72	238	261	499	4	52	56	84	97	181
Newtownlimavady	47	46	56	92	6	18	8	28	45	60	162	244	406	20	54	74	43	55	98
Oldcastle	136	171	284	346	84	79	21	45	72	267	597	908	1,505	84	249	333	48	88	136
Omagh	71	52	138	133	10	28	11	83	23	111	253	407	660	11	105	116	30	77	107
Oughterard	19	21	111	126	71	67	21	43	7	68	229	325	554	87	152	239	5	7	12
Parsonstown	114	115	262	287	141	222	55	216	85	155	657	995	1,652	166	444	610	84	187	271
Portumna	2	2	1	8	-	90	-	28	-	16	3	144	147	-	123	123	—	—	—
Rathdown	46	24	102	101	28	21	24	68	90	68	290	282	572	57	48	105	14	34	48
Rathdrum	89	129	94	214	49	92	59	169	69	167	360	771	1,131	116	362	478	58	104	162
Rathkeale	128	105	492	558	387	297	205	308	178	391	1,390	1,659	3,049	672	845	1,517	37	72	109
Roscommon	52	66	506	447	90	280	77	361	40	75	765	1,229	1,994	134	587	721	20	41	61
Roscrea	128	210	487	432	50	260	30	182	125	121	820	1,205	2,025	118	547	665	32	50	82
Scariff	150	129	973	767	200	473	287	570	146	169	1,756	2,108	3,864	448	945	1,393	163	215	378
Shillelagh	81	55	199	167	62	40	61	59	61	40	464	361	825	38	100	138	58	47	105
Skibbereen	200	219	320	510	270	400	250	873	200	233	1,240	1,735	2,975	315	705	1,020	190	206	396
Skull	27	32	290	237	121	194	52	92	38	232	528	787	1,315	154	442	596	3	11	14
Sligo	98	111	279	354	207	326	136	245	143	297	863	1,333	2,196	312	575	887	68	84	152
Strabane	59	55	114	81	25	65	21	76	43	89	262	366	628	37	136	173	35	65	100
Stranorlar	17	28	51	68	10	17	4	28	22	29	104	170	274	25	62	87	11	12	23
Strokestown	52	56	250	269	30	112	14	98	60	156	406	691	1,097	74	336	410	9	12	21
Swineford	151	177	159	142	22	43	36	64	66	79	434	505	939	75	150	225	38	8	46
*Thomastown	3	2	8	5	6	5	5	9	1	3	23	24	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurles	89	120	642	633	293	513	70	430	70	244	1,164	1,940	3,104	400	1,045	1,445	82	188	270
Tipperary	236	318	1,001	945	287	511	214	509	175	455	1,913	2,738	4,651	552	1,259	1,811	44	95	139
*Tobercurry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tralee	187	243	1,441	1,315	595	730	192	492	373	934	2,788	3,714	6,502	858	1,858	2,716	131	190	321
Trim	55	51	107	125	24	75	30	93	60	83	276	427	703	61	181	242	37	39	76
Tuam	130	168	409	679	60	248	185	530	90	200	824	1,825	2,649	186	814	1,000	55	65	120
Tulla	8	5	9	162	8	354	1	104	2	12	28	637	665	9	412	421	2	12	14
Tullamore	64	91	377	406	100	200	140	200	83	302	764	1,199	1,963	252	478	730	19	124	143
*Urlingford	1	-	4	1	1	1	4	4	1	2	11	8	19	-	-	-	6	7	13
Waterford	260	300	250	294	300	311	289	577	170	186	1,269	1,668	2,937	323	974	1,297	200	269	469
Westport	78	196	640	544	184	324	107	560	54	296	1,063	1,920	2,983	295	1,050	1,345	13	25	38
Wexford	55	85	178	75	140	116	75	179	191	332	639	787	1,426	226	257	483	150	267	417
Youghal	101	120	240	225	225	257	60	248	107	247	733	1,097	1,830	262	631	893	151	185	336
TOTAL	13,763	16,067	46,942	49,621	15,205	25,025	9,747	29,252	14,883	30,697	100,540	150,662	251,202	24,670	63,986	88,656	10,518	15,129	25,647

* These unions had no workhouse accommodation on the 29th March 1851 (excepting Castlecomer, Thomastown, and Urlingford, in which fever hospital accommodation only is provided), but the paupers belonging to them were relieved in workhouses of other unions, under reservation orders, pursuant to Section 3 of the Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 104.

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WORKHOUSES (IRELAND).

CORRESPONDENCE between the THURLES BOARD OF GUARDIANS and the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS, in *Ireland*, relative to Employment of Inmates in Remunerative Labour; and Number of Inmates in the different Workhouses; specifying their Ages, the different Sexes, and the Number of Able-bodied, and Aged and Infirm.

(Mr. Scully.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *May* 1851.

Under 1 *oz.*

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POOR LAW (IRELAND), RATE IN AID.

A RETURN of the AMOUNTS placed to the Credit of the PAYMASTER of CIVIL SERVICES, in his Account in the Bank of *Ireland*, "GENERAL RATE IN AID," by the Treasurers of the POOR LAW UNIONS in *Ireland*, pursuant to 12 Vict. c. 24, s. 2; and of the AMOUNTS Paid thereout, and the BALANCES remaining on the 31st December 1850.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
17 *February* 1851.

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A RETURN of the AMOUNTS placed to the Credit of the PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES, in his Account in the Bank of *Ireland*, "GENERAL RATE IN AID," by the Treasurers of the Poor Law Unions in *Ireland*, pursuant to 12 Vict. c. 24, s. 2; and of the AMOUNTS Paid thereout, and the BALANCES remaining on the 31st December 1850.

No.	NAME OF UNION.	(a) Valuation of Poor Law.	Amount of Rate in Aid Received.	Amount Granted out of Rate in Aid.	Total Amount appropriated under Rate in Aid.	(b) Debt due on Union.	(c) Amount of Rate Collected.	(d) Amount of Rate remaining Uncollected.	Amount applied for Emigration.	Total Amount of Rate in Aid remaining Unissued.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Abbeyleix	57,408 17 –	1,636 15 –	- - -	- - -	1,156 – –	7,635 – –	4,058 – –	- - -	1,636 15 –
2	Antrim	101,224 – –	2,532 19 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,925 – –	2,000 – –	- - -	2,532 19 –
3	Ardee	93,333 16 3	2,335 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,401 – –	26 – –	- - -	2,335 12 8
4	Armagh	166,861 – –	4,087 18 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,086 – –	1,669 – –	- - -	4,087 18 5
5	Athlone	64,543 11 –	2,052 18 10	- - -	- - -	3,288 – –	9,559 – –	4,019 – –	- - -	2,052 18 10
6	Athy	98,154 16 –	2,544 9 7	- - -	- - -	635 – –	5,426 – –	1,248 – –	- - -	2,554 9 7
7	Bailieborough	38,366 14 5	1,240 – 11	- - -	- - -	3,153 – –	7,996 – –	853 – –	- - -	1,240 – 11
8	Ballina	33,802 5 –	989 3 11	989 3 11	- - -	683 – –	8,431 – –	4,406 – –	- - -	see also foot of Return.
9	Ballinasloe	65,325 3 6	3,796 13 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,594 – –	5,379 – –	- - -	3,796 13 1
10	Ballinrobe	39,556 19 3	2,130 8 1	2,130 8 1	- - -	662 – –	8,840 – –	12,143 – –	- - -	see also foot of Return.
11	Ballycastle	39,272 10 –	977 6 3	- - -	- - -	873 – –	3,205 – –	1,827 – –	- - -	977 6 3
12	Ballymahon	51,311 9 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,910 – –	- - -	3,336 – –	—	—
13	Ballymena	98,756 10 –	2,488 2 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,449 – –	36 – –	- - -	2,488 2 1
14	Ballymoney	72,397 13 –	1,757 17 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,652 – –	1,941 – –	- - -	1,757 17 7
15	Ballyshannon	35,684 18 –	1,043 3 4	- - -	- - -	331 – –	2,506 – –	608 – –	- - -	1,043 3 4
16	Ballyraghan	12,561 15 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	648 – –	450 – –	834 – –	—	—
17	Balrothery	92,622 2 3	2,367 – 3	- - -	- - -	609 – –	7,460 – –	539 – –	- - -	2,367 – 3
18	Baltinglass	75,751 10 –	2,249 15 10	- - -	- - -	740 – –	9,547 – –	1,752 – –	- - -	2,249 15 10
19	Banbridge	120,958 7 –	2,624 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,599 – –	3,068 – –	- - -	2,624 5 9
20	Bandon	91,872 10 –	3,401 – 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	17,812 – –	1,004 – –	- - -	3,401 – 3
21	Bantry	17,933 4 –	930 3 4	518 – –	- - -	1,786 – –	4,700 – –	3,713 – –	- - -	412 3 4
22	Bawnboy	37,952 15 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,064 – –	—	—	—	—
23	Belfast	273,346 5 10	6,770 – 8	- - -	- - -	2,904 – –	18,955 – –	3,455 – –	- - -	6,770 – 8
24	Belmullet	7,299 7 –	261 14 6	261 14 6	- - -	454 – –	2,000 – –	1,221 – –	- - -	—
25	Borrisokane	40,499 17 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,437 – –	—	—	—	—
26	Boyle	77,129 5 –	1,983 11 10	- - -	- - -	36 – –	12,493 – –	2,484 – –	—	1,983 11 10
27	Cahirciveen	24,171 2 6	573 15 11	573 15 11	- - -	1,311 – –	6,291 – –	969 – –	- - -	see also foot of Return.
28	Callan	61,514 2 6	2,087 19 9	500 – –	- - -	431 – –	13,062 – –	5,460 – –	- - -	1,587 19 9
29	Carlow	175,755 – –	4,433 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	17,812 – –	6,156 – –	- - -	4,433 17 3
30	Carrickmacross	47,405 5 –	1,192 7 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,081 – –	4,545 – –	- - -	1,192 7 7
31	Carrick-on-Shannon	47,736 3 8	1,336 17 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,377 – –	3,525 – –	- - -	1,336 17 1
32	Carrick-on-Suir	90,134 15 8½	2,241 17 –	- - -	- - -	1,824 – –	8,486 – –	9,328 – –	- - -	2,241 17 –
33	Cashel	107,117 13 8	3,269 7 3	- - -	- - -	1,894 – –	23,292 – –	10,004 – –	- - -	3,269 7 3
34	Castlebar	34,168 2 –	1,249 14 –	1,249 14 –	- - -	5,200 – –	7,664 – –	12,240 – –	- - -	see also foot of Return.
35	Castleblayney	64,318 10 –	1,618 18 11	- - -	- - -	1,338 – –	4,282 – –	4,892 – –	- - -	1,618 18 11
36	Castlecomer	35,688 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,945 – –	1,225 – –	—	—

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		(a)	(b)		(c)	(d)		
37	Castlederg	21,653 14 11	545 10 10	- - -	- - -	2,180 - -	731 - -	545 10 10
38	Castlerea	62,026 8 -	1,254 18 5	- - -	2,193 - -	10,798 - -	3,876 - -	1,254 18 5
39	Castletown	14,549 18 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,381 - -	227 - -	—
40	Castledowndelvin	44,685 6 -	- - -	- - -	427 - -	—	—	—
41	Cavan	102,641 11 6	2,824 15 -	- - -	- - -	16,004 - -	901 - -	2,824 15 -
42	Celbridge	129,671 4 6½	3,253 18 6	- - -	- - -	6,319 - -	1,146 - -	3,253 18 6
43	Claremorris	27,764 2 6	- - -	- - -	3,657 - -	960 - -	3,301 - -	—
44	Clifden	13,670 14 6	499 13 1	499 13 1	2,325 - -	3,106 - -	3,611 - -	see also foot of Return.
45	Clogheen	55,877 15 10	1,570 3 -	- - -	3,248 - -	11,393 - -	1,083 - -	1,570 3 -
46	Clogher	42,477 8 2	1,008 5 8	- - -	- - -	1,827 - -	346 - -	1,008 5 8
47	Clonakilty	46,703 - -	326 - 9	- - -	2,348 - -	2,647 - -	537 - -	326 - 9
48	Clones	55,372 13 -	1,384 6 2	- - -	- - -	4,841 - -	3,561 - -	1,384 6 2
49	Clonmel	90,627 10 8	2,286 16 3	- - -	5,241 - -	5,307 - -	2,723 - -	2,286 16 3
50	Coleraine	77,951 10 -	1,810 18 6	- - -	- - -	4,376 - -	2,352 - -	1,810 18 6
51	Cookstown	56,680 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,827 - -	204 - -	—
52	Cootehill	71,488 13 -	1,830 8 8	- - -	- - -	5,655 - -	7,446 - -	1,830 8 8
53	Cork	287,846 16 4	8,247 - 3	- - -	2,498 - -	28,376 - -	7,067 - -	8,247 - 3
54	Corrofin	12,144 15 -	- - -	- - -	1,202 - -	656 - -	1,804 - -	—
55	Croom	65,508 - -	- - -	- - -	2,478 - -	3,322 - -	1,948 - -	—
56	Dingle	21,493 13 9	737 3 5	737 3 5	1,607 - -	7,928 - -	1,511 - -	see also foot of Return.
57	Donaghmore	35,279 4 6	- - -	- - -	1,194 - -	158 - -	1,204 - -	—
58	Donegal	31,876 16 4	791 4 5	- - -	- - -	5,610 - -	723 - -	791 4 5
59	Downpatrick	167,802 18 -	3,869 2 5	- - -	- - -	9,522 - -	3,581 - -	3,869 2 5
60	Drogheda	129,522 5 8	3,225 3 6	- - -	- - -	8,945 - -	1,629 - -	3,225 3 6
61	Dromore, West	26,602 16 6	721 18 4	- - -	- - -	4,016 - -	549 - -	721 18 4
62	Dublin, North	359,774 14 -½	9,129 3 7	- - -	- - -	22,259 - -	9,547 - -	9,129 3 7
63	Dublin, South	557,551 - -	13,789 14 10	- - -	3,979 - -	34,485 - -	2,948 - -	13,789 14 10
64	Dundalk	86,703 14 -	2,652 12 3	- - -	- - -	5,975 - -	1,641 - -	2,652 12 3
65	Dunfanaghy	10,762 9 8	269 5 -	- - -	- - -	1,380 - -	670 - -	269 5 -
66	Dungannon	90,561 7 10	2,100 10 7	- - -	- - -	5,090 - -	978 - -	2,100 10 7
67	Dungarvan	56,042 19 -	2,364 15 6	- - -	- - -	11,206 - -	2,520 - -	2,364 15 6
68	Dunmanway	35,135 4 6	816 4 6	- - -	- - -	4,378 - -	349 - -	816 4 6
69	Dunshaughlin	118,483 13 7	2,511 12 4	- - -	232 - -	5,395 - -	2,452 - -	2,511 12 4
70	Edenderry	97,189 4 -	2,437 - 5	- - -	- - -	10,601 - -	131 - -	2,437 - 5
71	Ennis	49,124 18 4	2,505 19 1	700 - -	- - -	18,232 - -	5,748 - -	1,805 19 1
72	Enniscorthy	90,797 10 -	3,156 7 5	- - -	2,146 - -	10,696 - -	1,569 - -	3,156 7 5
73	Enniskillen	84,456 9 5	2,379 16 5	- - -	- - -	5,779 - -	473 - -	2,379 16 5
74	Ennistymon	22,624 13 -	1,594 17 1	1,594 17 1	1,802 - -	8,217 - -	6,303 - -	see also foot of Return.
75	Fermoy	89,664 18 2	3,826 9 8	- - -	- - -	13,725 - -	6,899 - -	3,826 9 8
76	Galway	60,606 13 1	2,272 12 -	2,272 12 -	- - -	11,026 - -	11,541 - -	see also foot of Return.
77	Glennamaddy	25,498 4 -	446 1 4	446 1 4	3,057 - -	1,938 - -	1,517 - -	—
78	Glenties	16,101 15 -	406 15 4	- - -	758 - -	3,361 - -	224 - -	406 15 4

(a) Valuation at Date of Rate in Aid Order for 1850.
(b) Net Debts on Unions at Close of December 1850, exclusive of Debts to Government.
(c) Amount of Rates collected in 1850.
(d) Amount of Rates remaining uncollected at Close of 1850.

(*continued*)

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A RETURN of the Amounts placed to the Credit of the Paymaster of Civil Services, in his Account in the Bank of *Ireland*, "General Rate in Aid," &c.—*continued*.

No.	NAME OF UNION.	(a) Valuation of Poor Law.	Amount of Rate in Aid Received.	Amount granted out of Rate in Aid.	Total Amount Appropriated under Rate in Aid.	(b) Debt due on Union.	(c) Amount of Rate Collected.	(d) Amount of Rate remaining Uncollected.	Amount applied for Emigration.	Total Amount of Rate in Aid remaining Unissued.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
79	Glin	22,340 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,776 - -	2,051 - -	891 - -	- - -	—
80	Gorey	68,825 11 7	2,332 13 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,633 - -	511 - -	- - -	2,332 13 5
81	Gort	36,470 10 -	1,162 17 5	1,162 17 5	- - -	2,130 - -	5,390 - -	2,299 - -	- - -	see also foot of Return.
82	Gortin	15,741 10 -	393 10 7	- - -	- - -	403 - -	1,300 - -	430 - -	- - -	393 10 7
83	Granard	66,982 - -	1,989 12 8	- - -	- - -	1,291 - -	9,142 - -	5,702 - -	- - -	1,989 12 8
84	Inishowen	36,606 - -	597 7 2	- - -	- - -	299 - -	2,247 - -	2,295 - -	- - -	597 7 2
85	Kanturk	76,291 10 -	2,605 2 9	- - -	- - -	1,219 - -	19,860 - -	5,863 - -	- - -	2,605 2 9
86	Kells	88,571 13 4	3,061 3 7	- - -	- - -	1,220 - -	5,069 - -	2,820 - -	- - -	3,061 3 7
87	Kenmare	22,250 14 9	611 12 7	611 12 7	- - -	2,432 - -	6,218 - -	851 - -	- - -	see also foot of Return.
88	Kilkeel	37,615 19 -	947 10 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,844 - -	1,105 - -	- - -	947 10 1
89	Kilkenny	118,869 7 9½	5,928 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	19,424 - -	8,315 - -	- - -	5,928 11 6
90	Killadysert	20,144 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,518 - -	2,086 - -	346 - -	—	—
91	Killala	15,674 4 -	460 5 6	460 5 6	- - -	1,710 - -	4,852 - -	1,633 - -	—	—
92	Killarney	85,227 16 -	2,097 19 10	- - -	- - -	160 - -	12,675 - -	4,254 - -	- - -	2,097 19 10
43	Kilmacthomas	35,627 15 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	203 - -	1,374 - -	1,344 - -	—	—
94	Kilmallock	149,316 15 -	4,448 7 5	- - -	- - -	4,814 - -	30,719 - -	11,908 - -	- - -	4,448 7 5
95	Kilrush	33,551 17 6	1,481 3 7	1,481 3 7	- - -	4,481 - -	14,175 - -	3,597 - -	- - -	see also foot of Return.
96	Kinsale	55,546 10 6	1,828 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,184 - -	1,857 - -	- - -	1,828 9 2
97	Larne	72,385 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	954 - -	—	—	—
98	Letterkenny	31,606 9 7	793 4 2	- - -	- - -	468 - -	2,796 - -	1,708 - -	- - -	793 4 2
99	Limerick	188,657 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	14,541 - -	31,467 - -	6,587 - -	—	—
100	Lisburn	134,232 19 -	2,808 8 9	- - -	- - -	1,751 - -	2,747 - -	- - -	- - -	2,808 8 9
101	Lismore	59,775 10 -	1,606 1 -	- - -	- - -	1,035 - -	5,455 - -	5,740 - -	- - -	1,606 1 -
102	Lisnaskea	46,929 11 -	1,090 17 -	- - -	- - -	240 - -	4,030 - -	2,416 - -	- - -	1,090 17 -
103	Listowel	64,880 5 7	2,401 5 8	500 - -	- - -	2,380 - -	22,077 - -	3,454 - -	- - -	1,901 5 8
104	Londonderry	112,573 17 4	2,846 7 -	- - -	- - -	737 - -	6,105 - -	838 - -	- - -	2,846 7 -
105	Longford	58,729 5 1	2,787 19 1	- - -	- - -	4,244 - -	14,325 - -	7,846 - -	- - -	2,787 19 1
106	Loughrea	56,638 12 6	2,281 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,561 - -	5,809 - -	- - -	2,281 13 10
107	Lowtherstown	43,933 7 -	1,003 16 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,901 - -	141 - -	- - -	1,003 16 6
108	Lurgan	89,567 16 -	2,329 16 7	- - -	- - -	582 - -	6,639 - -	3,964 - -	- - -	2,329 16 7
109	Macroom	59,020 19 9	2,271 2 9	- - -	- - -	99 - -	5,248 - -	3,502 - -	- - -	2,271 2 9
110	Magherafelt	74,724 16 9	1,879 19 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,352 - -	883 - -	- - -	1,879 19 11
111	Mallow	105,847 11 -	3,055 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,516 - -	575 - -	- - -	3,055 11 9
112	Manorhamilton	44,967 12 4½	1,182 2 8	- - -	- - -	536 - -	3,062 - -	2,675 - -	- - -	1,182 2 8
113	Midleton	116,392 5 -	2,019 5 7	- - -	- - -	4,533 - -	7,103 - -	1,972 - -	- - -	2,019 5 7
114	Milford	30,859 - -	779 17 7	- - -	- - -	10 - -	1,829 - -	1,851 - -	- - -	779 17 7
115	Millstreet	23,523 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,652 - -	3,046 - -	482 - -	—	—

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116	Mitchelstown	-	-	-	57,760	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,708	-	-	2,436	-	-	432	-	-	—	—		
117	Mohill	-	-	-	40,194	15	-	1,451	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,377	-	-	7,561	-	-	-	-	-	1,451	3	1
118	Monaghan	-	-	-	93,392	5	-	2,350	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,403	-	-	4,601	-	-	-	-	-	2,350	17	2
119	Mount Bellew	-	-	-	32,319	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,451	-	-	—			—			—			—		
120	Mountmelick	-	-	-	84,037	2	3	2,257	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,379	-	-	3,587	-	-	-	-	-	2,257	11	2
121	Mullingar	-	-	-	129,757	14	-	4,690	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	-	-	18,705	-	-	241	-	-	-	-	-	4,690	16	-
122	Naas	-	-	-	132,233	12	-	3,386	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,573	-	-	688	-	-	-	-	-	3,386	14	1
123	Navan	-	-	-	98,999	14	7	2,497	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	738	-	-	8,730	-	-	680	-	-	-	-	-	2,497	14	1
124	Nenagh	-	-	-	89,952	2	2	3,005	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,869	-	-	16,359	-	-	2,363	-	-	-	-	-	3,005	16	10
125	Newcastle	-	-	-	55,876	3	-	2,403	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	889	-	-	23,786	-	-	7,894	-	-	-	-	-	2,403	14	2
126	Newport	-	-	-	8,288	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,436	-	-	1,154	-	-	761	-	-		—		—		
127	New Ross	-	-	-	97,096	8	1	2,743	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	475	-	-	9,837	-	-	4,125	-	-	-	-	-	2,743	9	10
128	Newry	-	-	-	129,239	14	-	3,168	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,275	-	-	868	-	-	-	-	-	3,168	12	-
129	Newtownards	-	-	-	119,442	-	-	2,532	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,274	-	-	4,770	-	-	-	-	-	2,532	11	2
130	Newtownlimavady	-	-	-	67,018	18	6	1,589	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,213	-	-	242	-	-	-	-	-	1,589	-	9
131	Oldcastle	-	-	-	52,523	-	-	1,948	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,944	-	-	1,338	-	-	-	-	-	1,948	11	8
132	Omagh	-	-	-	75,870	-	-	1,875	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,749	-	-	319	-	-	-	-	-	1,875	11	5
133	Oughterard	-	-	-	11,656	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,692	-	-	835	-	-	984	-	-		—		—		
134	Parsonstown	-	-	-	90,891	4	4	2,666	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	-	-	13,668	-	-	2,604	-	-	-	-	-	2,666	18	2
135	Portumna	-	-	-	25,794	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,527	-	-	1,603	-	-	1,317	-	-		—		—		
136	Rathdown	-	-	-	152,956	10	-	3,754	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,639	-	-	1,943	-	-	-	-	-	3,754	11	-
137	Rathdrum	-	-	-	121,624	10	-	3,051	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	6,855	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	3,051	10	1
138	Rathkeale	-	-	-	53,325	5	-	3,020	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,348	-	-	3,797	-	-	-	-	-	3,020	3	3
139	Roscommon	-	-	-	44,786	6	6	1,046	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,098	-	-	8,781	-	-	3,028	-	-	-	-	-	1,046	6	2
140	Roscrea	-	-	-	70,781	9	3	2,574	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,057	-	-	6,177	-	-	-	-	-	2,574	17	9
141	Scariff	-	-	-	21,397	5	-	1,242	3	7	1,213	10	3	-	-	-	272	-	-	9,587	-	-	7,096	-	-	-	-	-	28	13	4
142	Shillelagh	-	-	-	62,928	-	-	1,573	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,502	-	-	2,142	-	-	-	-	-	1,573	2	5
143	Skibbereen	-	-	-	41,373	12	-	1,031	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,495	-	-	12,242	-	-	1,919	-	-	-	-	-	1,031	16	6
144	Skull	-	-	-	12,637	10	-	306	4	5	306	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,525	-	-	189	-	-		—		—		
145	Sligo	-	-	-	104,055	5	-	3,368	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,556	-	-	14,948	-	-	6,352	-	-	-	-	-	3,368	7	2
146	Strabane	-	-	-	81,814	9	2½	2,034	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,582	-	-	2,736	-	-	-	-	-	2,034	11	5
147	Stranorlar	-	-	-	29,232	19	11	730	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,162	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	730	4	9
148	Strokestown	-	-	-	36,594	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,659	-	-	3,374	-	-	1,186	-	-		—		—		
149	Swineford	-	-	-	31,027	13	-	1,162	5	-	1,154	2	3	-	-	-	327	-	-	5,088	-	-	5,530	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	9
150	Thomastown	-	-	-	69,980	1	-½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,177	-	-	2,228	-	-		—		—		
151	Thurles	-	-	-	65,429	4	9	2,698	7	2	500	-	-	-	-	-	2,245	-	-	21,444	-	-	8,521	-	-	-	-	-	2,198	7	2
152	Tipperary	-	-	-	137,097	9	9	3,536	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,417	-	-	22,375	-	-	5,384	-	-	-	-	-	3,536	-	3

(*a*) Valuation at Date of Rate in Aid Order for 1850.
(*b*) Net Debts on Unions at close of December 1850, exclusive of Debts to Government.
(*c*) Amount of Rates Collected in 1850.
(*d*) Amount of Rates remaining Uncollected at Close of 1850.

(*continued*)

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A RETURN of the Amounts placed to the Credit of the Paymaster of Civil Services, in his Account in the Bank of *Ireland*, "General Rate in Aid," &c.—*continued.*

No.	NAME OF UNION.	(a) Valuation of Poor Law.	Amount of Rate in Aid received.	Amount granted out of Rate in Aid.	Total Amount appropriated under Rate in Aid.	(b) Debt due on Union.	(c) Amount of Rate Collected.	(d) Amount of Rate remaining Uncollected.	Amount applied for Emigration.	Total Amount of Rate in Aid remaining Unissued.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
153	Tobercurry	35,454 2 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,654 — —	413 — —	419 — —	—	—
154	Tralee	103,093 3 3	2,111 14 5	1,000 — —	- - -	4,317 — —	21,335 — —	3,202 — —	- - -	1,111 14 5
155	Trim	86,111 16 —	2,510 7 5	- - -	- - -	155 — —	7,146 — —	2,428 — —	- - -	2,510 7 5
156	Tuam	57,732 5 —	2,114 6 6	1,650 — —	- - -	2,448 — —	9,336 — —	10,948 — —	- - -	464 6 6
157	Tulla	24,260 10 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,570 — —	4,265 — —	2,863 — —	—	—
158	Tullamore	75,027 3 6	1,888 15 11	- - -	- - -	814 — —	7,044 — —	3,104 — —	- - -	1,888 15 11
159	Urlingford	46,913 6 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,618 — —	2,552 — —	—	—
160	Waterford	140,865 — —	1,400 16 10	- - -	- - -	3,553 — —	8,694 — —	8,339 — —	- - -	1,400 16 10
161	Westport	22,642 17 —	975 10 —	975 10 —	- - -	830 — —	7,480 — —	2,546 — —	—	—
162	Wexford	100,202 5 —	2,247 16 9	- - -	- - -	2,840 — —	7,181 — —	8,593 — —	- - -	2,247 16 9
163	Youghal	70,586 4 6	502 4 9	- - -	- - -	562 — —	4,683 — —	2,902 — —	- - -	502 4 9
	£.	11,923,459 5 5	301,587 17 6	23,488 9 4	- - -	201,109 — —	1,335,904 — —	485,636 — —	- - -	278,099 8 2
	SPECIAL ISSUES FROM GENERAL FUND:									
8	Ballina	- - -	- - -	1,700 — —						
10	Ballinrobe	- - -	- - -	500 — —						
16	Ballyvaghan	- - -	- - -	2,190 — —						
24	Belmullet	- - -	- - -	2,168 12 8						
27	Cahirciveen	- - -	- - -	2,950 — —						
34	Castlebar	- - -	- - -	1,550 6 —						
39	Castletown	- - -	- - -	20 — —						
43	Claremorris	- - -	- - -	1,300 — —						
44	Clifden	- - -	- - -	4,258 15 9						
54	Corrofin	- - -	- - -	2,200 — —						
55	Croom	- - -	- - -	2,100 — —						
56	Dingle	- - -	- - -	2,000 — —						
74	Ennistymon	- - -	- - -	4,405 2 11						

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POOR LAW (IRELAND), RATE IN AID.

A RETURN of the TOTAL AMOUNT Received and Paid by the PAYMASTER of CIVIL SERVICES, and the BALANCES remaining on the 31st December 1850.

(*Pursuant to Act* 12 *Vic. c*, 24.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
17 *February* 1851.

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RATE IN AID (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 June 1851;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT "of all SUMS Levied and Issued to each UNION in *Ireland*, under the Act 12 Vict. c. 24, for a General RATE IN AID in *Ireland*, showing in Columns for each Union, 1st. The Name of the Union; 2d. The Net Annual Value thereof when the Order for the Rate in Aid of 1849 was issued; 3d. The Sum ordered to be raised by it; 4th. The Sum paid to the 'General Rate-in-Aid' Account by the Treasurer of each, prior to the 23d day of December 1850; 5th. The Sum issued to each to that Date, by Grant, Special Issue, or Advance; 6th. The Net Annual Value of each when the Rate in Aid of the 23d day of December 1850 was ordered; 7th. The Sum ordered to be raised by it; 8th. The Sum paid to the 'General Rate-in-Aid' Account by the Treasurer of each after that Date; and, 9th. The Sum paid to each Union after that Date; with a Summary by Provinces."

(*Sir Robert Ferguson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
18 *July* 1851.

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AN ACCOUNT of all SUMS Levied and Issued to each UNION in *Ireland*, under the Act 12 Vict. c. 24, for 2d. The Net Annual Value thereof when the Order for the Rate in Aid of 1849 was issued; 3d. The Sum prior to the 23d day of December 1850; 5th. The Sum issued to each to that Date, by Grant, Special 1850 was ordered; 7th. The Sum ordered to be raised by it; 8th. The Sum paid to the 'General Rate-in-Date; with a Summary by Provinces.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER. - - - - - -

COUNTY.	Col. 1. NAME of UNION.	Col. 2. Net Annual Value on the 13th June 1849, the Date of the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1849.			Col. 3. Sum ordered to be Raised by the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1849.			Col. 4. Sum Paid to the "General Rate-in-Aid" Account by the Treasurer, prior to the 23d December 1850.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Antrim	Antrim	101,318	–	–	2,532	19	–	2,532	19	–
	Ballycastle	39,092	10	–	977	6	3	977	6	3
	Ballymena	99,523	5	–	2,488	1	7½	2,488	2	1
	Ballymoney	72,992	18	–	1,824	16	5½	1,757	17	7
	Belfast	270,801	10	–	6,770	–	9	6,770	–	8
	Larne	72,361	5	–	1,809	–	7½	-	-	-
	Lisburn	137,212	5	7	3,430	6	1½	2,808	8	9
Armagh	Armagh	172,758	5	–	4,318	19	1½	4,087	18	5
	Lurgan	93,193	4	–	2,329	16	7	2,329	16	7
Cavan	Bailieborough	53,150	1	9	1,240	–	11	1,240	–	11
	Bawnboy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cavan	112,991	5	–	2,824	15	7½	2,824	15	–
	Cootehill	73,217	8	–	1,830	8	8½	1,830	8	8
Donegal	Ballyshannon	51,934	6	5	1,298	7	2	1,043	3	4
	Donegal	31,648	16	4	791	4	4¾	791	4	5
	Dunfanaghy	10,769	19	8	269	5	–	269	5	–
	Glenties	16,270	15	–	406	15	4½	406	15	4
	Inishowen	36,606	–	–	915	3	–	597	7	2
	Letterkenny	31,835	8	–	795	17	8½	793	4	2
	Milford	31,195	1	–	779	17	6¼	779	17	7
	Stranorlar	29,253	14	11	731	6	10½	730	4	9
Down	Banbridge	122,490	15	–	3,062	5	4½	2,624	5	9
	Downpatrick	168,116	1	–	4,202	18	–½	3,869	2	5
	Kilkeel	37,900	2	–	947	10	–¼	947	10	1
	Newry	126,744	–	–	3,168	12	–	3,168	12	–
	Newtownards	119,640	16	–	2,991	–	4¾	2,532	11	2
Fermanagh	Enniskillen	95,192	4	1	2,379	16	1¼	2,379	16	5
	Lisnaskea	46,929	11	6	1,173	4	9½	1,090	17	–
	Lowtherstown	43,948	16	–	1,098	14	4¾	1,003	16	6
Londonderry	Coleraine	77,015	10	–	1,925	7	9	1,806	8	6
	Londonderry	113,854	–	2	2,846	7	–	2,846	7	–
	Magherafelt	75,223	17	6	1,880	11	11½	1,879	19	11
	Newtownlimavady	67,040	12	1	1,676	–	3½	1,589	–	9
Monaghan	Carrickmacross	47,695	5	–	1,192	7	7½	1,192	7	7
	Castleblayney	64,759	–	–	1,618	19	6	1,618	18	11
	Clones	55,372	13	–	1,384	6	3¾	1,384	6	2
	Monaghan	94,034	5	–	2,350	17	1½	2,350	17	2
Tyrone	Castlederg	21,821	12	6	545	10	9¾	545	10	10
	Clogher	42,477	10	2	1,061	18	9	1,008	5	8
	Cookstown	56,680	10	–	1,417	–	3	-	-	-
	Dungannon	90,560	6	5	2,264	–	2	2,100	10	7
	Gortin	15,740	15	–	393	10	4½	393	10	7
	Omagh	75,022	15	–	1,875	11	4½	1,875	11	5
	Strabane	81,382	14	8	2,034	11	4¼	2,034	11	5
	TOTAL £.	3,277,769	10	9	81,855	10	6½	75,301	13	6

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a General Rate in Aid in *Ireland*, showing in Columns for each Union;—1st. The Name of the Union; ordered to be raised by it; 4th. The Sum paid to the 'General Rate in Aid' Account by the Treasurer of each, Issue, or Advance; 6th. The Net Annual Value of each, when the Rate-in-Aid of the 23d day of December Aid' Account by the Treasurer of each after that Date; and, 9th. The Sum paid to each Union after that

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

Col. 5. Sum Issued to each Union to the 23d December 1850, by Grant, Special Issue, or Advance.	Col. 6. Net Annual Value on the 23d December 1850, the Date of the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1850.	Col. 7. Sum ordered to be Raised by the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1850.	Col. 8. Sum Paid to the "General Rate-in-Aid" Account by the Treasurer, after the 23d December 1850 to the 29th May 1851.	Col. 9. Sum Issued to each Union after the 23d December 1850, to the 2d June 1851.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - - -	101,224 - -	843 10 8	—	
- - - -	39,272 10 -	327 5 5	—	
- - - -	98,756 10 -	822 19 5	—	
- - - -	72,397 13 -	603 6 3½	66 18 11	—
- - - -	273,346 5 10	2,277 17 8½	1,642 5 7	—
- - - -	72,385 5 -	603 4 2½	628 5 4	—
- - - -	134,232 19 -	1,118 12 2	1,566 16 -	—
- - - -	166,861 - -	1,390 10 2	—	
- - - -	89,567 16 -	746 7 11½	—	
- - - -	38,366 14 5	319 14 5½	248 12 -	—
- - - -	37,952 15 9	316 5 5½	—	
- - - -	102,641 11 6	855 6 11½	—	
- - - -	71,488 13 -	595 14 9½	—	
- - - -	35,684 18 -	297 7 5½	379 14 -	—
53 - -	31,876 16 4	265 12 9½	—	
- - - -	10,762 9 8	89 13 9	—	
1,237 - -	16,101 15 -	134 3 7½	121 10 9	—
- - - -	36,606 - -	305 1 -	281 10 10	—
- - - -	31,606 9 7	263 7 9	11 13 6	—
- - - -	30,859 - -	257 3 2	—	
- - - -	29,232 19 11	243 12 2	104 14 -	—
- - - -	120,958 7 -	1,007 19 8½	324 6 -	—
- - - -	167,802 18 -	1,398 7 1½	333 15 10	—
- - - -	37,615 19 -	313 9 4	—	
- - - -	129,239 14 -	1,076 19 11½	—	
- - - -	119,442 - -	995 7 -	458 9 3	—
- - - -	84,456 9 5	703 16 1	—	
- - - -	46,929 11 6	391 1 7½	82 7 9	—
- - - -	43,933 7 -	366 2 2½	—	
- - - -	77,951 10 -	649 11 11	58 12 2	—
- - - -	112,573 17 4	938 2 3½	357 8 6	—
- - - -	74,724 16 9	622 14 1½	—	
- - - -	67,018 18 6	558 9 9½	123 17 1	—
- - - -	47,405 5 -	395 - 10½	—	
- - - -	64,318 10 -	535 19 9	—	
- - - -	55,372 13 -	461 8 9½	—	
- - - -	93,392 5 -	778 5 4½	746 7 2	—
- - - -	21,653 14 11	180 8 11½	—	
- - - -	42,477 8 2	353 19 6½	53 13 1	—
- - - -	56,680 10 -	472 6 9	—	
- - - -	90,561 7 10	754 13 6½	163 9 7	—
- - - -	15,741 10 -	131 3 7	—	
- - - -	75,370 - -	628 1 8	—	
- - - -	81,814 9 2½	681 15 9	—	
1,290 - -	3,248,659 3 7½	27,072 3 2¾	7,754 7 4	—

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PROVINCE OF MUNSTER. - - - - -

COUNTY.	Col. 1. NAME of UNION.	Col. 2. Net Annual Value on the 13th June 1849, the Date of the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1849.	Col. 3. Sum ordered to be Raised by the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1849.	Col. 4. Sum Paid to the "General Rate-in-Aid" Account by the Treasurer, prior to the 23d December 1850.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Clare	Ballyvaghan	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Corrofin	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Enins	100,238 3 6	2,505 19 1	2,505 19 1
	Ennistymon	63,793 13 -	1,594 16 9¾	1,594 17 1
	Killadysart	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Kilrush	59,247 4 6	1,481 3 7½	1,481 3 7
	Scariff	55,274 2 3	1,242 3 7	1,242 3 7
	Tulla	- - -	*8 15 9	- - -
Cork	Bandon	136,040 10 -	3,401 - 3	3,401 - 3
	Bantry	37,206 12 -	411 10 2½	411 10 3
	Castletown	- - -	*518 13 1	518 13 1
	Clonakilty	- - -	*374 6 5	326 - 9
	Cork	331,391 10 -	8,294 4 9	8,247 - 3
	Dunmanway	32,649 1 -	819 9 3½	816 4 6
	Fermoy	153,059 8 7	3,834 19 11½	3,826 9 8
	Kanturk	104,205 10 -	2,605 2 9	2,605 2 9
	Kinsale	73,969 - -	1,849 4 6	1,828 9 2
	Macroom	93,745 15 8	2,343 12 10¾	2,271 2 9
	Mallow	122,224 4 -	3,055 12 1½	3,055 11 9
	Midleton	162,220 15 -	2,857 12 7½	2,019 5 7
	Millstreet	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Mitchelstown	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Skibbereen	68,623 2 -	1,031 15 11½	1,031 16 6
	Skull	- - -	*306 4 5	306 4 5
	Youghal	- - -	*1,179 18 6	502 4 9
Kerry	Caherciveen	22,951 15 -	573 15 10½	573 15 11
	Dingle	29,486 17 -	737 3 5	737 3 5
	Kenmare	24,465 10 -	611 12 9	611 12 7
	Killarney	83,920 7 2	2,098 - 2	2,097 19 10
	Listowel	96,052 16 7	2,401 6 4¾	2,401 5 8
	Tralee	84,469 8 7	2,111 14 8½	2,111 14 5
Limerick	Croom	- - -	*429 7 9	- - -
	Glin	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Kilmallock	177,934 16 -	4,448 7 4¾	4,448 7 5
	Limerick	203,022 - -	4,707 2 9½	- - -
	Newcastle	96,148 6 -	2,403 14 1¾	2,403 14 2
	Rathkeale	120,806 15 -	3,020 3 4½	3,020 3 3
Tipperary	Borrisokane	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Carrick-on-Suir	89,675 1 2	2,241 17 6¼	2,241 17 -
	Cashel	130,774 10 -	3,269 7 3	3,269 7 3
	Clogheen	62,805 18 -	1,570 2 11½	1,570 3 -
	Clonmel	91,472 11 3	2,286 16 3	2,286 16 3
	Nenagh	120,233 12 -	3,005 16 9½	3,005 16 10
	Roscrea	102,996 5 11	2,574 18 1¾	2,574 17 9
	Thurles	107,935 - 3	2,698 7 6	2,698 7 2
	Tipperary	141,170 10 9	3,536 - 3	3,536 - 3
Waterford	Dungarvan	94,591 - -	2,364 15 6	2,364 15 6
	Kilmacthomas	- - -	*437 - 6	- - -
	Lismore	64,242 - -	1,606 1 -	1,606 1 -
	Waterford	186,699 10 -	4,128 13 3	1,400 16 10
	TOTAL £.	3,725,743 2 2	92,978 12 2½	82,951 15 3

* In the cases of some new unions formed subsequently to the date of the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1849, and 13th June 1849, had not been paid, the amounts originally assessed upon such townlands were assessed upon included under th e amount of valuation of the unions upon which the amount was originally assessed.

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- - - - - PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

Col. 5. Sum Issued to each Union to the 23d December 1850, by Grant, Special Issue, or Advance.	Col. 6. Net Annual Value on the 23d December 1850, the Date of the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1850.	Col. 7. Sum ordered to be Raised by the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1850.	Col. 8. Sum Paid to the "General Rate-in-Aid." Account by the Treasurer, after the 23d December 1850 to the 29th May 1851.	Col. 9. Sum Issued to each Union after the 23d December 1850 to the 2d June 1851.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,190 - -	12,561 15 -	104 13 7½	- - - -	1 7 -
2,200 - -	12,144 15 -	101 4 1½	—	—
8,433 - -	49,124 18 4	409 7 5¾	118 6 10	755 19 7
18,643 - -	22,624 13 -	188 10 9¼	- - - -	3,183 15 -
1,800 - -	20,144 14 -	167 17 5½	167 17 6	100 - -
20,655 - -	33,551 17 6	279 11 11¾	56 15 9	2,708 18 5
17,495 10 3	21,397 5 -	178 6 2½	- - - -	3,000 - -
1,700 - -	24,260 10 -	202 3 5	8 15 9	550 - -
- - - -	91,872 10 -	765 12 1	—	—
7,868 10 -	17,933 4 -	149 8 10½	—	—
520 - -	14,549 18 8	121 5 -	—	—
- - - -	46,703 - -	389 3 10	48 5 8	—
- - - -	287,846 16 4	2,398 14 5½	1,350 2 1	—
- - - -	35,135 4 6	292 15 10½	—	—
- - - -	89,664 18 2	747 4 1¾	—	—
- - - -	76,291 10 -	635 15 3	45 7 2	25 - -
- - - -	55,546 10 6	462 17 9	20 15 4	—
- - - -	59,020 19 9	491 16 10	—	—
- - - -	105,847 11 -	882 1 3	—	—
- - - -	116,392 5 -	969 18 8½	1,483 5 11	—
900 - -	23,523 10 -	196 - 7	101 - 6	525 - -
1,250 - -	57,760 - 6	481 6 8	406 9 6	—
7,930 - -	41,373 12 -	344 15 7½	344 15 8	—
1,306 4 5	12,637 10 -	105 6 3	- - - -	650 - -
- - - -	70,586 4 6	588 4 4½	677 13 8	3 19 -
8,278 15 11	24,171 2 6	201 8 6¼	201 86	—
8,484 3 5	21,493 13 9	179 2 3¼	171 171	4,300 - -
9,173 12 7	22,250 14 9	185 8 5½	179 10-	3,560 - -
- - - -	85,227 16 -	710 4 7⅜	—	—
1,750 - -	64,880 5 7	540 13 4¼	540 13 4	—
1,000 - -	103,093 3 3	859 2 2¼	545 - 6	—
2,100 - -	65,508 - -	545 18 -	—	—
1,500 - -	22,340 4 4	186 3 4½	—	—
- - - -	149,316 15 -	1,244 6 1½	—	—
- - - -	188,657 3 6	1,572 2 10¼	4,005 16 7	—
- - - -	55,876 3 -	465 12 8¼	—	—
- - - -	53,325 5 -	444 7 6½	—	—
- - - -	40,499 17 1	337 9 11¾	337 10 -	—
- - - -	90,134 15 3½	751 2 5½	—	—
- - - -	107,117 13 8	892 12 11¼	—	—
- - - -	55,877 15 10	465 12 11¼	424 14 3	—
- - - -	90,627 10 8	755 4 7	563 18 7	—
- - - -	89,952 2 2	749 12 -¼	—	—
- - - -	70,781 9 3	589 16 11	—	—
1,000 - -	65,429 4 9	545 4 10½	—	—
- - - -	137,097 9 9	1,142 9 7	—	—
- - - -	56,042 19 -	467 - 6	—	—
- - - -	35,627 15 -	296 17 11½	437 - 6	—
- - - -	59,775 10 -	498 2 7	—	—
- - - -	140,865 - -	1,173 17 6	2,424 16 11	—
126,177 16 7	3,294,465 1 10½	27,453 17 5¾	14,661 17 7	19,363 19 -

consisting of townlands transferred from unions in which the Rate in Aid, assessed by the Order of the the new unions by subsequent orders. In such cases the valuation on which such amounts were assessed

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PROVINCE OF LEINSTER. - - - - -

COUNTY.	Col. 1. NAME of UNION.	Col. 2. Net Annual Value on the 13th June 1849, the Date of the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1849.	Col. 3. Sum ordered to be Raised by the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1849.	Col. 4. Sum Paid to the "General Rate-in-Aid" Account by the Treasurer prior to the 23d December 1850.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Carlow - - -	Carlow - - -	177,354 1 8	4,433 17 -¼	4,433 17 3
Dublin - - -	Balrothery - - -	94,680 9 11	2,367 - 3	2,367 - 3
	Dublin, North - -	365,167 4 -	9,129 3 7	9,129 3 7
	Dublin, South - -	568,519 1 1	14,212 19 6	13,789 14 10
	Rathdown - - -	150,182 - -	3,754 11 -	3,754 11 -
Kildare - - -	Athy - - - -	102,072 18 -	2,551 16 5¼	2,544 9 7
	Celbridge - - -	130,147 - -	3,253 13 6	3,253 13 6
	Naas - - - -	138,921 11 -	3,473 - 9¼	3,386 14 1
Kilkenny - - -	Callan - - -	83,519 8 2	2,087 19 8½	2,087 19 9
	Castlecomer - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Kilkenny - - -	237,142 18 8	5,928 11 5½	5,928 11 6
	Thomastown - -	- - -	* 101 16 -	- - -
	Urlingford - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
King's - - -	Edenderry - - -	97,480 15 -	2,437 - 4½	2,437 - 5
	Parsonstown - -	106,675 12 3	2,666 17 9½	2,666 18 2
	Tullamore - - -	75,551 15 -	1,888 15 10½	1,888 15 11
Longford - - -	Ballymahon - -	- - -	* 365 11 -	- - -
	Granard - - -	81,868 10 6	2,046 14 3	1,989 12 8
	Longford - - -	111,519 3 3	2,787 19 7	2,787 19 1
Louth - - -	Ardee - - - -	93,425 7 8	2,335 12 8	2,335 12 8
	Drogheda - - -	130,066 13 9	3,251 13 4	3,225 3 6
	Dundalk - - -	106,103 17 9	2,652 11 11½	2,652 12 3
Meath - - -	Dunshaughlin - -	118,483 13 7	2,962 1 10	2,511 12 4
	Kells - - - -	122,446 17 3	3,149 17 6¼	3,061 3 7
	Navan - - -	99,907 18 6	2,497 13 11½	2,497 14 -
	Oldcastle - - -	79,510 - -	1,987 15 -	1,948 11 8
	Trim - - - -	100,414 15 -	2,510 7 4½	2,510 7 5
Queen's - - -	Abbeyleix - - -	65,470 10 -	1,636 15 3	1,636 15 -
	Donaghmore - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Mount Melick - -	90,303 2 9	2,257 11 6¾	2,257 11 2
Westmeath - -	Athlone - - -	102,333 12 6	2,132 8 6½	2,052 18 10
	Castletown Delvin -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Mullingar - - -	190,943 11 1	4,694 15 4	4,690 16 -
Wexford - - -	Enniscorthy - -	126,254 15 -	3,156 7 4½	3,156 7 5
	Gorey - - -	93,306 9 -	2,332 13 2¾	2,332 13 5
	New Ross - - -	109,739 13 9	2,755 12 1	2,743 9 10
	Wexford - - -	104,807 10 -	2,608 7 4½	2,247 16 9
Wicklow - - -	Baltinglass - - -	89,991 15 -	2,249 15 10½	2,249 15 10
	Rathdrum - - -	122,060 3 -	3,051 10 -¾	3,051 10 1
	Shillelagh - - -	63,351 15 -	1,573 1 10½	1,573 2 5
	TOTAL - - - £.	4,529,724 9 1	113,284 - 3¾	111,181 15 9

* In the cases of some new unions formed subsequently to the date of the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1849, and 13th June 1849, had not been paid, the amounts originally assessed upon such townlands were assessed upon is included under the amount of valuation of the unions upon which the amount was originally assessed.

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PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

Col. 5. Sum Issued to each Union to the 23d December 1850 by Grant, Special Issue, or Advance.	Col. 6. Net Annual Value on the 23d December 1850, the Date of the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1850.	Col. 7. Sum ordered to be Raised by the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1850.	Col. 8. Sum Paid to the "General Rate-in-Aid" Account by the Treasurer, after the 23d December 1850 to the 29th May 1851.	Col. 9. Sum Issued to each Union after the 23d December 1850 to the 2d June 1851.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - - -	175,755 - -	1,464 12 6	—	—
- - - -	92,622 2 3	771 17 - ¼	653 1 4	—
- - - -	359,774 14 - ½	2,998 2 5 ½	171 6 -	—
- - - -	557,551 - -	4,646 5 2	1,346 13 11	—
- - - -	152,956 10 -	1,274 12 9	—	—
- - - -	98,154 16 -	817 19 1 ½	349 8 2	—
- - - -	129,671 4 6 ½	1,080 11 10 ½	—	—
- - - -	132,233 12 -	1,101 18 11 ¼	86 6 -	—
1,007 - -	61,514 4 6	512 12 4 ½	—	—
- - - -	35,638 - -	296 19 8	—	—
- - - -	113,869 7 9 ½	948 18 2 ¾	—	—
- - - -	69,980 1 - ½	583 3 4	—	—
- - - -	46,913 6 -	390 18 10 ½	—	—
- - - -	97,189 4 -	809 18 2 ½	—	—
- - - -	90,891 4 4	757 8 6 ½	—	—
- - - -	75,027 3 6	625 4 6 ¼	138 7 8	—
- - - -	51,311 9 -	427 11 11	—	—
- - - -	66,982 - -	558 3 8	—	—
- - - -	58,729 5 1	489 8 2 ½	—	—
- - - -	93,333 16 3	777 15 7 ¾	777 2 9	—
- - - -	129,522 5 8	1,079 7 - ½	—	—
- - - -	86,703 14 -	722 10 7 ½	—	—
- - - -	118,483 13 7	987 7 3 ¼	450 9 6	—
- - - -	88,571 13 4	738 1 11 ½	—	—
- - - -	98,999 14 7	824 19 11 ½	—	—
- - - -	52,523 - -	437 13 10	—	—
- - - -	86,111 16 -	717 11 11 ½	—	—
- - - -	57,408 17 -	478 8 1 ¾	—	—
- - - -	35,279 4 6	293 19 10 ½	—	—
- - - -	84,037 2 3	700 6 2 ¼	410 16 1	—
- - - -	64,543 11 -	537 17 3	49 5 10	—
- - - -	44,685 6 -	372 7 6 ½	—	—
- - - -	129,757 14 -	1,081 6 3 ½	3 19 4	—
- - - -	90,797 10 -	756 12 11	751 5 7	—
- - - -	68,825 11 7	573 10 11 ¼	—	—
- - - -	97,096 8 1	809 2 8 ¾	12 2 4	—
- - - -	100,202 5 -	835 - 4 ½	360 11 3	—
- - - -	75,751 10 -	631 5 3	631 5 3	—
- - - -	121,624 10 -	1,013 10 9	—	—
- - - -	62,928 - -	524 8 -	—	—
1,007 - -	4,253,951 6 11	35,449 11 10 ¾	6,192 1 -	—

consisting of townlands transferred from unions in which the Rate in Aid, assessed by the Order of the the new unions by subsequent orders. In such cases the valuation on which such amounts were assessed

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PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

COUNTY.	Col. 1. NAME of UNION.	Col 2. Net Annual Value on the 13th June 1849, the Date of the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1849.	Col. 3. Sum ordered to be Raised by the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1849.	Col. 4. Sum Paid to the "General Rate-in-Aid" Account by the Treasurer, prior to the 23d December 1850.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Galway	Ballinasloe	152,167 10 –	3,804 3 9	3,796 13 1
	Clifden	19,986 2 4	499 13 – ½	499 13 1
	Galway	90,903 10 –	2,272 11 9	2,272 12 –
	Glennamaddy	– – –	*696 19 4 ¾	446 1 4
	Gort	46,514 15 –	1,162 17 4 ½	1,162 17 5
	Loughrea	91,267 10 6	2,303 14 5	2,281 13 10
	Mount Bellew	– – –	– – –	– – –
	Oughterard	– – –	– – –	– – –
	Portumna	– – –	*41 2 6 ½	– – –
	Tuam	84,573 2 –	2,114 6 6 ½	2,114 6 6
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon	59,804 13 8	1,495 2 4	1,336 17 1
	Manorhamilton	47,284 19 9	1,182 2 6	1,182 2 8
	Mohill	58,045 19 –	1,451 2 11 ¾	1,451 3 1
Mayo	Ballina	89,151 19 –	989 3 10 ¼	989 3 11
	Ballinrobe	85,216 2 10	2,130 8 – ¾	2,130 8 1
	Belmullet	– – –	*261 14 5 ½	261 14 6
	Castlebar	49,988 6 1 ½	1,249 14 1 ¾	1,249 14 –
	Claremorris	– – –	*343 17 3 ½	– – –
	Killala	– – –	*460 5 5 ¾	460 5 6
	Newport	– – –	– – –	– – –
	Swineford	46,164 10 –	1,162 5 –	1,162 5 –
	Westport	39,019 7 –	975 9 8	975 10 –
Roscommon	Boyle	79,343 14 –	1,983 11 10	1,983 11 10
	Castlerea	114,349 18 6	1,928 5 –	1,254 18 5
	Roscommon	73,533 2 –	1,116 14 1 ½	1,046 6 2
	Strokestown	– – –	*662 – 11	– – –
Sligo	Dromore, West	– – –	*721 18 4	721 18 4
	Sligo	148,211 5 –	3,500 19 6	3,229 12 5
	Tobercurry	– – –	– – –	– – –
	TOTAL £.	1,375,526 6 8 ½	34,510 4 3 ½	32,009 8 3

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES.

ULSTER	3,277,769 10 9	81,855 10 6 ½	75,301 13 6
MUNSTER	3,725,743 2 2	92,978 12 2 ½	82,951 15 3
LEINSTER	4,529,724 9 1	113,284 – 3 ¼	111,181 15 9
CONNAUGHT	1,375,526 6 8½	34,510 4 3 ½	32,009 8 3
TOTAL, IRELAND £.	12,908,763 8 8½	*322,628 7 4	301,444 12 9

* In the cases of some new unions formed subsequently to the date of the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1849, and 13th June 1849, had not been paid, the amounts originally assessed upon such townlands were assessed upon is included under the amount of valuation of the unions upon which the amount was originally assessed.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
8 July 1851.

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PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

Col. 5. Sum Issued to each Union to the 23d December 1850 by Grant, Special Issue, or Advance.	Col. 6. Net Annual Value on the 23d December 1850, the Date of the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1850.	Col. 7. Sum ordered to be Raised by the Rate-in-Aid Order of 1850.	Col. 8. Sum Paid to the "General Rate-in-Aid" Account by the Treasurer, after the 23d December 1850 to the 29th May 1851.	Col. 9. Sum Issued to each Union after the 23d December 1850 to the 2d June 1851.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - - -	65,325 3 6	544 7 6 1/3	233 8 10	—
16,596 8 10	13,670 14 6	113 18 5 1/2	- - - -	4,390 - -
19,171 2 4	60,606 13 1	505 1 1 1/4	- - - -	80 - -
1,100 - -	25,498 4 -	212 9 8 1/3	215 12 -	—
9,885 8 10	36,470 10 -	303 18 5	—	—
- - - -	56,688 12 6	471 19 9 1/4	22 - 8	—
- - - -	32,319 10 -	269 6 7	113 6 3	—
1,444 - -	11,656 15 -	97 2 9 1/2	- - - -	600 - -
200 - -	25,794 5 -	214 19 - 1/3	41 2 8	—
13,409 7 4	57,732 5 -	481 2 - 1/3	69 16 6	200 - -
6,333 - -	47,736 3 8	397 16 - 1/4	3 10 -	—
- - - -	44,967 12 4 1/3	374 14 7 1/4	—	—
2,484 - -	40,194 15 -	334 19 1 1/2	—	—
25,592 3 11	33,802 5 -	281 13 8 1/2	—	—
18,246 14 7	39,556 19 3	329 12 10	—	—
3,175 7 2	7,299 7 -	60 16 6 3/4	- - - -	1,300 - -
18,161 - -	34,168 2 -	284 14 8 1/2	—	—
1,300 - -	27,764 6 2	231 7 4 1/2	343 17 3	—
1,500 5 6	15,674 4 -	130 12 4 1/3	- - - -	770 - -
2,578 14 1	8,288 3 -	69 1 4 1/4	- - - -	1,060 - -
10,480 2 3	31,027 13 -	258 11 3 1/4	220 - 4	—
21,913 1 -	22,642 17 -	188 13 9 3/4	- - - -	1,530 - -
- - - -	77,129 5 -	642 14 10 1/2	—	—
7,911 - -	62,026 8 -	516 17 8 3/4	147 6 2	—
11,328 10 -	44,786 6 6	373 4 4 3/4	11 10 -	—
800 - -	36,594 10 -	304 19 1	662 - 11	—
60 - -	26,602 16 6	221 13 9 3/4	—	—
300 - -	104,955 5 -	874 12 6 1/2	395 4 1	—
250 - -	35,454 2 -	295 9 - 1/4	148 16 7	—
194,220 5 10	1,126,883 13 - 1/3	9,386 10 7 3/4	2,627 12 3	9,930 - -

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES.

1,290 - -	3,248,659 3 7 1/2	27,072 3 2 3/4	7,754 7 4	—
126,177 16 7	3,294,465 1 10 1/3	27,453 17 5 3/4	14,661 17 7	19,363 19 -
1,007 - -	4,253,951 6 11	35,449 11 10 3/4	6,192 1 -	—
194,220 5 10	1,126,383 13 - 1/3	9,386 10 7 3/4	2,627 12 3	9,930 - -
322,695 2 5	11,923,459 5 5 1/3	99,362 3 3	31,235 18 2	29,293 19 -

consisting of townlands transferred from unions in which the Rate in Aid assessed by the Order of the
the new unions by subsequent orders. In such cases the valuation on which such amounts were assessed,

G. CORNEWALL LEWIS.

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RATE IN AID (IRELAND).

AN ACCOUNT of all SUMS Levied and Issued to each UNION in *Ireland*, under the Act 12 Vict. c. 24, for a General RATE-IN-AID in *Ireland*.

(*Sir Robert Ferguson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *July* 1851.

Under 2 *oz.*

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RATE IN AID (IRELAND).
(UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, IRELAND.)

RETURN to so much of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 July 1851;—*as requires,*

A "STATEMENT explanatory of the Circumstances under which the ADVANCES have been made, in each Case, to DISTRESSED UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS in *Ireland,* under the Provisions of the Act 13 Vict. c. 14, whether as regards the Payment of the Union Debts generally, or for the Reduction of the Balances standing against particular Electoral Divisions."

Poor Law Commission, Dublin,
1 August 1851.

W. STANLEY,
Secretary.

(Mr. Clements.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
5 *August* 1851.

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I.—ADVANCES TO DISTRESSED UNIONS.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of DEBTS Due by the UNIONS (exclusive of Debts to Government), as appearing by Returns received from the Clerks of the Respective Unions, and also showing the General Financial Condition of the Unions at the Date of those Returns.

1. NAME OF UNION.	2. Date of Clerk's Return.	3. Debts due at Date of Clerk's Return incurred before 17 May.	4. Date to which Debts were Paid from Loan.	5. Expenditure for the Year ended 29 September 1849.	6. Poundage Rate required to Pay Debts in Column No. 3.	OBSERVATIONS.
		£.		£.	s. d.	
Ballina	25 June 1850	23,738	29 Sept. 1849	54,231	5 4	
Ballinrobe	26 „ „	10,639	31 Dec. „	39,865	2 6	
Ballyvaghan	25 Sept. „	280	17 May 1850	- -	— 5 ½	- - Expenditure for year ended 29 Sept. 1849, included in Ennistymon Union.
Bantry	24 July „	7,449	29 Sept. 1849	18,236	4 — ½	
Belmullet	21 Nov. „	787	17 May 1850	- -	2 1 ½	- - Expenditure for year ended 29 Sept. 1849, included in Ballina Union.
Caherciveen	6 July „	6,274	17 May „	12,100	5 5 ½	
Carrick-on-Shannon	5 Aug. „	7,690	31 Dec. 1849	21,925	2 6 ¾	
Cashel	7 June „	16,128	25 Mar. 1850	31,583	2 5 ½	
Castlebar	19 „ „	13,077	23 Feb. „	32,347	5 2 ¾	
Castlerea	31 Aug. „	6,642	31 Dec. 1849	26,164	1 2	
Castletown	19 July „	1,235	17 May 1850	- -	1 8 ¾	- - Expenditure for year ended 29 Sept. 1849, included in Bantry Union.
Clifden	9 „ „	7,205	17 May „	22,527	7 2 ½	
Corrofin	5 Oct. „	712	17 May „	- -	1 2	- - Expenditure for year ended 29 Sept. 1849, included in Ennis and Ennistymon Unions.
Dingle	20 June „	8,039	17 May „	15,029	5 5 ½	
Ennis	16 July „	26,470	31 Dec. 1849	47,275	5 3 ½	
Ennistymon	13 „ „	18,709	23 Feb. 1850	38,533	5 10 ½	
Galway	15 „ „	15,426	23 Feb. „	37,181	3 4 ¾	
Gort	28 June „	10,801	23 Feb. „	21,739	7 7 ¾	
Kanturk	22 „ „	7,721	31 Dec. 1849	32,221	1 5 ¾	
Kenmare	5 July „	11,040	17 May 1850	17,163	9 — ½	
Killadysert	21 Sept. „	1,238	17 May „	- -	1 2 ¾	- - Expenditure for year ended 29 Sept. 1849, included in Ennis and Kilrush Unions.
Killala	20 Nov. „	1,609	17 May „	- -	2 — ¾	
Kilrush	5 Aug. „	20,285	23 Feb. „	39,338	6 10 ½	- - Expenditure for year ended 29 Sept. 1849, included in Ballina Union.
Listowel	15 June „	13,840	30 Mar. „	37,163	2 10 ½	
Mohill	28 Aug. „	5,272	31 Dec. 1849	21,110	1 9 ¾	
Newcastle	15 June „	15,908	31 Dec. „	40,537	3 3 ½	
Newport	8 Feb. 1851	2,313	17 May 1850	- -	5 7	- - Expenditure for year ended 29 Sept. 1849, included in Westport Union.
Oughterard	13 July 1850	2,428	17 May „	- -	4 2 ½	
Roscommon	19 „ „	15,713	31 Dec. 1849	32,938	4 3 ½	- - Expenditure for year ended 29 Sept. 1849, included in Ballinrobe and Galway Unions.
Scariff	20 June „	15,994	24 Feb. 1850	34,595	5 9 ½	
Skibbereen	8 July „	11,128	3 Oct. 1849	33,168	3 3	
Skull	6 „ „	688	17 May 1850	- -	1 1	- - Expenditure for year ended 29 Sept. 1849, included in Skibbereen Union.
Swineford	17 June „	6,597	24 Feb. „	19,851	2 10 ½	
Thurles	- - -	10,058	25 March „	26,050	1 10 ½	
Tipperary	28 June „	14,225	30 March „	35,899	2 — ½	
Tralee	17 „ „	16,886	31 Dec. 1849	23,174	3 11 ¾	
Tuam	29 „ „	7,292	31 Dec. „	32,420	1 8 ½	
Tulla	24 Sept. „	1,095	17 May 1850	- -	— 10 ½	- - Expenditure for year ended 29 Sept. 1849, included in Ennis, Limerick and Scariff.
Westport	5 July „	9,806	31 Dec. 1849	32,013	5 — ½	
	£.	372,437				

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II.—ADVANCES TO DISTRESSED ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

STATEMENT showing the FINANCIAL CONDITION of the ELECTORAL DIVISIONS at the latest Period to which the Accounts were made up prior to the 17th May 1850.

NAME OF UNION.	Name of Electoral Division.	Balance against Electoral Divisions.	Date to which the Accounts were made up.	Expenditure for Year Ended 29 September 1849.	Poundage of such Expenditure.	Rates made in the Year.				Poundage Rate which would be required to Pay Balance against Electoral Divisions.
						1848.	1849.	1850, up to 17 May.	Total of the Three Preceding Columns.	
		£. s. d.		£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.
Athlone	St. John's	672 9 5	26 April 1850	901	5 2½	3 –	6 –	– –	9 –	3 9½
„	Cam	1,438 3 10	„	1,395	4 8¾	6 –	3 –	– –	9 –	4 11
„	Kiltoon	664 11 3¾	„	958	5 1½	3 –	6 –	– –	9 –	3 6
„	Taghmaconnell	1,308 9 7¾	„	1,319	7 8	3 –	6 –	– –	9 –	7 7½
Callan	Ballingarry	2,720 13 6	25 March 1850	6,291	8 2	2 11	8 8	– –	11 7	3 8½
Clogheen	Ballyporeen	869 12 10½	30 March „	2,089	8 2¾	2 11	5 1	6 8	14 7	3 5½
Donegal	Inver	252 6 1	30 January „	1,019	7 4	14 10	5 –	– –	19 10	1 9¾
„	Mountcharles	81 3 11¾	„	1,169	5 1¾	10 6	4 6	– –	15 –	– 4½
Fermoy	Mitchelstown	673 17 7½	30 March 1850	3,216	4 11	4 6	8 –	– –	12 6	1 1
Granard	Scrabby	809 12 1¾	26 April „	549	4 9¾	3 –	6 –	– –	9 –	7 1½
Kilmallock	Ballylanders	1,498 7 4	30 March „	1,941	7 3½	2 11	4 5	7 8	15 –	5 7½
„	Galbally	1,714 16 11	„	2,811	4 8	2 11	3 –	4 –	9 11	2 10
Longford	Ballinamuck	1,548 4 2½	22 February 1850	1,885	7 3	6 –	3 –	3 –	12 –	5 11½
„	Drumlish	2,081 5 6½	„	3,007	6 11¼	6 –	3 –	3 –	12 –	4 10½
„	Mohill	1,248 14 5½	„	1,170	9 1	6 –	3 –	3 –	12 –	9 9
„	Tarmonbarry	1,353 7 4	„	1,315	9 1½	3 –	3 –	3 –	9 –	10 4½
Loughrea	Loughrea	132 1 9½	23 February 1850	4,855	6 11½	6 –	8 –	– –	14 –	– 2¼
„	Killenadenna	180 11 –¾	„	1,519	7 5¾	6 –	8 –	– –	14 –	– 10¾
„	Ballinakill	1,271 16 3½	„	3,412	7 6½	6 –	8 –	– –	14 –	2 9¾
Mountmellick	Clonaslee	1,476 7 1¾	25 March 1850	2,044	9 3½	4 –	11 9	– –	15 9	6 9¾
Rathkeale	Kilfergus	647 15 5¾	30 March „	2,394	7 4	6 –	5 –	– –	11 –	1 11¾
„	Kilmoylan	322 16 2¾	„	942	8 5½	6 –	5 –	– –	11 –	2 11
„	Shanagolden	920 10 5	„	2,918	7 4¾	6 6	5 –	– –	11 6	2 4
„	Askeaton	1,666 13 1½	„	2,816	7 6½	7 9	5 –	– –	12 9	4 5½
Roscrea	Killavenogue	715 12 3	25 March 1850	1,616	6 7¾	3 –	5 10	5 –	13 10	2 11¼
Tullamore	Tullamore	1,168 19 10	25 March „	5,036	8 6½	8 –	9 6	– –	17 6	2 1

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RATE IN AID (IRELAND).
(UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, IRELAND.)

STATEMENT explanatory of the Circumstances under which the ADVANCES have been made, in each Case, to DISTRESSED UNIONS and ELECTORAL DIVISIONS in *Ireland*, under the Provisions of the Act 13 Vict. c. 14.

(Mr. Clements.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
5 *August* 1851.

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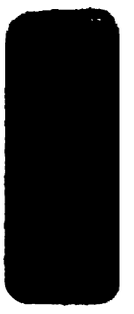

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